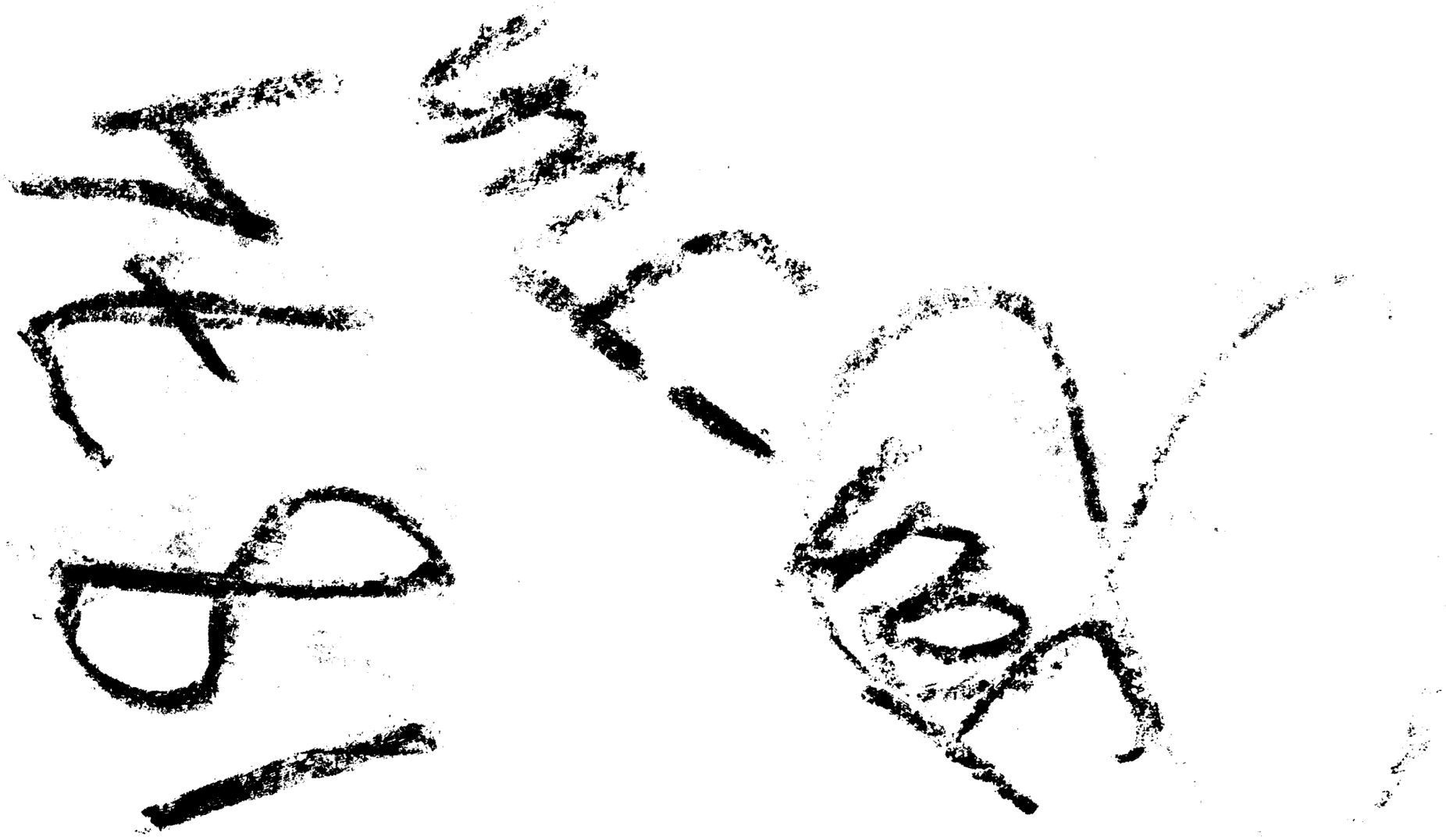


The Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE thought, as he was instrumental some years ago in enforcing the same policy in reference to the King of Oudh, he might say a few words in corroboration of what his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse had said. It was quite true, as Mr. Hobhouse had observed, that the King of Oudh and his family had not felt and did not feel, and were not likely to feel, the slightest practical inconvenience from the disability imposed upon them—the disability being exactly the same as that imposed by clause 3 of this Bill. He also desired to say, having had some experience in the Political Department, that it was perfectly true that, in these kinds of cases, one of two things must happen, either there would be a degree of indebtedness which was very inconvenient politically, and likely to be somewhat scandalous socially—that was to say, politically inconvenient as regarded the British Government, and scandalously inconvenient as regarded the character of the Native chiefs—or else an undue financial obligation must be imposed on the treasury. He said that the character of the Native chiefs and their non-liability for debt was of great consequence to the stability of the Government. If this scandal was to be avoided, it could only be avoided in two ways, either by creating a disability of this kind, or by paying their debts from the general treasury. To pay their debts from the general treasury was not fair to the public at large for whom the British Government was the trustee. There remained only the remedy provided by clause 3. If the Madras Government did not like that clause, then, he submitted, they were not entitled to have this Bill at all. If the Council rejected the amendment or declined to pass this Bill to-day, it would be for the Madras Government to judge whether they would have the Bill with that clause. His belief was that they would not be able to go on without it, and that they must sooner or later be compelled to adopt it.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"While the Government of India is anxious to maintain the dignity and consult the interests of the representatives of those Princes of India to whom the British Government has succeeded, it is also our duty to have a due regard for the public interests.

"If we exempt the Princes of Arcot from the jurisdiction of the civil courts, it seems to me that the third clause of the Bill is necessary, in order that people with whom His Highness may deal shall be fully aware of his legal position, as well as to protect the public, as far as possible, from claims which, I am sorry to say, have not unfrequently been made upon the revenues of India, in consequence of the facility with which debts have been incurred by those who have been placed under similar circumstances."

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL would merely make a few remarks with reference to the observations which had fallen from the different members. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor alluded to the position of the ancestors of the family and had stated that they could not be described as sovereigns. If His Honour had followed MR. DALYELL, he would have found that he had described them as being Lieutenants of the Subáhdar of the Deccan; but virtually they did exercise sovereign powers, and although nominally, they were dependants of the Nizám and of the Moghul at Dehli, they were to a great extent independent.

Then, his honourable friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had remarked on MR. DALYELL's admission that the section was the logical sequel of the privilege clause. That, MR. DALYELL was prepared to admit. But he had also said that the provision contained in the section was not usual or necessary. He thought he had shown pretty clearly that no such provision was found in any previous enactment conferring privileges on the Carnatic family; nor, on examining the Bill which conferred similar privileges on the family of the Nawáb of Surát, did he find any provision of the kind. Nor did he believe there was any such provision in the first Act relating to the King of Oudh. Nor was he (MR. DALYELL) aware that the privilege of exemption from personal appearance in Court had any corresponding disability attached to it. So far as he was informed, too, the Ambassador of a foreign Prince in England incurred no incapacity from the privilege he enjoyed of freedom from personal arrest. And when the same privilege was possessed by members of Parliament, he had always understood

that they were held to be as capable of entering into contracts as other people.

His hon'ble friend had said that there was nothing degrading in the position in which the head of this family would be placed. MR. DALYELL would submit that if this was his hon'ble friend's present opinion, he must have very considerably changed his views since addressing the Council in regard to the Nawáb Názim's Bill. He then said as regarded the advantage which the public would obtain :—

"And they (the public) will be protected from the risk of future encroachments by the disability under which the Nawáb Názim will labour of incurring fresh debts, a disability which I admit is *dishonourable* to him, but which has become necessary for the public welfare."

After that admission of his hon'ble friend, MR. DALYELL thought the Council must agree that the effect of this clause would be dishonourable to the distinguished family to which it related. That being so, he was still of opinion that clause 3 should be omitted from the Bill.

Then, his hon'ble friend had quoted the position of the King of Oudh as contradicting MR. DALYELL's assertion that the civil disabilities which were involved in this section would be very inconvenient. MR. DALYELL, however, ventured to think that the position which Mr. Hobhouse described as being occupied by the King of Oudh was a complete confirmation of his belief that the section, although calculated to humiliate the members of this family, would have no practical effect in preventing than from incurring liabilities.

Then, his hon'ble friend had also quoted from a letter of the Government of Madras, in which they stated that these Noblemen had been brought up to extravagant habits, and thought that it was therefore necessary to retain section 3. Well, it was possible that these gentlemen might be somewhat extravagant in their habits, as it was natural for persons in their position to be; but still nothing had been shown to the Council regarding their general management of their private affairs which would justify their being placed in the degrading position involved in the third clause of the Bill.

As the amendment had been seconded by the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, MR. DALYELL would ask His Lordship the President to put it to the vote.

The motion that section 3 be omitted from the Bill was then put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE's motion was then put and agreed to.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to prohibit recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He said that, when he had moved for leave to introduce this Bill, he had explained to the Council the circumstances which called for the intervention of the Government, when it was found that they had not the power of preventing a person from hunting up recruits in India for the service of Foreign States. The case which had occurred had caused some embarrassment, and he introduced this short Bill now for the purpose of placing such power in the hands of the Government. The whole pith of the Bill was contained in three or four sections. By section three, we proposed to confer the power to prohibit any particular person from hunting up recruits for Foreign States; and, by the fourth section, a similar power was given to prohibit such recruiting generally, or to impose conditions upon it.

There were penalties fixed for disobedience to prohibitions of recruiting and for violations of the conditions subject to which permission to recruit might have been given. It was not proposed to make recruiting of itself a penal offence; it might be in some cases a perfectly lawful act.

The Bill only applied to recruiting for the service of foreign nations, with regard to whom the Government should have in their hands the power conferred by the Bill. The points of detail would be proper for the consideration of the Committee.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR said it had been his duty to suggest the necessity for legislation of this kind, and all that he had seen had since convinced him that it was most necessary. All that the Bill said was to call such recruiting contrary to the orders of the Government unlawful; but, as the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had said, questions as to the details of the Bill would be open to the consideration of the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA LABOUR CONTRACT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He was afraid that the Select Committee could not get to work immediately, because the Government of India was still without any communication from the various Governments interested in the subject, and we had only just been informed that we might expect a communication from the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal very shortly. We had not yet had any communication from British Burma, and we had been informed by the Government of Madras that they had a great deal to say on the subject. We were anxious to get on with the matter, but it could not be done very quickly. The Bill was an important one, and we must give full consideration to the suggestions which, no doubt, would come from the various Governments concerned.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR only wished to say that it did seem to him extremely desirable that, if any measure of this kind was undertaken, it should be carried out with the least possible delay. The country was suffering from scarcity, and it was probable that emigration would take place to a considerable extent if the circumstances were such as to promote emigration. His Honour thought it very desirable that this Bill should be proceeded with with all possible speed. The communication from the Bengal Government had been sent in, and was already in one of the Secretariats of the Government of India; he would therefore suggest that one month should be substituted for two months, and if it were found necessary the time might hereafter be extended.

The Motion was put and agreed to, "one month" being substituted for "two months."

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS AND COASTING STEAMERS AND BURMA MUNICIPAL BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Sutherland be added to the Select Committee on the following Bills:—

To consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships and Coasting Steamers.

To provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in towns in British Burma, and for other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to prohibit recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States——Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman and the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

On the Bill to regulate the transport of Native labourers to British Burma, and their employment therein——The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Dalyell and Sutherland and the Mover.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 30th December 1873.

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd December 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 2 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 30th December 1873.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.

PRINCE OF ARCOT'S PRIVILEGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill to continue certain privileges and immunities now enjoyed by Prince Azím Jah Bahádur, as Prince of Arcot, to his sons on succeeding to the title, as amended, be passed. He had no observations to make excepting that the Madras Government desired the Bill to be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that, at the last meeting of the Council, he had endeavoured to show that the last clause of the Bill which his hon'ble and learned friend now desired to pass into law, would be an innovation on the policy which had hitherto governed our dealings with the Carnatic Family; that there was nothing in the character of any of the four Noblemen to whom the Act, when passed, would apply, which would justify the Council in placing upon them the restrictions provided by the clause; that those restrictions would have little or no effect in preventing them from incurring liabilities if they were determined to do so; and that the sense of the clause was altogether

opposed to the desire of Her Majesty's Government to enhance the dignity of the family by conferring on the head of it a *British* title of the most exalted rank. The Council, in their wisdom, however, had been pleased to reject MR. DALYELL'S amendment, and he inferred from the remarks which fell from His Excellency the President, and from the hon'ble members 'of the right' that it was the desire of the Government of India to restrict, as much as possible, the grant of privileges of the kind conferred by the Bill, and thereby gradually to induce the representatives of the former rulers of the country to accept the position of ordinary subjects. He did not question the justice or expediency of such a policy as a general rule. But, he did think that the circumstance of Her Majesty having conferred a special title on the Carnatic Family, placed them in an exceptional position, and in a position which would have justified the Council in treating them in an exceptional manner. As, however, the health of the Prince had of late been by no means good, it was desirable that no delay should occur in passing a Bill of some sort which would confer the privilege of exemption from civil process upon his successors in the title; and as the Government of Madras were willing to accept the measure in its present form, rather than that the settlement of the question should be deferred any longer, MR. DALYELL would not oppose the motion to pass the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in six weeks. He said that when he got leave to introduce this Bill, he had explained that the necessity for it had arisen on account of the practical difficulty which was discovered in cases where a sentence of whipping was passed. And he had also mentioned that the opportunity would be taken to see what decisions or discussions had taken place on other sections of the Code, which might render it desirable to introduce amendments. The result was, that a few clauses had been drawn, which comprised the Bill before the Council; and with the permission of the Council, he would just run through them, to mention their purport very briefly.

The second section of the Bill was for the purpose of enabling the Government to change the venue for the purpose of a trial. It was discovered a short time since either that there was no such power in the hands of Government, or that it was difficult to put it into execution. There would not often be any necessity to change the venue in criminal trials, but cases might arise in which it would be desirable to do so. The present opportunity was a favourable one for putting that most reasonable power into the hands of the Supreme Government.

Section three was for the purpose of amending what, no doubt, was never intended by the Code. The Act gave the Government power of appealing against criminal sentences. That was a new thing. The power to appeal from criminal sentences was limited to ninety days by the General Limitation Act. In the case of the Government that would be an unreasonably short period, and therefore the general limitation was abrogated. But no other was substituted, and so there was now no time appointed after which the Crown could not appeal. That was never meant. No hardship had arisen, because so short a time had elapsed since the passing of the Code; but it was quite possible that hardship might arise, and the opportunity might be taken of putting some limitation on the Crown's power of appeal.

The fourth section provided for the correction of a clerical error, which he need not explain.

The fifth section related also to a matter which was new in the Procedure Code. An Appellate Court had now the power to make a sentence heavier as well as lighter. There were two stages in an appeal. One was the preliminary stage in which the Court merely looked at the papers of the case, and called upon the appellant, without calling upon the other party, and on the appellant's own showing rejected the appeal. The other was after the Court had determined to receive the appeal, and when it came to the formal hearing in order to determine whether the appeal should succeed. The Code was not explicit on a question which arose in the Bombay High Court, whether, in the first of these stages, the Court might enhance a sentence. The High Court held that it could not. This decision seemed to be the most reasonable construction of the Code, and MR. HOBHOUSE thought it would be convenient to extend its authority beyond the Bombay Presidency and to make it the law for British India.

Section six was for this purpose: A Session Judge or Magistrate who considered that a person had been improperly discharged, might still commit him for trial. Here, again, a question arose whether the Court might commit a man for a totally different offence from that for which he was charged, or only for the same offence. It was decided by Mr. Justice Phear that the Magistrate could not take cognizance of a totally new offence. That seemed a reasonable construction of the Act, and worthy of a place in an amending Bill.

Section seven was merely for the purpose of explaining the expression "Subordinate Court" in a particular section. It adopted the principle expressed in a cognate section and, no doubt, intended to operate in this particular section.

Section eight related to the subject of whipping, which had been already explained to the Council.

Section nine was merely for the purpose of providing how a Commission was to go for examining a witness in the Presidency towns. This had been omitted from the Code. There were provisions for examining witnesses by Commission in other places, but not in the Presidency towns, and some difficulty had actually arisen in consequence of this omission.

Section ten dealt with the cases where an issue was raised whether the accused person was sane or insane. The Code contained a provision for the Judge trying that question as a preliminary question. But some doubt was felt whether that preliminary investigation should form a part of the trial. Mr. Justice Phear had decided in the affirmative; that was a very convenient and reasonable decision, and one which we proposed to embody in the Act.

Section eleven provided for a merely verbal omission. Section 464 of the Procedure Code provided that no judgment should be impugned or invalidated for any error or defect. No doubt, only formal errors or defects were intended: otherwise every judgment would be inviolable.

The other provisions of the Bill were merely formal.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said before this Bill proceeded further, he wished to say a few words. As one of the few survivors, so to express it, of the Legislative Members of this Council of two years ago, he was naturally somewhat jealous lest there should be any unnecessary tampering with or tinkering of the great work which the legislature then brought to completion, and which gave to this country perhaps the most enlightened Code of Criminal Procedure in any part of the world. All Acts of this length, and this complication, must necessarily have some errors and omissions. Nothing can be perfect in this world, and it was not extraordinary that one or two holes should be discovered in this great Code. He thought it was a matter of extreme congratulation to the Council that the holes that had been fairly found should be so few. Considering the vast variety of subjects over which the Code ranged, he thought it was a matter of surprise, that so few practical defects should be discovered in the course of the working of the Act during the past year. The only pressing practical defect that had been found, so far as he knew, was that relating to the mode of carrying out the sentence of whipping. It was found that there had been an omission in making the altered section exactly tally with a section which had not been altered; and the amendment of this matter was therefore necessary and proper. So also might perhaps be one or two verbal alterations which were contained in the Bill. But he must express his belief that this Bill went beyond the absolute necessities of the case. It seemed to him, that when an Act like the Code of Criminal Procedure had been passed by the Council, it should not be altered without absolute necessity, until it had had a fair and good and long trial. Where there was a possibility of doubt, even if our opinion was in favour of some slight change,

he thought it was better that there should be a full trial, so as to diminish as far as possible the inconvenience which must attend the amendment of an Act like this. On general grounds, it was extremely inconvenient that any large Act of this kind should be encumbered by a number of small and petty amendments. Although it was a right and good suggestion which had been made, that after a certain period of time, when the principles of an Act had been well considered by the most eminent Judges of the land; when a certain construction had been placed upon the law by a series of decisions, then those decisions might be consulted, and the law put in a clear form to suit the convenience of the public, and simplify the work of those on whom devolved the administration of the law. But, on the other hand, it was too early to adopt a course of this kind in reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure. It was not meet that every petty decision of particular Judges or Benches should be embodied in a new Bill introduced at so early a stage. Looking cursorily at the clauses of the Bill which his hon'ble and learned friend had just run over, it appeared to HIS HONOUR that some of its provisions seemed to be unnecessary; they seemed to partake of a sort of refined criticism and picking of holes in regard to particular points in which amendment was not really and absolutely necessary; and there were one or two points in which, HIS HONOUR thought, the amendments partook of the nature of substantial changes; and, as at present advised, the changes appeared to him to be bad changes.

Taking some of the clauses by way of example, HIS HONOUR might say, that section three of the Bill embodied an amendment which was not at all necessary. It was a question whether it was desirable that an appeal of this kind should be limited to one year. It was quite possible that, at the end of two, three, four, or five years, evidence of a murder, for instance, might turn up, and in such cases it seemed to him that proceedings should be taken against the murderer. This was not a proceeding in the hands of a private individual; it was in the hands of the Government of India. The existing provision was deliberately made, and HIS HONOUR had not heard any sufficient reason advanced for altering it.

Then section five was also a provision which seemed to him to be unnecessary. As the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill had explained, an appeal consisted of two stages, the first was a stage in which the appellant was heard, the record was looked at, and all that was to be said on the appellant's side was said. The second was a proceeding in which, if the Appellate Court thought there was room for doubt, notice was given to the public prosecutor or other person through whom action was taken against the accused. As far as the appellant was concerned, the first of these processes was complete in itself. It seemed a not unreasonable view that cases might happen, in which the Court might say to the appellant,—"you have chosen to appeal to us; we have considered your appeal, and so far from letting you off, we think your punishment should be doubled." There seemed to HIS HONOUR nothing very unreasonable in that. We were told the High Court of Bombay had on one occasion said, however, that such a proceeding was not lawful. That might be so, but the matter would be finally settled by other Judges and other Courts; and it appeared to him that it would be an unnecessary interference with the Code to provide that the Courts were not to exercise their discretion in regard to this point.

Then, again, section six seemed also a provision which was not absolutely necessary.

Section seven was an amendment which he did not at all like. The only effect of the change proposed was, that the Sessions Courts would have the same power in regard to the Magistrate of the District which they now exercised in regard to other Magistrates. HIS HONOUR was not at all clear that it was intended, or was desirable, that the Sessions Court should have that power in the matter dealt with by this section with regard to the Magistrate of the District, who was an officer, as regards rank and position, of the same standing as the Sessions Judge.

Finally, HIS HONOUR came to section eleven. It was a substantive amendment, and one to which he had a real and decided objection. It proposed to amend

the 464th section of the Code, which was a section of enormous importance. That section was drawn with great deliberation and care by a very competent authority, with the object of putting a stop to the quibbles of lawyers, and the doing of substantial justice. HIS HONOUR had no reason to believe that it was really necessary to alter that section of the Code. The amendment now proposed would open the door to any number of lawyers. It would cut down the benefits of this most important section to a minimum. Therefore, as at present advised, he strongly objected to this amendment.

For the rest, there were some amendments which were necessary, but he regretted that the Bill had been lengthened to an extent beyond that to which it went when his hon'ble and learned friend obtained leave to introduce it.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE wished to express his entire concurrence in what His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had said as to the excellence of that great work, the new Code of Criminal Procedure. It had not occurred to MR. HOBHOUSE to praise the Code; because it carried its own praise with it, and because he did not consider that a Bill of this kind made any reflection or imputation whatever on the excellence of the work.

With respect to the time at which this Bill was introduced, he might mention that the plan of his friend, Mr. Stephen, with reference to Acts of this nature, was to have an amending Act passed every year, with a view to reenactments at convenient periods, until the inevitable imperfections were supplied. He had placed that opinion on formal record besides mentioning it personally to MR. HOBHOUSE. MR. HOBHOUSE himself thought the time rather too short, and would prefer the course of making amendments, from time to time as necessity arose, and of considering, when that necessity had arisen, the propriety of adding to the necessary amendments others that might appear expedient. There was not much practical difference between the two courses. But, so far from having proceeded with great haste to amend the Code, he had not proceeded with quite as much haste as the framer of the Code himself contemplated.

With respect to the particular objections that were made, no doubt they would all be considered carefully by the Committee to whom the Bill would be referred. At the same time, he might say that it was exceedingly useful that, at this stage of the Bill, objections should be brought forward by any body that entertained them; for then the Committee had the advantage of, not a decision of, Council, but a discussion in Council, on those points before they came to deal with them themselves.

With regard to section three, which provided a limitation on the right of the Government to appeal against an acquittal, MR. HOBHOUSE understood that His Honour intimated that the power of the Government in this matter should be absolutely unlimited. In his opinion, fresh evidence might be discovered which would show that a man acquitted in 1870 ought to be convicted on the same charge in 1880. But it was holding a very uneven balance between the Crown and the subject, to say that the subject should be limited to ninety days for the purpose of presenting an appeal against his conviction, and that the Crown should have absolutely no limit of time prescribed within which to present an appeal against his acquittal. He did not believe that the section was intended to do anything more than to relieve the Crown from the short limitation prescribed by the Limitation Act. Public authorities got information slower than those who had private motives to urge them on, and they required more time for consultation and correspondence than private persons. Therefore, it was proper to give the public authorities much longer time to make up their mind than any body else. But he could not think it reasonable or strictly just to say that the Crown might perpetually hold over the head of the accused the terror of being tried again on some fresh evidence, which, in this country, we all knew was not very difficult to get. In point of justice and fair play, MR. HOBHOUSE had no doubt in saying that it was the right thing to place a reasonable limit on the power of the Crown in this matter. Whether the limitation should be one year or more or less than one year, he did not pretend to say. That was a point on which there might very well be a difference of opinion, and it was possible that the Select Committee might see fit to alter the limit of time prescribed in the Bill.

The next section to which His Honour objected was section five. In that case we had a ruling of the High Court at Bombay. His Honour thought that ruling was not in accordance with reason [The Lieutenant-Governor—No.]. MR. HOBHOUSE begged pardon. He thought His Honour's whole argument was addressed to the fact that, in the preliminary stage of an appeal, the whole case, so far as the appellant was concerned, was before the Court, and, therefore, it was reasonable that the Court should have the power of enhancing the sentence, when, having determined, in the preliminary stage, to reject the appeal, it thought the punishment that had been awarded was insufficient. His Honour thought also that it was not reasonable to make the ruling of the High Court of Bombay govern the decision of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad. It was fairly arguable that the Court should have the power which His Honour would give it, but MR. HOBHOUSE thought it was improbable that the proceedings in this preliminary stage of the appeal would be taken with that degree of formality which would warrant an increase of the sentence. He thought the High Court should not take the initiative in this matter, but should weigh the whole case before taking the important step of enhancing the sentence. But take it either way, should we leave the matter as it stood with this difference of opinion? With the High Court of Bombay thinking one way, and a high officer like the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thinking the other, no one could say that there was not a difference of opinion? Should we leave the law in that state, or should we lay down the law by which the High Court should be bound in administering the Code? It would be a matter of inconvenience, if not of scandal, if the High Court of one presidency considered that it could enhance a sentence on the preliminary stage of an appeal, and the High Court of another province considered that it could not. MR. HOBHOUSE thought it was desirable that the law should be authoritatively stated. We must make up our minds which was the reasonable course. If we thought that the course proposed by His Honour was a reasonable course, we should overrule the construction of the High Court of Bombay; but if we were disposed to agree with them, we should embody their decision in the law.

The next section of the Bill to which His Honour objected was section seven. That section referred to section 298 of the Code, which said:—

"The High Court, the Court of Session or the Magistrate of the District may order any Subordinate Court to enquire into any complaint which has been dismissed under section 147."

The question was, what was a "Subordinate Court"? It was proposed to make that clear, and for that purpose we referred back to a section three stages before, namely, section 295, which related to a cognate subject. Section 295 said:—

"Any Court of Session or Magistrate of the district may at all times call for and examine the record of any Court subordinate to such Court or Magistrate for the purpose of satisfying itself or himself as to the legality of any sentence or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such subordinate Court."

The subject was almost the same; the two were exact counterparts of one another. Then section 295 went on to say that, for the purposes of that section, every Magistrate in a sessions division should be deemed to be subordinate to the Sessions Judge of the Division. The proposed section of the Bill resolved the doubt in section 298, by referring to a section three stages earlier.

Then, as to section eleven of the Bill, MR. HOBHOUSE could not help thinking that His Honour was quite mistaken as to the meaning of the language which it was proposed to amend. In the first place, our attention had been called to the point by the very best authority, namely, one of the draftsmen of the Code, who said that it was not the intention to cover all errors and defects. In the second place, MR. HOBHOUSE had seen one or two text-books published and commentaries on the Code which particularly referred to the section of the Code which section eleven of this Bill proposed to amend. One said that this was a case in which the general words of the legislature must be taken with some qualification; and another said that all that was meant was that formal errors or defects should not invalidate a judgment. To MR. HOBHOUSE's mind, to say that no defect should invalidate a judgment seemed the same thing as to say that there should be no appeal. He did not see of what use an appeal was if the law said that no defect should invalidate a judgment. He thought they were saying what the legislature had intended to express. He believed that a Court of Justice would decide the question in the same way. But in order to relieve the Subordinate Courts from doubt and uncertainty, in a matter already noticed in text-books, he thought it better to express what was meant. In saying that it was meant, we had the authority of Captain Newbery, who, on a little verbal matter of this kind (of course he was not speaking of the greater features of the Code which had received the express attention of Mr. Stephen or of the legislature) was the best authority that could be found.

These were the special points on which the Lieutenant-Governor had made observations. It would be for the Council to decide whether the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee in its present form. The Committee would carefully consider all these points, and express its opinion on them when they submitted their report to the Council.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR wished to explain that, with the exception of section eleven, in regard to which he had a great objection to the alteration proposed, and in regard to which he must say that he did not think his objection had been met, he had not expressed a decided opinion that, if the matter were considered for the first time, the course taken by the present Bill was wrong. In regard to the other sections of the Bill, he had not the time or opportunity so thoroughly to consider them as to commit himself positively as to their merits. All his argument was that the matter having been settled in one way by the Council which sat in the early part of 1872, the case that had been made out did not clearly show the necessity of change in the law. This was especially so in regard to the point on which the Bombay High Court passed a decision. That was not a case in which there was any defect for the legislature to amend. He was not prepared to say that the High Court at Calcutta, or of the North-Western Provinces, would not decide in the way which this Bill laid down, or differently. If the High Courts agreed in the view there was no need for amendment of the law. But till it was clear that the High Courts were agreed in this view, he did not think the Council should take the first decision that had been passed to make a law for all the other Courts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments. He had had occasion to address the Council so often on the subject of the repeal of obsolete enactments, that he considered it was not necessary for him again to explain the object or intention of such a Bill as this. The only thing he had to explain was, why, after having recently passed a Bill of that kind, he should come to the Council again with another Bill and ask leave to introduce it. This work of repeal was always going on. He thought that, in the last three or four years, we had passed three Acts for this purpose, besides the various repealing schedules which were attached to Acts, effecting substantial alterations in the law. The fact was that every Act which effected some alteration in the law superseded something which previously existed, and which was not always repealed at that time, and so we were gradually accumulating a dead mass of matter which required to be swept away. The law of the country was very much divided according to localities, and persons might have a good knowledge of the general law without knowing the local laws, or might know one local law very well without knowing another. The occasion for introducing this Bill was a Note written by Mr. Field, which was submitted to us through the Bengal Government. Mr. Field had great knowledge of the Bengal Regulations. Speaking for himself, MR. HOBHOUSE would not venture to touch the Bengal Regulations unless he was guided by a person with special knowledge on the subject. Mr. Field had such knowledge. He had made a list of the existing Regulations of the Bengal Code which were 162 in number. He pointed out that several of these would be repealed by the Bills now under the consideration of the Council, and some of the others he considered might be repealed as obsolete. There were no less than thirty-one Regulations which might be entirely

swept away, and no less than thirty-four of which sections or other portions might be repealed. That was the basis on which MR. HOBHOUSE proposed to ask for leave to introduce this Bill. As in the case of other Bills of this kind, we should take the opportunity of seeing whether we could not prune away other obsolete matter.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR hoped that extreme caution would be used by the gentlemen who would compose the Select Committee on this Bill in accepting the suggestions of the Bengal Government, or any other authority, in regard to the preparation of Bills for the repeal of obsolete enactments. It was perfectly true that several Obsolete Enactments Bills had been passed, but it was also true that great mistakes had been made in some of these Bills which had caused great inconvenience. Some Regulations had been repealed which it was a mistake to call obsolete. He hoped the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill would proceed with extreme caution, and that he would not act until he was quite sure that every safeguard had been used to prevent the recurrence of such mistakes. His hon'ble friend was no doubt aware that there was such a thing as too much pruning; you might prune a tree until you killed it. HIS HONOUR had a great respect for the old Bengal Regulations. He did not wish to see them too much pruned, and with respect especially to the Regulations included in this repealing Bill, he trusted that great caution would be exercised by the Committee before the Bill was passed.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that he had taken occasion at Simla to explain to the Council the principles upon which enactments were repealed as obsolete, and that one of those principles was to give every enactment or regulation the benefit of the doubt where a doubt existed as to its being obsolete. Unless we were certain that the life was gone out of it, we would not cut it off. That had been our principle in the preparation and passing of these Bills; and he must say, with reference to the suggestion that an Obsolete Enactments Bill had struck out Regulations that were useful, that he should like to have those Regulations named. He believed that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would find it exceedingly difficult to specify one such Regulation. MR. HOBHOUSE had indeed seen a controversy on this subject, in which the Bengal Government asserted that an Obsolete Enactments Bill had repealed a useful Regulation (XXVII of 1793); but that assertion was answered by the Legislative Department of the day, which was then presided over by his friend Mr. Stephen. In that controversy, MR. HOBHOUSE thought Mr. Stephen was entirely right, and the Bengal Government mistaken. That only which was really obsolete had been repealed. The enactment of fresh laws was not the only cause of obsoleteness. Another cause was that the circumstances of the country changed, and that the state of things to which a law was intended to apply no longer existed. So that a Regulation might appear to be of some use, but when you came to apply it to the facts, you found that the facts had slipped away, and that the Statute-book was better without it. It was a sham and a deception so long as it was there, and a source of embarrassment and litigation if you attempted to work it. That was one of the cases of repeal to which the Bengal Government objected. But when you came to apply Regulations to a state of things which had grown up perhaps fifty or sixty years after the law had been passed, you found that the world had outgrown the law. In conclusion, he expressed his entire concurrence in the necessity of extreme caution being exercised in reference to these repealing Bills.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR explained that there was one case in which there could be no doubt whatever that there had been an erroneous repeal. It was discovered that the consequence of one of these repealing enactments had been that, for a series of years, men had been hung throughout the country without any law whatever. Sessions Judges had been abolished by a repealing Act.

[The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE observed that he believed that was not correct.]

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR resumed—it was the effect of an incautious repealing provision.

Then as regards Regulation XXVII of 1793. Although, there was now a difference of opinion on the subject, that Regulation was repealed without deliberation. The objections of the Bengal Government were not taken into consideration. It was repealed as a mere Obsolete Enactments question at Simla, and no Member of the Council had an opportunity of considering the propriety of its repeal. It was repealed under the disguise of an obsolete Regulation; and several other Regulations also were repealed, by mere inadvertence, to the repeal of which the Bengal Government had a strong objection, but in regard to which it was not heard.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"With regard to the several points now raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council will have full opportunity of discussing them in Select Committee.

"My recollection in reference to the particular case to which His Honour has referred is, that there was some correspondence between the Bengal Government and the Government of India on the subject. That correspondence took place before I arrived in India, and Mr. Stephen then gave such reasons as at any rate were worthy of consideration, showing that the view entertained by the Bengal Government (and now reiterated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor) could not be accepted by the Government of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.—The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Inglis and Dalyell, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th January 1874.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th December 1873.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLVIII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		6th December 1873.	7th December 1872.	to 6th December 1873.	to 7th December 1872.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20th Dec. 1873	East Indian, Main...	6,97,291	5,84,939	2,51,76,866	2,41,09,840	10,67,026	...
20th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	55,355	62,026	17,56,101	19,47,422	...	1,91,321
13th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	60,565	51,037	28,35,468	26,18,363	2,17,105	...
13th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	33,193	16,661	10,16,733	3,70,598	6,46,135	...
13th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,00,000	1,21,319	53,12,517	49,69,634	3,42,883	...
6th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,20,763	1,02,507	62,41,254	55,93,751	6,47,503	...
13th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	15,098	13,965	10,00,996	7,51,123	2,49,873	...
13th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	655	...	37,457	32,671	4,786	...
20th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	4,19,501	5,06,016	1,73,27,325	1,70,98,576	2,28,749	...
13th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,06,969	95,148	50,64,143	50,78,257	...	14,114
	TOTAL ...	16,09,390	15,53,618	6,57,68,860	6,25,70,235	31,98,625	...
	State.						
27th Dec. 1873	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,451	3,388	94,790	76,291	18,499	...
20th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,298	1,196	76,731	49,476a	27,255	...
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,807	...	71,480b	...	71,430	...
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,903	...	11,803c	...	11,803	...
	TOTAL ...	10,459	4,584	2,54,754	1,25,767	1,28,987	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	16,19,849	15,58,202	6,60,23,614	6,26,96,002	33,27,612	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.
(a). From 1st April to 7th December 1872.
(b). From 1st July to 6th December 1873.
(c). From 20th October to 6th December 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1873.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Prices.		Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
Madras	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	18·2	16·7	...	21·3	24·4	...	...	...	37·4	29·8	33·5	31·6	35·6	43·8	...	31·1	31·1	...	302·1	...	...	15·7	15·7	...	
	Vizagapatam	13·2	13·2	14·1	...	...	...	12·6	13·6	11·5	14·8	15·9	13·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·6	28·5	30·4	29·7	33·0	16·5	...	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	
	Godavery	10·1	10·1	11·8	...	...	...	15·8	18·1	17·7	16·9	18·8	19·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·0	34·0	36·5	25·5	24·5	18·1	...	...	...	17·5	17·5	17·0	
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	13·7	16·8	16·8	14·1	16·1	16·1	20·4	...	...	...	26·2	26·2	25·9	28·8	24·0	14·8	120·6	120·6	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	
	Nellore	8·4	8·4	8·2	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	15·3	16·9	16·9	21·1	18·9	18·9	31·0	19·7	20·6	27·5	21·0	21·9	29·7	16·7	16·2	17·6	59·0	64·4	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	
	Cuddapah	10·3	9·7	6·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4	19·2	18·5	20·0	23·8	23·1	27·2	24·5	22·4	28·0	20·1	20·1	24·9	226·8	...	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	
	Bellary	10·8	9·9	9·0	...	...	...	10·5	12·0	11·2	12·6	13·1	12·1	22·3	24·2	22·3	21·1	21·1	20·2	30·9	30·9	39·1	27·3	27·3	26·8	90·7	...	...	16·0	16·0	15·4	
	Kurnool	10·1	9·5	6·8	...	...	...	8·6	8·6	10·6	11·4	11·4	12·1	21·8	21·8	22·4	24·6	24·6	21·6	26·6	21·8	19·4	21·7	21·7	21·7	125·0	149·7	...	15·4	15·4	15·8	
	Madras	9·4	8·4	...	...	...	...	11·8	12·2	...	13·2	13·7	...	21·0	21·0	...	18·0	18·0	...	23·7	23·7	...	17·4	17·4	...	52·2	81·6	...	15·6	15·6	...	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·6	14·0	14·0	14·4	14·8	14·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·0	25·6	30·7	17·5	17·5	20·1	...	...	...	16·9	16·9	16·9	
	North Arcot	7·5	7·9	9·8	...	...	...	14·9	16·6	16·6	15·8	17·6	18·8	22·1	22·1	38·7	23·1	23·1	33·4	28·8	38·4	39·2	17·8	18·4	27·6	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	17·0	
	South Arcot	6·6	6·6	7·7	...	...	...	14·7	14·7	15·1	15·2	16·4	16·4	...	...	...	23·0	25·2	25·2	22·3	24·6	26·8	17·5	17·1	21·8	220·0	252·2	...	17·6	17·6	17·6	
	Tanjore	7·0	6·7	9·4	...	...	...	11·8	13·6	14·0	...	...	15·5	23·4	27·0	27·7	29·7	31·0	35·5	26·1	32·2	34·8	16·3	16·3	22·5	181·4	181·4	...	14·7	14·7	14·7	
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·4	8·7	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·6	13·6	13·6	...	...	...	23·8	28·6	30·9	24·6	27·0	32·0	18·7	18·7	27·4	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	16·5	
	Madura	7·7	8·4	8·8	...	...	...	12·6	13·3	11·0	14·2	15·4	13·0	27·4	24·3	28·9	33·1	30·4	33·1	33·3	33·3	34·8	19·2	16·7	26·7	113·4	...	...	16·3	14·6	14·6	
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	...	...	...	...	9·8	11·2	8·4	11·3	12·7	11·3	...	...	...	14·8	14·8	14·8	19·2	20·5	19·2	13·1	13·1	17·5	62·1	54·4	...	15·6	15·6	17·0	
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	11·0	...	...	...	11·0	11·8	13·3	11·9	12·2	13·8	19·8	20·6	19·1	25·5	26·8	29·5	26·2	27·6	26·2	19·1	20·7	28·6	113·4	113·4	...	14·6	14·6	14·6	
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	10·0	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·5	9·7	9·7	20·2	20·2	28·8	15·8	19·8	19·8	20·4	19·0	19·7	16·4	15·6	24·2	129·7	129·7	...	10·7	10·7	11·1	
	Salem	6·9	6·9	10·4	...	...	...	13·1	13·9	14·6	13·9	15·5	17·0	17·9	20·9	29·5	21·8	21·8	33·7	23·8	30·8	36·4	19·3	20·9	31·9	129·7	129·7	...	14·9	14·9	15·8	
	South Canara	9·7	9·7	...	...	...	...	9·5	11·4	...	12·4	13·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·9	24·9	...	18·0	19·0	...	...	...	...	14·1	14·1	...	
	Malabar	9·9	8·5	...	...	...	...	12·5	12·9	...	12·9	13·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·5	23·5	...	17·4	17·4	...	90·7	...	...	16·0	16·0	...	
Bombay	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	21·8	...	7·7	7·7	...	13·0	13·0	...	19·8	19·8	...	18·1	18·1	...	9·9	9·9	...	12·4	12·4	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	
	Ahmedabad	12·8	12·6	12·8	20·6	24·3	34·5	6·1	6·1	6·1	10·3	10·3	10·2	22·4	21·5	23·0	20·5	20·1	19·8	...	...	...	15·4	15·0	13·0	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	15·4	
	Kaira	10·6	10·3	11·4	...	...	29·8	7·4	7·1	9·6	11·9	12·1	14·9	22·1	21·3	...	19·9	19·9	18·1	...	...	...	14·2	13·5	14·2	85·3	85·3	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	
	Surat	12·0	12·0	8·9	6·9	6·9	8·7	7·9	7·9	5·2	9·9	9·9	6·9	14·7	14·7	16·3	15·4	15·0	16·3	...	...	...	11·6	11·6	9·9	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·7	
	Broach	14·1	13·9	10·7	13·9	13·0	12·5	8·8	8·8	8·4	12·1	12·1	10·7	19·6	19·5	20·1	18·6	18·6	17·1	...	...	...	12·1	12·5	10·7	83·9	93·3	...	14·9	14·9	16·8	
	Tanna	9·3	9·3	8·5	12·1	12·1	11·0	6·5	6·5	7·0	11·2	11·2	11·2	14·9	14·9	13·2	14·9	14·9	13·2	15·4	15·4	...	11·2	11·2	11·5	66·5	66·5	90·0	14·0	14·0	13·0	
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	12·1	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	13·9	14·0	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·8	10·6	9·4	106·5	106·5	...	10·6	10·6	12·1	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17·0	11·0	11·5	...	...	...	7·2	7·7	7·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	28·0	28·5	23·2	22·7	23·0	16·2	...	...	...	14·0	14·5	13·7	140·0	140·0	160·0	11·7	11·7	11·7	
	Nasik	13·9	12·7	10·4	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	12·0	10·6	9·3	20·0	25·2	...	25·1	22·6	17·6	28·8	31·1	...	15·1	15·1	12·6	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·3	13·3	14·3	
	Ahmadnagar	21·3	21·3	12·0	32·2	32·1	18·7	8·7	9·2	6·7	9·4	9·8	7·3	33·5	39·2	21·3	28·3	28·3	19·3	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	14·7	87·7	87·7	80·0	13·3	12·6	11·7	
	Poona	13·3	13·3	9·2	...	...	...	9·5	9·2	8·4	10·2	10·2	9·0	29·0	29·0	17·4	21·5	21·5	15·4	...	...	...	13·6	13·6	11·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·8	13·8	13·8	
	Sholapur	21·9	18·7	12·8	22·8	23·5	11·4	12·0	10·4	8·8	13·7	12·1	9·8	32·6	32·1	19·6	29·3	31·2	21·2	18·1	18·1	...	16·9	16·2	11·4	90·92	90·92	76·08	13·0	13·1	12·4	
	Kaladgi	13·6	14·5	9·8	...	...	...	8·1	8·1	7·2	8·6	8·6	7·4	20·8	22·6	21·7	21·7	21·7	20·8	...	...	...	9·9	10·8	8·1	102·0	102·0	102·0	12·6	11·7	10·8	
	Satara	14·1	14·1	8·2	...	...	...	10·4	9·8	7·8	12·9	12·9	9·6	29·8	29·8	16·3	26·5	26·5	17·7	26·1	26·1	...	14·2	14·2	10·3	118·0	118·0	157·2	14·7	14·7	14·7	
	Belgaum	13·5	12·5	10·2	...	...	12·1	12·1	11·1	8·4	12·5	11·6	8·8	15·8	16·7	15·8	18·6	18·6	17·7	22·3	22·3	...	10·7	10·2	9·7	139·9	139·9	72·6	13·9	13·9	13·0	
	Dharwar	11·1	10·7	9·9	...	...	...	7·1	6·9	6·0	10·8	10·6	9·1	18·3	17·7	17·8	17·4	14·8	16·7	19·8	19·8	...	9·3	8·5	8·2	86·4	86·4	86·4	10·5	10·1	10·2	
	Ratnagiri	9·5	9·5	...	...	...	...	16·0	14·7	...	17·4	16·0	12·7	16·0	13·9	11·6	16·9	16·9	...	24·2	24·2	...	11·4	11·4	10·2	9·0	9·0	...	19·5	19·5	19·5	
	Kanara	11·2	10·3	9·3	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	8·4	14·9	16·8	12·1	22·4	22·4	12·4	22·4	20·5	14·9	24·2	23·3	...	11·2	11·2	10·3	198·9	198·9	...	12·1	12·1	11·2	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9·0	9·0	8·0	...	...	...	9·5	10·0	7·4	11·0	12·0	9·0	27·0	28·0	...	18·0	17·7	14·0	33·0	34·0	...	18·0	17·0	14·0	200·0	100·0	...	12·0	11·0	9·0	
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Baroda	12·7	11·0	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·4	...	12·7	12·7	...	13·6	13·6	...	20·1	19·2	...	...	...	...	11·7	11·7	...	75·2	75·2	...	14·4	13·6	...	
	Deesa	15·5	15·3	12·2	20·9	22·0	21·2	6·9	6·9	5·5	8·3	8·3	6·7	21·4	21·4	17·9	18·4	19·1	15·1	...	...	...	16·5	16·5	13·7	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	
	Neemuch	13·7	13·7	12·8	22·3	21·4	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5	22·3	22·3	19·6	13·0	11·1	13·0	...	...	...	14·6	14·6	15·8	130·6	130·6	130·6	24·2	24·2	25·1	
	Nasirabad	12·1	13·7	14·8	16·1	17·6	28·1	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5	17·7	18·8	28·3	18·1	18·2	18·8	...	...	...	15·9	19·5	20·8	94·1	94·1	75·3	42·4	40·0	37·6	
	Rajkot	15·9	16·3	15·9	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	3·7	9·3	9·3	11·2	24·6	23·8	22·5	22·1	21·0	15·9	...	...	...	13·1	12·6	14·0	42·0	42·0	...	37·3	37·3	52·4	
	Upper Sind Frontier	17·6	16·7	13·9	24·2	24·2	19·5	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	11·1	37·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	29·8	18·6	18·6	...	15·8	16·8	17·6	92·77	92·77	111·33	29·0	29·0	29·9	
	Karachi	12·1	12·2	12·6	18·6	20·0	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8	21·9	23·3	23·3	18·1	19·5	16·7	9·3	9·3	...	13·9	14·9	13·5	123·1	123·1	113·8	55·9	55·9	49·4	
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	15·8	21·1	20·4	25·1	9·3	9·3	9·3	16·7	16·7	14·8	21·1	21·3	21·2	29·6	27·9	27·9	22·2	23·2	...	18·6	18·6	18·6	213·3	186·0	213·0	34·88	35·3	29·6	
	Thar and Parker	14·8	15·5	11·0	24·0	24·0	...	11·0	11·1	10·0	12·6	12·2	11·0	30·0	30·0	...	20·0	22·0	16·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	120·0	120·0	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	
Bengal	*Western Districts.*																															
	Burdwan	9·74	10·21	11·59	18·55	18·55	20·41	13·45	12·52	17·63	14·61	14·14	21·57																			
	Bancoorah	11·59	...	12·99	18·55	...	17·40	10·21	...	14·14	13·45*a* / 15·07*b*	...	16·70																			
	Beerbhoom	9·74	9·28	11·59	...	...	...	10·44	9·74	14·84	12·52	13·22	22·27																			
	Midnapore	9·28	9·28	9 86	...	...	...	12·06	12 99*b*	16·70	17·63	18·03*b*	24·12																			
	Hooghly	10·67	9·98	11·59	...	...	...	8·58	8·58	12·06	12·06	11·59	16·70																			
	Howrah	11·13	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	10·21	9·99	14·84	12·06	12·06	18·56																			
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	10·62	10·21	...	16·70	16·70	...	8·81	8·24	...	12·29	11·88																			
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11·13	...	...	18·55	8·35	8·13	7·43	11·02 / to / 15·07	11·09																			
	Nuddea	11·08	10·62	13·45	18·55	18·55	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·12																					
	Jessore	9·51	10·21	12·35	...	...	...	11·59	11·59	16·47	16·93																					
	Moorshedabad	12·06	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	12·99	12·06																					

a. Old.
b. New.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of December 1873—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kauaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
BENGAL—*contd.*	*Central Districts*—continued.																														
	Dinagpore ...	10·21	10·21	11·13	13·45	13·45	20·87	11·59	11·59	18·55	13·45	13·45	25·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·51	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
	Maldah ...	11·59	11·59	13·91	20·41	22·27	32·47	10·44	10·67	20·41	11·13	11·59	21·34	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	11·13	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·66	7·43	7·43	
	Rajshahye ...	10·09	9·74	13·22	17·40	22·27	29·69	10·44	11·13	15·30	11·83 to 12·52	12·52	21·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	...	371·10	371·10	...	7·55	7·58	...	
	Rungpore ...	10·33	9·40	10·50	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	13·91	13·91	13·05	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	15·13	99·27	118·74	111·33	6·96	6·96	6·85	
	Bograh ...	11·13	11·59	12·99	...	...	...	9·05	9·05	20·41	11·83	13·91	34·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·05	10·21	11·13	62·66	61·23	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	
	Pubna ...	13·91	13·22	13·91	...	...	...	9·28	9·05	11·13	16·00	14·61	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	15·30	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	4·64	5·57	2·78	2·78	9·28	4·64	4·64	11·13	9·28	9·28	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	6·50	6·27	7·43	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	
	Julpigoree ...	8·36	8·35	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	...	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	9·28	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·57	5·86	...	
	Eastern Districts.																														
	Dacca ...	9·51	9·74	12·35	18·55	19·94	18·55	12·06	11·13	19·48	(14·84 16·70)	12·99	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	7·95	
	Furreedpore ...	12·99	12·99	18·55	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	16·70	14·84	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	...	19·48	...	12·99	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·91	...	...	14·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50 to 14·84	...	...	148·44	...	...	7·89	...	
	Mymensing ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	18·55	14·84	(15·77 16·70)	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	16·70	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	
	Sylhet ...	7·43	7·43	10·21	6·50	6·50	...	11·36	11·36	23·66	17·86	17·86	35·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	17·86	97·27	99·27	...	7·89	7·89	6·50	
	Cachar ...	7·78	8·01	8·70	...	...	...	11·36	12·35	14·84	14·14	16·47	25·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·86	9·86	13·57	59·37	59·38	59·37	7·02	7·43	7·43	
	Chittagong ...	7·43	7·43	13·91	...	...	...	11·13	12·99	14·84	14·84	18·55	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	10·67	14·84	129·88	148·44	148·44	7·89	7·43	7·89	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	11·13	14·84	13·91	15·77	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	12·06	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	
	Tipperah ...	8·81	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	13·91	13·45	18·55	(14·84 to 15·77)	(13·91 to 14·84)	30·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	12·81	12·81	16·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	
	Hill Tipperah ...	7·43	...	10·44	...	...	...	10·44	12·23	24·47	16·18	18·55	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·72	7·43	9·63	...	12·0	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Behar.																														
	Patna ...	15·07	15·07	22·27	17·63	17·16	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	13·45	13·45	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	18·09	32·00	129·88	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Gya ...	10·21	9·74	13·91	14·84	11·59	29·69	8·35	8·35	11·13	10·44	9·74	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·30	14·84	37·11	13·91	12·52	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	6·73	6·50	6·96	
	Shahabad ...	12·99	12·99	13·91	17·63	16·70	25·97	12·06	11·36	11·13	12·99	12·99	17·63	...	16·00	...	16·23	15·77	...	...	12·99	...	17·16	14·84	26·90	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·43	7·43	
	Tirhoot ...	10·21	9·28	12·99	16·70	16·70	18·55	8·81	9·74	14·84	10·21	11·13	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	...	13·91	13·91	20·87	128·48	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	7·20	
	Sarun ...	12·99	11·59	13·45	16·70	16·70	29·69	8·35	8·35	13·91	12·52	11·13	18·55	18·55	18·55	30·61	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	14·84	14·84	25·05	148·44	166·99	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Chumparun ...	10·21	10·21	14·84	17·63	18·55	31·54	8·35	8·35	11·13	12·06	12·06	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	37·11	14·84	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	
	Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	17·22	18·15	19·48	31·89	8·58	8·58	13·40	12·41	12·41	17·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·96	30·96	136·38	136·38	...	6·96	6·96	7·66	
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·71	11·71	15·19	17·57	18·72	23·43	9·34 11·71	9·34 11·71	19·89	(10·56 12·87)	10·56 12·29	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·61	14·03	25·76	163·28	163·98	152·15	7·60	7·60	7·60	
	Purneah ...	11·13	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·28	8·35	23·20	10·21	9·28	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	24·12	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	16·70	...	11·59	11·59	14·84	12·99	12·99	19·48	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	23·20	23·20	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Orissa.																														
	Cuttack ...	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	18·27	23·15	21·92	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·40	13·40	...	24·35	24·35	20·70	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	7·95	
	Pooree ...	...	10·96	...	...	...	...	21·80	17·05	...	26·90	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	...	176·27	97·41	...	7·43	7·89	...	
	Balasore ...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	14·84	14·84	14·84	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	
	Chota Nagpore.																														
	Hazareebaugh ...	9·28	9·28	15·30	14·84	14·84	18·55	7·43	7·43	11·13	12·52	12·52	17·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·09	18·55	...	12·06	12·06	22·27	222·66	222·66	...	6·27	6·50	6·96	
	Lohardugga ...	8·35	10·21	10·21	...	13·91	17·63	13·91	12·06	20·41	15·77	15·77	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	29·69	...	10·21	11·13	14·84	166·99	166·99	...	6·03	6·27	5·57	
	Singbhoom ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	20·41	22·27	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	296·88	296·88	...	5·57	5·10	5·57	
	Maunbhoom ...	9·74	9·74	12·99	...	18·55 to 22·27	22·27	12·99	12·99	22·27	14·84	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	...	27·83	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	17·63	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.																														
	Goalpara ...	9·28	9·28	18·55	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	14·84	12·06	12·06	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	12·06	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
	Kamroop ...	9·28	6·50	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·74	12·06	12·06	11·13	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	7·48	9·28	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
	Durrung ...	8·35	8·35	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	148·44	185·55	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	
	Seebsaugur ...	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	9·28	11·13	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·73	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
	Lukhimpore ...	6·50	7·48	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·10	6·50	9·28	10·21	12·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	8·35	185·55	185·55	148·44	5·57	6·03	5·57	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50	8·35	11·10	8·35	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·80	5·80	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	4·87	5·10	4·64	
N. W. PROVINCES ...	Dehra Doon ...	15·77	15·77	13·91	22·27	18·55	27·83	11·13	10·67	11·13	12·06	11·13	12·06	25·27	18·55	16·70	22·27	20·41	18·55	...	...	...	21·34	20·41	16·70	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
	Saharunpore ...	16·99	16·99	20·99	23·03	20·30	31·89	9·98	8·01	9·98	12·99	13·45	12·99	25·30	21·92	25·05	21·98	23·03	23·03	...	...	...	24·01	24·01	22·04	...	...	...	7·31	7·11	7·43	
	Moozuffernuggur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	17·69	17·48	20·47	22·71	18·90	22·27	6·91	6·50	6·50	12·52	12·50	...	23·20	24·47	26·90	21·11	22·44	23·20	...	...	...	22·27	23·43	23·20	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	6·96	
	Boolundshuhur ...	18·55	18·55	19·48	25·05	25·05	27·83	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	14·13	18·20	25·97	22·27	22·27	23·66	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·27	24·12	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	8·35	
	Allygurh ...	16·70	17·16	...	21·80	22·27	...	6·96	6·50	...	12·06	15·20	20·41	...	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	20·87	21·34	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·81	...	
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·28	11·59	11·13	11·13	13·91	6·50	7·43	7·43	8·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	5·10	5·10	4·64	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. PROVINCES *-contd.*	Gurhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnour ...	15·13	15·65	19·30	17·75	17·75	30·28	10·44	10·44	12·52	11·48	12·00	14·61
	Moradabad ...	15·07	15·07	17·98	20·87	20·87	25·52	8·13	8·13	8·13	14·14	14·14	15·07
	Budaon ...	15·57	15·57	...	22·27	21·72	...	10·01	9·45	...	13·91	14·46	...
	Bareilly ...	14·20	14·35	16·82	15·65	16·82	23·20	6·38	6·09	6·38	13·91	13·91	16·23
	Shahjehanpore ...	14·14	14·84	15·07	19·71	20·41	20·41	7·43	7·66	8·35	14·37	14·61	14·37
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra ...	15·30	15·77	16·70	20·41	19·94	23·66	7·43	7·43	7·89	11·13	11·13	12·99
	Agra ...	13·91	13·91	15·04	18·84	18·99	20·85	6·50	6·50	6·03	12·06	12·06	12·67
	Furruckabad ...	14·37	13·86	14·96	17·86	16·59	20·76	9·57	9·57	8·01	13·11	13·34	13·69
	Mynpoorie ...	13·91	15·30	15·77	17·86	18·55	19·48	6·50	6·50	6·50	12·06	12·06	14·84
	Etawah ...	15·30	14·84	15·77	19·01	19·01	19·48	4·64	4·64	5·57	11·13	11·13	13·91
	Etah ...	15·30	15·07	16·93	20·64	21·34	22·74	11·13	9·28	12·99	13·91	14·84	15·77
	Jaloun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jhansie ...	13·11	11·88	14·84	16·26	14·35	21·69	9·74	9·74	7·43	12·99	11·13	12·06
	Lullutpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cawnpore ...	14·84	14·37	15·77	...	18·55	23·20	8·35	8·35	9·28	12·99	12·06	15·77
	Futtehpore ...	13·91	13·91	13·45	16·70	16·93	23·20	10·67	10·67	8·70	13·91	13·91	14·84
	Banda ...	12·99	11·94	14·14	14·61	13·80	23·90	11·59	11·48	11·13	13·45	12·76	13·69
	Allahabad ...	13·45	13·45	13·45	17·16	17·63	19·01	9·74	9·28	8·81	12·99	13·45	14·84
	Humeerpore ...	12·99	12·29	14·37	15·77	14·84	20·87	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·06	12·29	12·99
	Jounpore ...	13·40	13·74	12·41	16·35	16·70	18·33	10·50	10·79	11·77	13·40	13·74	15·01
	Goruckpore ...	11·36	12·18	10·96	14·61	16·23	12·99	8·93	10·15	11·36	12·18	13·80	19·48
	Bustee ...	12·76	13·34	11·30	...	13·91	16·23	...	9·51	10·24	11·05	10·73	16·23
	Azimgurh ...	12·35	11·65	12·64	14·37	15·01	17·80	8·93	8·24	15·01	11·65	10·96	17·45
	Mirzapore ...	12·99	12·06	12·99	16·70	16·70	20·41	8·35	8·35	8·35	12·99	12·99	12·99
	Benares ...	12·06	12·52	12·52	14·84	13·91	15·77	7·43	7·43	10·21	11·13	10·21	12·06
	Ghazeepore ...	10·76	10·76	11·36	15·54	14·93	17·92	7·17	7·17	8·35	11·36	11·36	14·35
PANJÁB ...	Dehli ...	16·79	17·72	18·66	23·32	23·32	28·92	...	...	...	9·33	10·26	9·33
	Gurgáon ...	15·86	17·72	17·72	25·19	25·19	27·99	...	...	...	9·33	8·39	9·33
	Karnál ...	19·59	19·59	21·46	28·92	28·92	34·52	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Hissár ...	18·66	19·59	18·66	30·79	29·85	35·45	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Rohtak ...	17·26	15·86	19·59	25·19	24·26	23·32	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33
	Sirsa ...	21·22	21·46	20·52	35·45	35·45	32·65	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	7·46
	Ambálah ...	20·52	19·82	19·82	28·92	27·99	29·85	...	...	...	12·13	11·19	11·19
	Ludiánah ...	22·39	23·79	20·52	31·25	31·72	25·19	...	...	...	12·59	12·59	14·92
	Simla ...	15·86	15·86	13·99	18·66	18·66	17·72	...	...	...	11·19	10·26	10·73
	Jálandhar ...	22·39	22·39	21·92	29·85	33·59	27·99	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Hoshiárpúr ...	22·39	22·39	21·46	27·99	29·85	32·65	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33
	Kángra ...	16·79	16·79	19·59	19·59	20·52	27·06	...	...	...	14·92	14·92	14·92
	Amritsar ...	22·86	22·86	22·39	31·72	33·59	31·72	...	...	...	17·72	17·72	16·79
	Siálkot ...	16·79	18·89	21·22	25·19	27·75	32·65	...	...	...	14·92	13·99	13·99
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·39	23·32	23·32	28·92	28·92	29·85	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39
	Lahore ...	21·46	21·92	20·06	33·59	33·59	32·65	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	13·06
	Fírozpúr ...	23·32	24·26	19·12	37·32	41·98	33·59	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	13·99
	Gujránwála ...	18·54	18·77	20·52	32·65	31·72	35·45	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19
	Ráwalpindi ...	16·79	17·02	15·62	23·32	23·79	21·92	...	...	...	8·39	8·39	8·86
	Jhelam ...	15·39	15·39	17·96	21·46	21·46	24·26	...	...	...	7·46	7·46	7·46
	Gujrát ...	18·19	18·19	19·82	23·32	24·26	29·85	...	...	...	14·92	14·92	9·97
	Sháhpúr ...	18·19	18·19	16·32	27·06	27·06	25·19	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	7·46
	Multán ...	14·92	14·92	17·72	21·46	22·39	24·26	...	...	...	10·26	9·33	9·33
	Jhang ...	17·26	18·66	21·92	25·19	24·26	28·92	...	...	...	10·26	10·26	9·79
	Montgomery ...	19·72	18·66	18·66	26·12	25·19	26·12	...	...	...	5·59	5·59	5·59
	Muzaffargarh ...	16·79	19·59	19·59	20·52	21·46	23·32	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	13·06
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	22·16	21·57	17·49	32·65	32·65	30·32	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·99
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	...	17·2	...	...	24·78	...	...	...	...	...	18·66	...
	Bannú ...	27·06	26·18	20·81	50·73	52·97	39·82	...	...	...	5·83	6·99	5·83
	Pesháwar ...	16·97	16·99	16·62	32·73	32·0	29·27	...	...	...	10·93	10·32	8·86
	Kohát ...	20·23	19·65	17·26	39·24	38·08	29·97	...	...	...	14·28	13·7	11·59
	Hazára ...	16·79	16·32	14·92	25·19	23·32	20·52	...	...	...	5·59	5·59	5·59
OUDH. ...	Lucknow ...	13·6	13·6	13·9	17·7	18·2	19·9	5·5	5·5	5·5	9·3	9·3	10·2
	Unáo ...	13·1	13·6	14·9	18·1	18·1	20·9	9·1	9·1	8·1	13·1	13·6	15·1
	Bára Banki ...	11·6	13·2	13·1	13·4	13·2	17·5	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	13·2	15·7
	Sítápur ...	15·1	16·8	16·8	21·6	22·5	22·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	16·8	15·4	17·1
	Hardui ...	13·8	14·2	14·4	20·3	19·2	20·4	...	6·1	5·6	13·1	12·2	13·7
	Kheri ...	16·7	16·7	16·2	25·1	25·1	28·3	7·4	7·4	6·5	15·8	15·8	16·8
	Faizabad ...	13·2	13·0	12·5	17·5	17·7	...	8·2	8·4	10·6	12·8	10·7	17·4
	Bharaich ...	13·5	12·5	13·0	15·8	16·7	18·6	11·1	10·2	17·7	12·1	13·0	18·6
	Gonda ...	12·0	11·9	12·6	14·0	14·0	15·5	11·2	10·2	12·1	11·5	11·3	17·3
	Rái Barelí ...	14·9	14·3	14·7	16·7	...	20·8	14·0	13·1	15·2	15·8	14·9	16·1
	Sultánpur ...	12·8	12·6	12·8	12·7	17·3	16·0	8·0	10·7	10·6	14·2	14·2	17·4
	Pratábgarh ...	14·2	14·3	12·1	19·7	18·7	16·7	12·3	12·3	7·4	15·3	15·8	13·9

India for the 1st half of December 1873.—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Verazú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Straw.			REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·87	22·87	22·98	17·75	18·78	23·49	...	...	...	18·78	18·27	19·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21·46	21·46	23·20	19·71	20·29	20·87	...	...	...	19·13	19·71	20·87	...	...	...	8·41	8·35	8·13	
22·27	22·27	...	20·03	20·58	...	...	...	...	22·27	22·83	...	...	...	...	8·07	7·81	...	
22·62	22·04	22·04	20·29	20·87	19·71	...	...	...	19·71	19·71	22·62	...	...	...	7·84	8·13	8·41	
20·18	20·64	18·55	19·94	20·18	18·55	...	...	...	18·09	19·94	20·41	...	...	...	7·20	7·55	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·41	...	21·34	17·16	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	19·01	19·48	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·87	18·09	18·55	16·87	16·70	16·65	...	...	...	18·90	18·61	18·72	...	...	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	
20·41	20·41	18·21	19·77	19·13	17·86	...	...	...	19·13	18·84	20·41	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	
18·55	19·48	18·09	17·86	18·55	18·09	...	...	...	17·86	18·33	19·94	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·89	
19·94	19·48	19·48	19·94	19·48	18·55	...	...	...	18·09	18·09	21·34	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
19·48	20·41	17·63	17·63	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	21·34	...	...	...	8·58	8·81	8·35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·27	15·59	19·01	16·23	14·66	17·75	...	...	...	14·99	14·23	20·53	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20·41	19·48	22·98	18·55	18·55	21·11	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	8·58	
19·48	19·48	24·59	17·63	17·16	19·94	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	23·66	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	
21·34	20·87	27·83	16·70	17·16	19·48	...	...	...	16·00	16·35	24·59	...	...	...	10·09	9·86	9·74	
19·48	20·41	22·27	17·63	17·16	19·48	...	...	...	16·35	16·47	21·80	...	...	...	7·66	7·89	6·96	
20·87	20·87	27·13	18·55	17·75	21·80	...	...	...	16·70	16·23	22·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16·35	17·69	20·29	16·35	16·70	18·96	...	...	...	15·01	16·35	20·29	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·67	
15·42	17·86	24·35	14·61	14·61	...	...	...	...	14·61	15·42	19·48	...	...	...	6·62	6·62	6·62	
...	...	25·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	16·23	17·40	...	...	...	6·38	6·38	6·09	
16·41	15·77	24·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·01	21·22	...	...	...	6·38	6·38	6·56	
19·48	18·55	24·12	17·63	16·70	19·48	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	
15·77	14·84	18·09	14·37	13·91	15·77	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	
19·10	19·10	23·90	15·54	15·54	19·10	...	...	...	15·54	15·54	21·49	...	...	...	6·59	6·59	6·59	
24·26	21·46	27·06	20·52	18·66	22·39	...	...	...	23·32	21·46	18·66	74·64	74·64	74·64	6·53	6·99	6·53	
26·12	27·99	28·92	22·39	22·39	22·39	...	...	...	23·32	22·86	22·39	111·97	111·97	111·97	6·53	6·53	6·53	
26·12	27·06	27·06	21·46	20·52	22·39	...	...	...	28·45	27·99	23·32	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·46	7·46	7·46	
29·85	29·85	43·85	23·32	23·32	31·72	...	...	...	30·79	29·85	26·12	93·3	93·3	111·97	7·46	7·46	7·46	
26·12	25·19	32·65	21·46	20·52	27·06	...	...	...	26·12	26·12	21·46	111·97	111·97	111·97	6·53	6·53	6·53	
33·59	34·52	41·98	25·66	25·19	36·39	...	...	...	33·59	37·32	31·72	149·29	149·29	149·29	41·98	41·98	37·32	
28·92	26·12	26·12	22·39	22·39	23·32	...	...	...	28·92	27·29	21·92	116·63	111·97	111·97	8·16	8·39	8·16	
32·19	32·65	29·85	27·06	30·79	27·06	...	...	...	30·32	30·32	24·26	93·3	93·3	79·3	8·86	8·86	8·74	
...	...	...	18·42	18·66	18·66	...	...	...	18·66	20·29	15·39	97·96	107·9	...	7·23	7·23	7·23	
29·85	33·59	29·85	26·12	29·85	20·52	...	...	...	27·99	27·99	22·39	102·63	102·63	93·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	
27·99	27·99	22·39	22·39	23·32	22·39	...	...	...	25·19	25·19	22·39	93·3	93·3	93·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·66	17·72	16·79	149·29	149·29	...	7·46	7·46	7·46	
37·32	34·52	30·79	27·06	27·06	27·99	...	...	...	29·85	29·39	20·99	102·63	102·63	93·3	9·33	9·56	9·56	
24·26	28·12	25·66	18·66	22·39	23·32	...	...	...	22·86	24·02	16·79	111·97	111·92	111·97	9·33	9·79	9·56	
36·12	29·85	18·66	18·66	20·52	20·52	...	...	...	26·12	27·06	27·99	93·3	93·3	93·3	8·39	8·39	8·39	
32·65	32·65	27·06	30·79	30·79	25·19	...	...	...	29·85	30·79	21·92	93·3	93·3	74·64	9·33	9·33	9·09	
35·45	35·45	32·65	30·79	28·92	30·79	...	...	...	31·72	33·59	25·19	93·3	111·97	111·97	9·56	9·56	9·33	
27·99	27·99	27·99	18·66	18·66	18·66	...	...	...	25·19	23·32	17·26	93·3	93·3	93·3	9·56	9·56	9·56	
26·12	26·12	24·26	24·26	25·19	20·52	...	...	...	27·06	26·36	18·66	111·97	111·97	107·29	10·03	10·03	10·26	
20·52	20·52	22·39	19·59	20·52	22·39	...	...	...	20·99	21·46	15·39	93·3	93·3	93·3	10·26	10·26	10·26	
23·32	23·32	24·26	23·32	23·32	24·26	...	...	...	22·39	20·99	15·86	149·29	149·29	93·3	10·03	10·26	9·75	
27·99	27·99	24·26	22·39	22·39	24·26	...	...	...	24·26	23·79	16·79	298·59	298·58	...	10·26	10·26	10·26	
23·32	22·39	24·26	21·46	22·39	24·26	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	15·86	93·3	112·63	...	10·03	10·03	10·03	
27·99	26·12	24·26	23·32	23·32	18·66	...	...	...	23·32	22·39	20·06	223·94	223·94	223·94	9·79	9·79	9·79	
26·12	...	...	24·26	...	22·39	...	...	...	26·12	26·12	18·66	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·46	7·46	7·46	
19·59	19·59	24·26	19·59	19·59	26·12	...	...	...	21·46	21·46	16·79	149·29	149·29	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
32·65	39·65	32·65	37·32	37·32	30·32	...	...	...	32·65	30·32	25·66	104·96	104·96	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	
...	32·65	...	...	25·66	...	...	...	...	...	20·99	...	...	186·62	...	...	29·16	...	
44·31	44·31	34·99	37·32	37·32	32·54	...	...	...	37·37	38·85	27·06	74·64	74·64	74·64	93·3	93·3	93·3	
26·67	27·4	23·38	21·83	22·51	18·19	...	...	...	23·96	23·73	14·17	97·03	102·63	...	54·31	51·66	40·64	
30·9	29·74	23·79	32·13	30·9	25·01	...	...	...	29·74	27·35	18·84	166·55	142·76	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	
23·32	22·39	20·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·26	18·66	13·53	74·64	74·64	74·64	8·39	8·39	7·93	
19·9	18·6	21·4	18·6	18·2	19·5	35·5	35·5	...	16·7	16·5	19·9	119·3	119·3	101·9	6·9	6·9	6·5	
19·1	18·1	22·7	18·1	18·1	20·9	22·7	21·8	...	17·2	16·7	21·8	117·7	126·7	...	7·2	7·2	7·2	
17·3	21·0	22·7	17·1	17·6	19·3	12·0	12·0	...	15·1	15·1	20·1	140·0	140·0	...	6·9	6·7	7·0	
21·4	20·7	22·5	21·6	22·6	21·6	...	...	...	20·3	19·7	22·7	150·5	150·5	...	7·5	7·5	7·5	
21·9	20·2	19·2	20·3	20·2	17·2	23·0	23·5	21·0	18·2	18·4	20·1	185·0	185·0	185·0	6·5	6·7	6·5	
23·8	23·8	25·1	25·1	25·1	...	35·4	35·4	39·1	19·5	19·5	20·5	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
17·3	17·9	27·4	16·0	15·6	18·9	18·6	18·6	...	15·5	15·3	18·3	149·2	149·2	111·9	7·4	7·3	6·9	
16·4	16·6	33·5	...	...	...	22·3	22·3	...	15·3	15·8	18·6	223·9	223·9	...	6·9	6·9	6·9	
17·3	17·4	27·6	14·8	14·2	17·2	22·4	25·5	...	14·4	14·5	16·8	61·2	54·4	...	7·0	6·8	6·8	
19·8	19·6	24·4	18·6	18·6	20·1	...	20·1	...	15·1	15·1	21·7	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·8	6·1	6·1	
17·7	18·7	22·8	14·2	15·1	17·7	21·3	21·3	...	15·5	15·7	18·6	142·2	142·2	142·2	7·1	6·8	6·8	
18·3	20·6	...	20·0	20·1	...	23·1	25·2	...	16·5	17·3	17·7	183·0	183·0	183·0	6·1	5·7	6·5	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the last half of December 1873 — concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER, AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	18·6	17·7	15·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·5	14·9	14·9	14·2	24·2	24·2	19·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7	17·7	13·9	111·9	111·9	...	8·3	8·3	8·1	
	Bhandara	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	...	15·0	15·0	...	27·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0	18·0	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·7	...	
	Chanda	18·4	21·0	14·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	17·1	11·7	28·0	28·0	18·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·0	25·7	11·4	270·0	270·0	240·0	7·7	7·5	6·8	
	Wardha	17·7	18·6	16·3	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	7·0	11·6	10·7	10·2	24·2	24·7	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	15·8	11·2	186·6	186·6	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
	Balaghat	16·8	16·8	18·6	...	...	...	13·5	13·0	14·9	17·0	16·8	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	18·6	223·9	223·9	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
	Jabalpur	17·7	16·8	23·3	13·0	14·0	14·9	13·0	13·0	12·1	14·9	14·0	13·0	22·4	23·3	26·1	16·8	15·8	12·1	27·0	14·9	...	19·6	19·6	24·2	186·6	186·6	111·9	8·4	7·4	6·5	
	Sagar	13·3	13·2	16·1	...	...	...	7·0	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·6	13·0	19·6	18·6	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·1	18·6	167·9	167·9	167·9	7·0	6·7	6·5	
	Damoh	14·1	14·9	16·8	...	...	...	13·3	12·8	14·0	14·0	13·1	16·8	17·7	...	23·3	16·8	...	19·8	28·0	...	28·0	16·1	15·8	17·7	241·1	223·9	...	5·1	5·1	5·1	
	Seoni	21·4	21·4	21·4	...	...	...	10·2	11·2	11·2	15·8	16·8	16·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·4	21·4	23·3	261·2	261·2	261·2	7·9	7·9	7·9	
	Mandla	15·8	16·8	20·5	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	12·1	15·8	14·0	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·6	19·6	25·2	23·3	25·2	25·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	6·5	
	Betul	21·4	21·0	14·0	...	...	...	11·6	13·0	13·0	12·6	14·0	14·0	26·1	24·2	...	...	...	...	20·5	20·5	15·4	18·6	16·8	11·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	
	Chhindwara	21·0	21·0	20·5	...	...	...	11·2	6·5	9·3	14·0	13·0	16·8	37·3	26·1	24·2	...	...	...	22·4	21·4	20·5	23·3	23·3	20·5	261·2	261·2	...	7·4	7·0	7·0	
	Hoshangabad	16·7	16·7	14·9	...	...	...	9·3	8·3	8·3	10·2	9·3	9·3	22·3	24·2	24·2	14·9	14·9	14·9	...	...	...	17·7	16·7	16·7	112·0	112·0	112·0	4·8	4·8	4·6	
	Narsinghpur	17·7	17·7	18·6	...	...	...	10·9	10·9	13·0	12·3	11·2	14·9	22·3	20·5	29·8	20·5	19·6	20·5	27·0	27·0	34·5	19·6	19·6	18·6	329·3	119·0	...	5·7	6·0	5·6	
	Nimar	15·7	15·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	13·0	...	34·5	39·4	...	25·9	31·5	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	...	119·4	119·4	...	7·9	7·9	...	
	Raipur	29·9	29·6	44·8	...	...	...	16·8	18·5	26·1	22·4	24·2	44·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·9	29·6	29·9	...	...	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	
	Sambalpur	14·7	10·2	20·5	...	...	...	26·1	24·2	32·6	32·6	32·6	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·4	20·5	23·3	111·9	111·9	...	7·4	6·0	5·5	
	Bilaspur	23·3	23·3	34·5	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	31·7	24·2	20·5	18·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·6	46·6	93·3	26·1	26·1	31·7	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	
	Upper Godavari	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	13·0	12·1	7·4	37·3	32·6	18·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	11·2	1343·6	1343·6	1343·6	8·4	8·4	4·6	
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	18·3	15·1	10·2	...	...	...	9·7	10·0	8·7	13·3	13·6	10·6	28·3	27·6	21·0	25·6	24·2	24·0	39·2	32·7	27·0	19·3	18·8	10·0	100·0	100·0	50·0	10·4	10·3	9·7	
	Bolarum	19·0	15·2	9·8	...	...	...	11·25	11·4	9·0	12·5	12·7	10·1	26·7	25·1	20·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·4	15·2	9·1	112·8	112·8	...	9·8	9·9	8·8	
	Chadarghat	15·0	15·0	8·2	...	...	...	7·5	9·5	6·0	12·0	12·0	10·0	25·0	29·0	11·2	30·0	29·0	17·0	...	...	...	19·0	16·5	8·0	120·0	120·0	...	10·5	10·5	9·0	
	East Berar.													31·7	27·9	24·2	16·7	16·7	14·9	...	...	...	14·9	14·9	13·0	...	...	...	8·7	8·3	8·7	
	Oomraotee	14·9	14·9	13·9	13·0	13·0	11·1	8·3	8·3	8·3	11·1	11·1	11·1	9·35	24·40	26·30	22·50	22·50	22·50	22·50	29·50	20·60	...	...	..	14·10	13·15	10·30	60·20	60·20	60·20	
	Ellichpoor	16·0	16·0	15·0	5·0	7·45	7·45	9·35	9·35	9·35	7·45	10·30	11·25	27·0	23·0	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·0	18·0	14·0	...*	...†	...‡	7·0	7·0	6·0	
	Woon	16·0	17·0	14·0	11·0	11·0	10·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0																			
	West Berar.													28·9	24·2	22·3	31·6	27·9	24·2	...	...	...	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	
	Akola	16·7	15·8	13·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5	9·3	9·3	6·5	27·9	29·8	...	29·8	29·8	...	...	...	...	24·2	24·2	...	...	...	...	6·0	6·0	...	
	Buldana	16·7	17·7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13·9	13·0	...	33·8	33·5	20·9	15·8	15·8	13·9	...	...	...	19·0	18·1	9·3	...	...	...	6·9	6·9	4·8	
	Bassein	17·7	17·7	10·9	...	...	...	8·11	8·8	6·7	11·1	11·1	8·1																			
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore — Wholesale	8·7	7·5	8·2	9·2	7·7	9·5	10·0	10·2	10·2	11·7	12·0	12·0	21·7	25·5	...	...	...	...	35·0	37·7	51·0	21·0	22·0	26·5	...	...	...	13·2	13·2	13·5	
	Bangalore — Retail	8·5	7·2	8·0	9·0	7·5	9·0	9·7	10·0	10·0	11·2	11·5	11·7	21·0	24·5	...	...	...	...	34·0	36·7	50·0	20·5	21·5	26·0	67·0	67·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·0	
	Kolar — Wholesale	7·8	7·6	9·9	...	...	...	15·5	16·4	15·8	17·5	17·5	17·8	...	...	45·2	...	...	42·5	46·4	47·6	58·7	26·5	25·4	30·4	...	...	...	14·9	13·5	14·6	
	Kolar — Retail	7·6	7·3	9·6	...	...	...	15·3	16·1	15·5	17·3	17·3	17·6	...	...	44·3	...	...	41·8	45·3	47·4	57·7	26·3	25·1	29·7	...	...	...	14·3	13·2	14·3	
	Toomkoor — Wholesale	8·5	8·0	9·5	8·5	8·5	11·0	12·5	13·0	12·5	13·5	14·0	14·5	21·0	25·0	...	...	...	21·0	57·2	57·2	66·0	21·0	23·0	31·0	192·0	192·0	...	13·0	13·0	13·0	
	Toomkoor — Retail	8·0	7·5	9·0	8·0	8·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	13·5	14·0	20·0	20·0	24·0	...	...	20·0	54·5	54·5	65·0	20·0	22·0	31·0	180·0	180·0	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	
	Mysore — Wholesale	7·3	7·3	7·7	...	...	...	11·4	11·2	11·2	12·6	11·4	11·2	...	29·3	53·4	29·3	29·3	38·7	29·3	29·3	45·1	29·3	22·4	42·0	72·0	72·0	...	11·2	9·8	12·5	
	Mysore — Retail	6·7	6·7	7·3	...	...	...	11·2	10·4	10·4	11·4	11·2	11·2	...	28·7	52·4	28·3	28·3	36·6	28·7	28·7	44·8	28·7	21·4	40·8	66·0	66·0	...	10·4	9·4	12·6	
	Hassan — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan — Retail	11·0	10·0	...	12·0	11·0	11·0	12·5	12·5	12·0	13·5	15·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	44·0	56·0	23·0	22·0	34·0	153·0	154·0	...	10·0	9·0	12·0	
	Shimoga — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga — Retail	8·0	7·0	8·5	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	9·0	8·0	14·0	12·0	13·0	30·0	28·0	36·0	...	...	...	34·0	32·0	40·0	24·0	22·0	26·0	360·0	360·0	...	10·0	9·0	9·0	
	Kadoor — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadoor — Retail	10·0	12·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·0	32·0	46·0	16·0	20·0	32·0	80·0	120·0	...	8·0	10·0	11·0	
	Chituldroog — Wholesale	12·0	11·1	11·4	12·7	12·1	12·5	11·4	11·1	12·5	13·0	12·2	13·2	42·3	42·0	44·6	34·8	33·1	34·0	54·5	51·2	60·4	27·0	26·0	31·6	...	...	...	...	10·0	9·3	
	Chituldroog — Retail	9·0	9·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	36·0	36·0	42·0	28·0	28·0	30·0	48·0	48·0	60·0	24·0	22·2	32·0	100·0	100·0	...	10·0	9·1	9·0	
	Coorg — Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg — Retail	7·4	7·5	7·1	7·8	7·6	...	10·1	10·1	8·7	16·6	15·9	13·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·8	40·3	48·4	23·1	22·5	31·7	105·0	105·0	...	9·7	9·2	10·6	
Rajputana ...	Jaipur	10·21	10·21	...	13·91	13·91	...	5·57	5·57	...	7·43	7·43	...	14·84	14·84	...	13·45	13·45	...	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	...	74·22	74·22	...	17·63	17·63	* ...	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ajmir	11·30	11·42	13·45	14·14	15·25	23·37	4·70	4·81	4·35	7·66	7·37	6·96	14·82	15·30	25·22	10·67	10·91	18·27	...	...	...	13·45	14·37	18·27	92·77	92·77	102·05	32·99	33·93	34·79	
	Bhartpur (City)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alwar	13·91	13·45	16·47	19·01	19·01	22·27	8·81	8·58	8·47	9·86	9·74	8·52	19·01	19·01	22·98	15·30	15·30	20·93	...	...	...	19·25	19·01	17·98	...	...	...	21·34	21·34	23·66	
	Deoli (Cantonment)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpur	14·84	14·84	11·13	20·41	20·41	17·16	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	5·57	16·70	16·70	16·70	16·70	16·70	16·23	...	...	...	16·93	16·93	12·99	185·55	185·55	185·55	37·11	37·11	37·11	
	Sirohi	13·91	13·91	9·28	21·34	21·34	18·55	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·19	17·63	17·63	12·06	19·94	19·94	14·84	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	9·74	185·55	185·55	185·55	55·66	55·66	37·11	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	17·63	17·63	...	32·47	35·25	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	11·13	...	
	Marwar	13·91	...	...	18·55	...	...	5·22	...	...	8·13	...	...	16·02	...	...	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	16·23	...	...	64·94	...	...	46·39	...	...	
	Banswara	18·00	13·75	...	...	...	...	8·00	7·50	...	15·00	15·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·00	21·25	...	...	...	...	11·50	11·25	...	
	Bickaneer	13·6	13·6	...	14·5	14·5	...	5·4	5·4	...	10·9	10·9	...	16·4	16·4	...	17·3	17·0	...	...	...	...	16·4	16·3	...	95·5	95·5	...	68·1	68·1	...	
	Bundi	12·1	12·1	16·1	13·0	14·0	30·1	6·5	6·5	...	11·6	9·3	9·3	...	15·9	32·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·0	14·4	27·9	149·0	149·0	...	34·4	32·6	34·9	
	Tonk	10·6	11·2	16·7	13·1	14·4	28·1	5·3	4·0	...	8·3	8·5	12·1	15·0	11·5	33·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·7	13·8	26	60		...	33·5	32·9	37·3	
	Jhalra Patan	13·5	13·0	14·9	14·9	13·5	...	7·2	7·9	...	8·8	8·8	9·5	14·2	17·7	19·6	12·1	13·0	...	...	...	...	11·6	13·0	26	7 8			20·0	20·5	23·3	
	Shahpoora	12·0	11·8	17·9	15·4	17·7	...	6·9	7·0	...	8·8	8·8	8·7	14·3	17·9	32·1	14·5	16·8	22·4	...	...	...	14·2	15	6·50	...	...	...	36·9	37·2	22·8	
																										6·03	6·03	...	...	...		
																										6·03	5·57	...	...	...		
Central India	Indore	15·50	15·00	14·50	...	...	...	10·00	10·00	8·50	11·00	10·75	...																9·75	9·75	9·75	
	Gwalior	13·25	13·00	14·75	17·00	15·00	16·50	8·00	8·00	7·00	9·50	9·50	9·00																15·00	13·00	14·00	
	Guna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																...	...	...	
	Rutlam	14·75	15·25	12·50	...	...	...	8·25	8·75	6·50	13·00	13·25	8·00																11·00	16·75	10·00	
	Baghelkhand	15·50	15·00	16·50	...	...	24·00	7·00	7·00	8·00	17·00	17·00	16·00																7·00	6·50	6·75	

* 16 head-loads per rupee.
† 12 annas per cart.
‡ 16 head-loads per rupee.

...m 13·35 to 15·77 sers, and of common rice from 13·46 to 1...
...ir pay. ...In the interior the price of best ri...
...December.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices-Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	9·51	9·51	11·13	17·63	18·09	20·41	12·29	12·29	16·93	12·52	12·99	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	11·59	11·59	13·45	14·84	14·84	17·40	10·21	10·44	16·47	13·91	15·07	18·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	9·74	9·74	11·13	11·13	...	...	10·44*a*	10·44	14·84	13·45	13·91	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	9·28	9·28	9·51	...	...	...	12·99	11·13	15·77	18·55	18·55	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	11·13	10·67	12·06	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	11·13	12·52	12·29	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	11·13	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	11·59	11·59	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	10·56	10·91	...	17·86	17·16	...	9·28	9·28	...	11·36	11·13	...	12·99	10·67	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	11·59	...	...	18·55	7·66	8·35	7·43	10·21*b*	10·21	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	10·62	10·62	13·45	21·19	21·19	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·12	12·12	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	10·67	10·21	11·42	...	...	...	12·99*c*	12·99	16·47	15·77	15·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	12·06	12·06	16·70	...	...	...	8·35	8·87	12·99	10·21	11·13	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	10·21	13·45	20·87	9·28	11·59	22·27	10·67	13·45	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	11·59	11·59	12·99	20·41	20·41	32·47	10·67	10·67	21·34	11·13	11·13	22·27	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	18·55
Rajshahye ...	9·51	10·09	13·22	...	...	...	9·05	9·74	13·91	10·44	(11·83 to 12·52)	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	9·40	9·40	10·44	...	...	...	8·70	8·70	13·91	10·96	10·44	27·13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	20·47	12·23	11·83	33·40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	13·22	12·99	13·91	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	11·13	15·30	15·30	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	5·57	4·64	5·57	3·71	2·78	9·28	7·43	4·64	11·13	9·28	9·28	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree ...	10·21	8·35	...	...	...	...	10·50	7·43	...	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	9·86	9·74	12·06	18·55	18·55	32·47	12·99*d*	13·91	19·48	16·70*e*	17·63	29·69	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	...
Furreedpore ...	11·13	13·91	19·48	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	15·77*f*	15·77	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	4·64*h*	4·64	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	17·16	17·16	16·70	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	20·41	15·30*e*	12·99	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet* ...	8·35	8·13	10·21	8·35	8·35	...	14·61	13·80	26·44	20·29	19·48	35·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar* ...	7·43	7·60	8·70	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	16·47	25·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...	7·43	7·43	12·06	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	15·77	16·70	14·84	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah* ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	18·55	(17·63*g* to 18·55)	(18·55 to 19·71)	30·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	12·81	16·59	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah* ...	...	7·89	10·44	...	...	...	12·23	12·23	24·47	18·55	18·55	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	14·84	15·77	22·27	18·55	16·70	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	12·06	12·99	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya ...	10·44	10·67	12·99	15·77	16·23	32·47	8·35	8·35	11·13	10·38	9·98	17·63	14·84*k*	14·84	19·48	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	12·52	12·99	13·91	17·63	18·09	27·83	11·59	12·06	11·13	12·99	12·99	17·63	16·23	16·70	24·12	14·84	16·23	...
Tirhoot ...	10·21	9·28	12·99	16·70	16·70	23·20*j*	8·81	9·28	19·48	9·74	9·74	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	13·91	17·63	16·70	27·83	8·35	8·35	13·91	11·59	12·99	20·41	17·16	17·63	31·54	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	10·21	10·21	13·91	16·70	18·55	26·90	7·89	8·35	11·13	11·59	12·06	25·05	14·84	17·63	32·47	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	16·23	19·48	19·48	36·71	8·58	8·58	12·41	11·48	12·41	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	12·35	11·71	13·45	18·72	17·57	21·05	9·34	10·62	17·57	12·87	11·71	19·89	15·77	15·71	33·99	...	...	...
Purneah ...	10·21	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·28	9·57	23·20	10·21	11·13	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	11·59	11·59	14·84	12·99	12·99	22·27	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83
Orissa.																		
Cuttack* ...	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	19·48	20·70	20·70	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree* ...	10·96	10·96	14·61	...	...	...	17·05	17·05	23·78	19·48	19·48	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	10·21	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	14·84	23·20	18·55	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpore.																		
Hazareebaugh ...	11·59	11·59	12·99	14·84	...	22·27	7·89	8·35	11·13	12·52	12·99	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga* ...	8·35	9·28	11·13	13·91	...	16·70	12·99	12·99	20·41	18·09	16·70	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom* ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	18·55	18·55	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom ...	10·21	10·21	11·13	...	...	22·27	14·84*l*	12·99	24·12	15·77	14·84	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam and Adjacent Hills.																		
Gowalpara* ...	9·28	9·28		...	12·1		...	11·13	11·13	14·84	12·52	12·35	19·48	...	...	...	...	...
				...	10·6													
Kamroop* ...	12·06	7·43		...	13·5		13·0	10·21	10·21	12·06	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung* ...	9·28	8·35		...	12·0		11·8	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong* ...	14·84	14·84						9·28	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	...	...
Seebsaugor* ...	...	...							7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13	16·70	...	...	...	...	...
				...	15·50		15·00	14·50										
Lukhimpore* ...	7·43	7·43		...	13·25		13·00	14·75	16·03	6·50	10·21	10·21	12·52	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...		...	...	...									
Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...		...	14·75		15·25	12·50	... 8	11·13	11·13	11·50	5·5	5·00	13·2			
				...	15·50		15·00	16·50	...	...	24·00	7·00	7·00	8·00	17·00	17·0	...	...

c. In the interior price of best rice ranges ... from 12·06 ... sold in final ...

f. Exclusive of dieting expenses. *g.* Price of ... from 9·51 to 21·34 sers per rupee. *h.* Averag...

OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Bengal for the week ending the 3rd January 1874.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXVI OF 1871.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Penicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.								
												ABLE-BODIED AGRICULTURAL LABORER.			SYCE OR HORSE-KEEPER.			COMMON MASON, CARPENTER, OR BLACKSMITH.		
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
												Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	83·50	102·05	...	8·58	7·96	8·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·84	15·07	17·63	296·88	296·88	...	7·43	7·55	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·52	12·06	20·41	222·66	222·66	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	11·13	16·23	74·22	166·99	166·99	7·66	7·66	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·52	12·76	19·01	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·99	13·45	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	7 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	12 0	...	...
...	...	...	13·91	13·69	...	102·05	102·05	...	8·13	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·35	13·45	16·23	102·05	102·05	...	8·35	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·98	12·06	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13·91	13·91	26·90	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·21	9·28	14·84	148·41	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	7·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·59	10·67	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·83	11·83	...	371·10	371·10	...	7·59	7·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·44	9·40	9·40	99·27	118·76	107·61	6·85	6·96	6·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	11·13	12·99	60·31	55·66	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·74	11·13	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·50	4·64	12·06	7·43	6·50	7·43	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·21	7·43	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·86	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	11·13	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	12·06	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	139·26	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	8·13	7 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 to 15	...	...
...	...	...	10·21	9·28	16·70	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·67	10·67	17·86	99·27	99·27	...	7·66	7·66	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	9·28	13·80	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·43	7·43	7·43	4 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	15 0	...	...
...	...	...	8·35	6·96	15·77	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·89	8·58	10 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 to 10	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·96	7·43	7 8	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	9·28	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·66	7·43	9·51	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	17·63	18·55	32·00	166·99	139·16	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·77	15·77	37·11	12·99	13·91	25·05	148·44	148·44	...	6·73	6·73	6·96	2 6 to 2 12	...	...	2 8 to 4 0	...	...	4 0 to 5 0	...	...
...	12·99	...	16·70	17·16	27·83	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·66	7·66	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·04*i*	18·04	...	12·99	13·91	20·41	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·77	16·70	...	15·30	15·30	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·55	19·48	37·11	12·99	12·99	22·27	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·32	14·96	29·99	136·38	136·38	...	6·79	6·96	7·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16·70*k* to 18·55)	(16·70 to 18·55)	(32·00 to 55·66)	16·41	15·25	25·76	163·99	163·99	152·27	7·31	7·60	7·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	11·13	24·12	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23·20	23·20	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	23·15	23·15	23·15	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	8·35	5 10	...	...	4 0	...	...	7 8 to 12 0	...	...
...	...	...	21·92	21·92	16·76	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	3 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	6 8	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·63	16·70	...	12·52	13·45	22·27	222·66	222·66	...	6·50	6·50	6·73	4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 0	...	...
26·90	25·97	...	12·99	10·21	14·84	155·87	155·87	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	2 8	...	...	3 0 to 5 0	...	...	5 10 to 9 6	...	...
...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	296·88	296·88	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	12·06	12·06	259·77	259·77	259·77	6·96	6·96	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	11·13	11·13	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	5 0 to 7 8	...	...	6 0 to 7 8	...	...	10 0 to 20 0	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·35	185·55	185·55	148·44	5·57	5·57	5·57	9 6	...	...	8 0	...	...	15 0 to 20 0	...	...
...	...	...	4·64	6·[illegible]	...	...	...	...	4·87	4·87	4·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

i. ... from 13·35 to 15·77 sers, and of common rice from 13·45 to 21·16 sers per rupee. *j.* Old rice. *k.* New ... ding their pay. *l.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9·28 to 19·48 sers, and of ... December.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PREPARATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

No. 22, dated 12th February, 1873.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India *(extract.)*

We have the honour to acknowledge your Grace's Despatch No. 114 (P. W.), dated 18th December last, in which, * * * your Grace takes occasion to remark generally on the estimates for irrigation works, with reference to the failure to realize immediately the expected returns in the cases of the Moota Project, the Madras water-supply and the Orissa works, and suggests that there must be something wrong in a system under which such results are of such frequent occurrence.

2. We shall * * * * * * circulate to Bombay, and the other Local Governments, your Grace's observations, in view to the exercise of every precaution in submitting projects for irrigation works in future.

3. We desire now to assure your Grace that the subject of the reliability of estimates of the cost, and probable returns from irrigation works, has already engaged our attention very largely. On the occasion of the present Viceroy's recent visit to the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh, His Excellency discussed the matter fully with the Local Authorities, and the result was the abandonment and curtailment of several projects as already reported in our Despatch No. 8, dated 13th January last. The Governor of Madras has lately visited the Viceroy in Calcutta, and the subject has also been discussed between their Excellencies in regard to the works of the Madras Presidency. We believe that your Grace may fully rely on the best exertions of the Governments of Bombay and Madras to support the desire of Her Majesty's Government for the fullest scrutiny and greatest caution being observed in regard to irrigation projects for the future.

4. In regard to the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal, your Grace is already aware from the correspondence forwarded relating to the Orissa scheme, how careful Mr. Campbell has been to dispel any ideas that may have been entertained of the rapid realization of revenue from those works, and we have no doubt that His Honour will be equally cautious in any other cases in which projects may be submitted to him to obtain the sanction of our Government or of your Grace.

5. In the drier climates of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, there is less risk of over-sanguine estimates, and there are reliable examples of more or less successful irrigation works to guide the Local Governments and ourselves. In the Central Provinces and other Local Administrations, we shall take care that whatever works are undertaken shall be so carefully investigated and so limited in expenditure as to risk no sum that may not reasonably be laid out in trying to establish irrigation where it is apparently much wanted.

6. Your Grace will have seen an example of our caution in this matter in the postponement of the Sardah Canal Works reported in our Despatch No. 19, dated 4th instant.

7. We do not think that any change of system in the submission and sanctioning of projects, is called for. We must rely primarily on the care of the Local Governments, and we shall be sorry to do anything to impair their primary responsibility for the correctness of the estimates, both of capital outlay and of revenue, made by their own Officers. We further employ our Inspector General of Irrigation to review engineering details, so as to carry to one province the experience gained in another. Mistakes in carrying out a large series of operations may no doubt occur. All we can do is to enjoin caution, and exercise ourselves the greatest care. We hope that the results of our operations on the whole will not be found otherwise than beneficial both to the Government and the country.

8. Before concluding however, we wish to record one remark as regards the profits of irrigation works. That is, that in no case, even the most favourable, can it be expected that the income realized will pay immediately interest on the capital spent. In every case there must be a period of growth during which charges for interest on capital will accumulate against the work. Where water is scarce, and irrigation well understood by the people, this period may be short; where, on the other hand, irrigation is new to the people, and water comparatively plentiful, the period will be long. The Ganges Canal which on the average of the last 5 years has paid over 5 per cent. on its capital, was 12 years before it began to realize so much as 4 per cent. The Orissa works which, had they been constructed sooner, might have saved half a million of people from death in the famine of 1866, will doubtless take much longer before they will realize even this rate of interest. Lord Mayo's Government saw reason to accept Colonel Rundall's estimate of the probable ultimate returns from those works, but expressed no opinion as to when such returns would begin to come in. But the anxiety of Lord Mayo's Government for legal power to enforce a compulsory rate was an emphatic expression of the belief, that, without such a rate, a long period of slow growth of revenue from irrigation works could not be avoided. We wish that this should be fully understood. For if the result of our expenditure were to be judged of by the immediate returns, the effect might be to deprive the country of extensions of irrigation essential to the prevention of famine and to the progress of prosperity.

9. As an instance of this, we may draw attention to the accompanying copy of papers lately received from the Government of Bengal in regard to the Orissa works. Mr. Campbell forwards, with strong commendation and an expression of concurrence, a memorandum, in

which Colonel Haig shows that, even in a season of very plentiful rain, the use of artificial irrigation in parts of Orissa doubles the produce of the rice-crops. Thus it is clear that as soon as the cultivators realize this fact, irrigation must extend, and the works must pay. The period which will be required for the spread of this knowledge may be long, but its ultimate spread is certain. Meanwhile, the loss of interest is not a heavy price to pay for insurance against a repetition of the calamity of 1866.

No. 51, dated 22nd May 1873.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have received your Excellency's letter No. 22 of the 12th February, replying to the comments contained in my Despatch No. 114 of the 18th December last, on the subject of the preparation of estimates for Irrigation works in India.

2. In the remarks which I then made it was by no means my intention to imply that the Local Governments should be relieved from their responsibility for the correctness of the estimates made by their own Officers, but that greater care should be enjoined in their preparation, and that, if deemed necessary, stringent rules should be laid down regarding the submission of new projects for sanction, with the view of avoiding, as far as possible, the recommendation of ill-matured plans and incorrect estimates.

3. I trust that the communications which you have now addressed to the several Local Governments on this subject will have the desired effect.

4. In the 8th and 9th paras. of your Despatch you make some general observations of great interest and importance upon certain facts which must be borne in mind with reference to Irrigation works in India. You observe that in no case, even the most favourable, do such works immediately pay interest on the capital spent; that even the Ganges Canal, now paying 5 per cent., was 12 years in operation before it began to realise so much as 4 per cent.; that the Orissa works, which, had they been constructed sooner, might have saved half a million of people from famine, will doubtless take much longer before they will realise even this rate of interest; that it was this slow growth of revenue from Irrigation works which made Lord Mayo's Government anxious to have legal power to enforce compulsory rates; that, if immediate returns be insisted on, the country would be deprived of irrigation, which is nevertheless essential to the prevention of famine and to the progress of prosperity; that, in Orissa, the use of artificial irrigation, even in a season of plentiful rain, is found to double the produce of the rice-crops; that, under these circumstances, the time must come when the works will pay; and that, in the meantime, the loss of interest is not a very heavy price to pay for insurance against a repetition of the calamity of 1866.

5. I fully recognize the force of these remarks and the important bearing which they have upon some of the gravest questions connected with our Government in India. In confirmation and illustration of them you forward a very able and interesting Report by Colonel Haig on the Orissa Irrigation works, a Report which throws much light upon the whole subject, not only of the effect of irrigation upon the produce of the soil, but also upon the results which it is producing upon the various interests connected with the ownership and occupation of land, as well as upon the ideas not uncommonly entertained as to the principle on which the Government should deal with these.

6. As regards the effect of irrigation on the produce of the soil, Colonel Haig's Report is in the highest degree satisfactory and encouraging. I agree with your Excellency that where there is such conclusive evidence that the produce of rice-crops is largely increased, sometimes even doubled, by irrigation, we may feel confident that sooner or later so great a benefit is certain to be appreciated.

7. On another matter of great importance Colonel Haig's Report is equally decisive, and that is the danger and mischief which would arise in suffering compulsory rating powers in respect to irrigation to be exercised, directly or indirectly, by the irresponsible Agents of a Commercial Company. Where this power was exercised in Orissa, even by the Officers of Government, it appears to have been so exercised as to have left a lasting and injurious effect upon the minds of the people.

8. On the other hand, it appears from Colonel Haig's Report that the appreciation by the people of the benefits of irrigation is being shown in the natural and healthy form of a great rise in the price which cultivators are willing and eager to give for the occupation of land, or in other words, in a great rise of rents. Colonel Haig reports, apparently as a matter of complaint, that Zemindars, whose names he gives, are raising their rents upon the ryots, and he adds that in some instances the ryots "themselves" are raising the rents, by competition, from Re. 1-9 to Rs. 3-8. And such competition, in the present case, appears to be connected with the best results. Colonel Haig reports that the waste lands are everywhere being taken up for cultivation, and that the Zemindars, or owners, almost immediately get for such lands the same rents which they have been accustomed to get for the low lands which are naturally irrigated.

9. Although Colonel Haig mentions these facts in illustration of the valuable effects of irrigation, it is an effect which in itself he treats as a misfortune. He says that it has seemed to him almost a question whether it might not be better to refuse water for the cultivation of waste land during the currency of the present five-years settlement, rather than by giving it at only Re. 1, to sacrifice almost the whole of the profits to the Zemindars; and he adds that the process of conversion is so rapid, and the competition so keen, that, four years hence, he fears t[illegible] greater part of the waste will have been reclaimed and the rents raised to such a [illegible], there leave but a "small margin for a water-rate."

people as a s[illegible]

liable to be called on w[illegible]

time, out of the progres[illegible]

administration.

10. In so far as the feeling here expressed is merely a feeling of regret that the rate charged for the water is below that which the value of its effects would seem to afford, it is a feeling natural and legitimate in itself. The rate charged for water is a low one, because the Government has seen and felt that, unless the rate were kept low, the cultivators would probably refuse to avail themselves of it at all, and consequently that experience of its value would not arise to which alone we can look for the power of realising more profitable rates at a future time. But Colonel Haig is obviously mistaken when he supposes that the possibility of charging such rates will be lost if, in the mean time, the proprietors are allowed to secure the full market value of the irrigated lands. Where rent is determined by competition (which in this case it is expressly stated to be, and in all cases tends to be), any increased rate charged upon the necessary means of cultivation will be paid out of that rent, and not out of the profits of the cultivating ryot, because these profits have already been brought to the minimum level as the necessary effect of an active competition. When, therefore, a general and thorough appreciation of irrigation has been established, the Government will be able to realise a market rate for the water, just as the Zemindar is now able to realize a market value for his land; and the increased rates which the Government may then be able to secure will all the more obviously come out of rent, and out of rent alone, in proportion as that rent is raised in the meantime to the full amount, which leaves little or nothing to the cultivator beyond his average rate of profit.

11. Colonel Haig appears to suppose that the ryots who sit at fixed rents are the only cultivators with whom it is desirable to deal, and the only cultivators who will be able to afford a higher water-rate to the Government. But a ryot who sits at a permanently fixed rent is simply in the position of a part-owner as regards that portion of the value of the land which represents more than the cultivator's profit; and, if he can afford to pay a higher water-rate than he could pay if he sat at a market rent, he can only do so in his character of part-proprietor, and out of that portion of the produce which belongs to him as such. Moreover, it is to be remembered that ryots who possess a partial proprietary right, in virtue of a low fixed rate of occupation, must be frequently disposing of their right either by sale or sub-letting; and in every case in which this takes place, the new occupier necessarily comes in at the market value of the occupation as determined by competition. It is not possible, and it is not desirable, to prevent this process from going on, and therefore it is a delusion to suppose that the actual cultivators of the soil can be maintained for any length of time in the enjoyment of the higher rate of profit from their land than the competition of the market will afford.

12. Out of the surplus beyond that profit, or in other words, out of the rent to whomever it may belong, the Government will be able to realise as much as fairly represents the value of the water supplied, and at the end of the settlement it will be able to realise also such further proportion of the rent as it may be consistent with our promises to exact. In the proclamation, however, issued to the zemindars and ryots by the Commissioner of Cuttack on June 23rd, 1866, we have promised that "any lands receiving irrigation from the Company's canals will in any future settlement or revenue assessment that may be made be treated precisely in the same manner as lands not receiving irrigation," the payment for irrigation water being the sole charge for the same to which those who take the water can be subjected. In my predecessor's Despatch of 26th March 1868, the Secretary of State adopted the interpretation put on this promise by the government of Lord Lawrence, that it was a promise "in no case to place a higher assessment on land irrigated from the works of the East Indian Irrigation Company than it now bears, or than may from time to time be placed on unirrigated land of the same quality." In all probability it is this promise which has produced and accounts for the rapid progress of improvement reported by Colonel Haig; and if so, any apparent sacrifice of possible increments of revenue will be more than compensated by the stimulus given to the prosperity of the country.

13. I observe with much satisfaction that the Lieutenant Governor in his Minute discourages the notion that, whatever is gained by the owners of land in the shape of rent, is so much lost to the State. The best wealth of a Government is to be found in the growing wealth of its people; and the feeling which leads it to grudge all that does not fall into the hands of its tax collector is a very short-sighted feeling, and must lead, if really followed, to a very short-sighted policy.

14. Colonel Haig explains his feeling in respect to the zemindars in an observation which he makes to the effect that they will not return a rupee of their rental to the State, to the ryots, or to the land in any shape whatever. This observation is founded apparently on an impression that in Inda, or at least in Bengal, the proprietors of land do not generally spend any portion of their rental on the improvement of their estates. It is a most important matter of enquiry, *first*, how far, as a matter of fact, this impression is really well founded; and *secondly*, if it be so, how far we can trace the causes of a condition of things so different from that which prevails in Europe.

15. It is, however to be observed that Colonel Haig expressly says that the reclamation of waste lands in Orissa is being actively pursued wherever these lands are rendered valuable by the new irrigation. But reclamation cannot be effected expect by some arrangement between the cultivator and the proprietor. It would be interesting to know what the nature of these arrangements generally is. But whatever it may be, it is certain that the terms allowed to the ryot must be such as will yield him a profit not only on the ordinary labour of cultivation, but on the special labour of reclamation. This in its nature is essentially the arrangement so well known in Europe as an Improvement Holding. The profit which is more than enough to remunerate the labour of reclamation and of cultivation is in the nature of rent, and, as such, belongs to ownership. If the owner contributes nothing else he contributes tenure—that most important of all elements in the cultivation of the soil b[illegible] exclusive right of occupation is acquired, and the profits which belong to it are sec[illegible]

16. If proprietors in India do not very often contribute more directly out of the rents which they receive towards the improvement of the soil, this fact may probably be due to causes which are capable of being traced.

In the first place it is quite certain that proprietors (if there be any such) who have no other tenants than such as sit at fixed rents, will not, and cannot, be expected to improve. They have no inducement to do so. They are mere rent-chargers on their estates, and it is well to remember that, in the case of proprietors in this position, the whole of the fixed rent which they enjoy is absolutely withdrawn from the fund out of which agricultural improvements come. It may be true that even those proprietors who are in a position to enjoy the increased value of their land do not generally in India appreciate their duties, or see their own interest as they ought to do. This is probably the result of long hereditary habits acquired under the discouraging effects of arbitrary exactions levied by conquering and despotic monarchies. If so, we may hope that the progress of education, acting in aid of the motives of self-interest, will lead to a better state of things. But we must take care that this self-interest should really exist, and that it should be rendered obvious. In the case of propietors who have only a fixed and limited interest in their property, there is no such self-interest to appeal to, and therefore there is no hope, and there can be no just expectation that they will ever spend money on improvements.

17. In the next place, the same effect is produced in a less degree upon all owners of land whose rents can only be raised by some difficult and expensive process. The duty of recognizing subordinate shares in the ownership of land wherever they existed is a duty which cannot be denied. But neither can it be denied that, in proportion as those shares are numerous, complicated and difficult of increment, in the same proportion are the motives weakened which can alone induce superior owners to spend their income on improvements.

18. In the third place, there can be no doubt that, when the owners of land know that they are liable to have the proportion of the rental which they pay to the State arbitrarily enhanced at the end of some temporary settlement such as a term of 30 years, a powerful effect is produced in discouraging outlay on permanent improvements. A lease for 30 years is amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to give complete security to the actual cultivators of the soil in respect to the profits of even the highest cultivation. It is ample also to encourage reclamation of waste lands where this can be effected by ordinary labour. It is sufficient, therefore, and more than sufficient, to induce them to do all that mere cultivators can ever be expected to do. But those more permanent and expensive improvements which owners of land execute in Europe are inseparably connected with the prospect of secure and permanent enjoyment, and with the feeling which identifies a man's own interest with the interests of succeeding generations.

19. Lastly, it is to be remembered that, under the system of Land Revenue which has long prevailed in India, whether the settlement be permanent or only temporary, and whether it be made with zemindars, or with villages, or with individual ryots, the proportion of the total produce of the soil, and consequently, of the rent, which is absorbed by the State, is very large. Proprietors of the smaller class who do not enjoy more, and who generally enjoy less, than one-half the rental, are not in the position which enables proprietors of land in other countries to expend largely out of their income upon the permanent improvement of the soil. The late Marquis of Dalhousie repeatedly complained that in India the people do nothing for themselves, and expect everything to be done for them by the Government. But, where the Government appropriates a large proportion of that surplus produce of the soil which in all countries must be the foundation of individual and of national wealth, it cannot expect the people to have the enterprising and independent spirit which that wealth promotes. It is at least satisfactory to remember that this is a system which we did not establish, but one which we inherited from the Native Governments which preceded us. Indeed, it may be said with truth that we have done much to mitigate its evils. But we ought not to forget that the State, in taking so large a share of the rental, will naturally be expected to take also a more than corresponding share of the proper duties of a landlord, because the portion which remains to proprietors cannot generally be more than sufficient to afford them a living commensurate with their habits and with their social position. It may well be open to question whether it is possible for any Government to discharge such duties really well—as thriftily, as wisely, or as completely, as they can be discharged by individual owners. But this is one of the difficulties of a system which has descended to us. We must meet these difficulties as best we can, taking care not to aggravate them by undermining such rights of property as remain, or have come to be established, in any class of the people.

20. Looking, therefore, at the circumstances in which we thus find ourselves placed, I would not have your Excellency to interpret my anxiety for greater care in the preparation of Irrigation estimates to indicate either any desire to discourage the undertaking of such works where they are really required, or a desire to insist on such immediate returns as can only be secured by arbitrary exactions levied either on the owners or on the occupiers who may be benefitted. There are circumstances in which compulsory rates may be justified and have long prevailed; but, as a rule, we must be content to wait for such appreciation of the benefits conferred as will induce owners and occupiers willingly to give such price for the water as may be remunerative to the State.

21. On the general principles now adopted in respect to local taxation, the growing increase of property and of wealth in all its forms which may be due to such works, or to the security and peace afforded by our Government, will be accessible to taxation in proportion as it may be really required. When this principle comes to be generally acknowledged and understood, there will no longer be any temptation to regard the growing wealth of any class of the people as a subject of regret; and, on the other hand, all classes will understand that they are liable to be called on to respond to such further calls upon them as must arise, from time to time, out of the progress of society, and out of the necessities either of general or of local administration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1873.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	7·41	740	437
Meerut ...	8·30	6·09	969	479
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	...	700	261
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	5·8	972	702
Allygurh ...	5·50	5·1	994	330
Etawah ...	4·80	3·0	771	475
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·26	958	309
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	2,993
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·72	1,250	1,029
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	132
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	180
Grand Total...	...	...	...	4,334

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL.

Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. Nos.	Down. Mds.	Down. Nos.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. Nos.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	900	...	68,575	...	69,475	...
Gram ...	...	...	4,235	...	4,235	...
Rice ...	78	...	16	...	94	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	840	...	840	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	6,536	...	6,536	...
Oorud ...	...	...	628	...	628	...
Moong ...	...	...	402	...	402	...
Urhur ...	...	...	152	...	152	...
Musree ...	...	...	48	...	48	...
Jowar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajra ...	...	...	1,050	...	1,050	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	1,553	...	1,553	...
Total ...	978	...	84,035	...	85,013	...
Cotton ...	20	...	11,416	...	11,436	...
Oil-seeds ...	6	...	387	...	393	...
Salts ...	934	...	...	...	934	...
Metals ...	2,475	...	1,268	...	3,743	...
Building Materials	330	...	3,350	...	3,680	...
Miscel. Goods ...	1,424	...	4,443	...	5,867	...
Firewood ...	1,505	...	14,385	...	15,890	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	55,720	...	55,720
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	...	...	133	...	133
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	...	...	90	...	90
Logs ...	...	29	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous ...	...	372	...	316	...	688
Live-stock ...	...	65	...	39	...	104
Grand Total ...	7,672	466	119,284	56,298	126,956	56,764
Total the corresponding month of Fusl Rubbee '72-73	9,344	83	56,536	16,807	65,880	16,890
Increase ...	...	383	62,748	39,491	61,076	39,874
Decrease ...	1,672	...	...	...	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.
Saharunpore ...	2,831
Moozuffernuggur	9,922
Meerut ...	24,454
Boolundshuhur...	2,059
Allygurh ...	4,377
Muttra ...	3,250
Agra ...	313
Etah ...	1,285
Mynpoory ...	5,984
Futtehgurh ...	2,607
Etawah ...	13,778
Cawnpore ...	21,831
Dehra Doon ...	3,410
Bijnour ...	...
Terai ...	797
Bareilly ...	3,270
Jhansie ...	...
Humeerpore ..	...
Total ...	99,768
Total last Rubbee up to 30th Nov. 1872 ...	73,269
Increase ...	26,499

RAIN-FALL.	Total from 1st to 30th November 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
		cub. ft. per sec.
	...	·07
	...	·06
	...	·06
	...	·03
	...	·02
	...	·04
	...	·01
	...	·01
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...
	...	·07
	...	...
	...	...
	...	·37
	...	...
	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water, passing through Solani aqueduct 4,020 c. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— per sec.
Etwah Branch Tail ... 75
" " Escapes ... 286
Cawnpore " Tail ... 254
" " Escapes ... 412
1,027

Balance expended... 2,993

There was little demand for water, except for sugarcane, in the upper part of the Canal as far down as Allygurh, and in Boolundshuhur the Rubbee sowings are reported to be very backward, owing to the flooded state of the country from the heavy rains of September 16th. Below Allygurh, and especially in the Etwah and Cawnpore Divisions, water was more required; and in the latter the area was three times as large as in the corresponding month of last year.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Sugarcane has received a last watering, and the early sown wheat has taken water: there has been more demand for water throughout the month than in the upper part of the Ganges Canal.

Doon Canal.—Demands fair for grain crops.

Traffic.—The high rates ruling in Bengal have increased the down traffic in grain four-fold over the quantity carried in November, 1872, and the increase over last month's returns is still greater. The boats on the Canal are insufficient to supply the demand, and 12,000 maunds of grain are reported to be awaiting carriage from the Meerut District to Cawnpore. There is also an increase in the carriage of other goods.

ALLAHABAD, *The 10th December* 1873.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

KHUREEF SEASON, 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of November 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Rice irrigation. Area leased on or before the 1st June 1873.	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1873 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7, & 8).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,289	180	2,776	1,675	210	4,661
		High Level ...	675	87	1,202	1,155	297	2,654
		Taldandah ...	1,300	71·89	74	197	421	692
		Maighgong ...	650	20·10	124	221	6	351
		Total ...	...	...	4,176	3,248	934	8,368
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	263·08	1,390	24,327	1,221	27,486
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	175	...	5,240	290	5,530
		Total ...	...	...	1,390	30,197	1,511	33,038
		Grand Total ...	...	...	5,566	33,395	2,445	41,506

Sugarcane and other perennial crop irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11).	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Inches during Khureef season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
a 49	3	52	4,713	3,446	0·30	32·87	57·81
...	1	1	2,655	226			
23	1	23	715	30			
44	...	44	395	69			
115	5	c 120	d 8,478	3,771	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,498	8,628	0·2	32·87	9 years 59·48
...	...	...	5,530	3,564	...	46·03	3 years 41·21
...	...	...	33,028	12,192	...	...	...
115	5	120	41,506	15,963	...	...	...

Remarks.

a In last month's statement an excess of 16 acres was shown by mistake.

b The details of column 9 are—
At the rate of Re. 1 ... ... 4,576 acres.
Ditto of Rs. 1-8 ... ... 3,782 "
Total ... 8,358 "

c The details of column 12 are—
Sugarcane ... ... 81 acres.
Huldi ... ... 25 "
Garden produce ... ... 14 "
Total ... 120 "

d In addition to this, 373 acres have been assessed at double water-rates under Section 14, Act VIII of 1867, B. C.

f The details are—
At the rate of Rs. 1-8 ... 12,926 acres.
Ditto of Rs. 1-12 ... ... 258 "
Ditto of Rs. 2 ... ... 6,015 "
Ditto of Rs. 2-4 ... ... 13,819 "
Total ... 33,028 "

In addition to this, 3,079 acres have been assessed for illicit irrigation at Rs. 3 per acre.

The 20th December 1873.

A. J. HUGHES, *C. E.,*
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 10th JANUARY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The north-east monsoon has ceased in Mádras and Mysore; prospects are reported to be fair, but in some places the rainfall has been insufficient for the dry crops. In Sindh rain has fallen generally, and slightly in Guzerat; elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency none has fallen; reports are fair upon the whole. In Bengal there has been during the fortnight slight rain extending over most of the affected districts; it has benefited the spring crops in most places, though in others too slight to be of much good. From the North-Western Provinces reports of want of rain are general, except in the extreme north-west; severe scarcity is thought to be imminent in parts of the Eastern Districts, and especially in South Mirzapore. In Oudh there has been some rain, but more is much required. In the Punjab the winter rains have been generally favorable, and prospects are excellent. Accounts from the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are good; no rain has fallen. In Rajpootana there have been showers, and prospects are favorable, especially in Ulwur.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras	Jan. 8th		
Kistna	(7th)	*Nil*	Two feet water over anicut; canal supply good; dry crops still sowing; standing dry crops fair, but require rain; wet crops good; sajja, karra, chillies and cholum being reaped; markets well supplied locally; rice still imported into Bapetta; prices generally steady; pasture sufficient; fever worse than usual; small-pox prevalent; cattle healthy in three taluqs.
Kurnool	„	„	Season favorable throughout; dry crops generally good; paddy crops harvested; in some places water and pasture abundant; markets well supplied; prices generally steady; health good, but for dengue and fever; cattle disease in some parts; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam	„	„	Rivers low; no fresh supply to tanks; cultivation continued; standing crops not good in parts for want of seasonable and sufficient rain; inferior paddy and some dry grain harvested; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices rising; pasture sufficient; partial small-pox and fever and some cattle disease prevalent.
Trichinopoly	„	„	Water-supply sufficient for wet crops; dry crops failing for want of rain; outturn generally below the average; markets sufficiently supplied; prices steady; pasture becoming scarce; some small-pox; cattle healthy.
Calicut	„	„	Harvesting of second crop begun in some places; supply of grain sufficient; prices steady; pasture withering; slight small-pox; cattle healthy.
Bombay	(Jan. 8th)		General prospects fairly satisfactory.
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	(7th)	...	Rain general on 25th and 31st, and followed by a small flood from Gaj.
Hyderabad	„	·6	On 31st intense cold. Since then agricultural reports good.
Shikarpur	„	...	Rain on nights of 21st and 31st; crops promising; frost occasionally at night.
Upper Frontier	„	...	Slight shower of rain.
Jacobabad and Thul	„	...	On 25th and 26th frost; since second crops healthy.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	(Jan. 7th)	...	Drizzling rain in Duskrohi and Purantej one morning; heavy dews generally; rubbee good; cotton flowers in Dhundooka affected by blight; public health good.
Kaira	„	...	Cotton and rubbee crop well; weather and public health good.
Surat	„	...	Khureef nearly reaped, and other crops and weather generally healthy.
Broach	„	...	Standing crops suffered in some places owing to cloudy weather; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	(Jan. 7th)	...	Rubbee crops good; outturn of cotton crop estimated at three-fourths.
Nasik	„	...	Crops and public health good; fever continues in some parts of Malligaum, Dindori and Peint.
Thanna	„	...	Nights and mornings cool; days hot; ague in Thanna; fever in almost all the taluqs.
Deccan.			
Poona	(Jan. 7th)	...	No change in the state of rubbee crops; public health good.
Ahmednuggur	„	...	Rubbee crops have suffered slightly in some taluqs from want of rain; cotton picking progressing; public health good.
Sholapur	„	...	Cotton crops indifferent; others as before; public health good.
Sattara	„	...	Early crops reaped, late crops thriving; fever and dysentery in Wulwa; ague and cattle disease in Pattan.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	(Jan. 7th)	...	Late crops, including cotton, progressing well.
Dharwar	„	...	No material change, except in Nawalgund owing to unfavorable season, and scarcity of fodder; emigration has commenced.
Kaladghi	„	...	Khureef crops middling and nearly reaped, rubbee crops parched in places; public health good.
Canara	„	...	Sowing for second crops progressing; fever and cattle disease prevail.
Kattiawar and Gaekwar's territory.			
Rajkote	(Jan. 7th)	...	State of cold weather crops and cotton crops good.
Baroda	„	...	Rubbee and cotton crops good; public health good.
Wudwan	„	...	Weather cold; crops fair; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal	(Jan. 7th)		
Burdwan	...	*Nil*	Cold and clear, but occasionally cloudy during the first week. Late rice reaped and nearly gathered in; recent enquiries in the interior show that the outturn would be between 6½ and 7 annas for the whole district; there is great improvement in the look of the cold-weather crops; prospects of sugar-cane fair; boro paddy being transplanted; owing to increased exportation, the price of rice is daily rising.
24-Pergunnahs	...	„	Clear and cold. As regards crops, there has been no change since last report; the harvest of the late rice crop has not been completed; tobacco and other cold-weather crops sown in patches doing fairly well, but they require rain.
Dacca	...	„	Cold and cloudy; slight rain has fallen in places; prospects of crops fair.
Patna	...	0·10	Weather very cold; slight rain fell in the Sudder, Barh, and Behar sub-divisions, but not enough to do much good to the crops. State of crops most promising and satisfactory, though rain is wanted.
Bhaugulpore	...	0·35	Weather very cloudy, with strong and very cold north-westerly wind during the latter part; slight rain has fallen in many parts of the district, but not enough to be of much good, except in the sudder sub-division. Prospects of the cold-weather crops so far are generally very good; koorthi reaped and kalai pulse being gathered in.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Weather very cool; crops excellent; late rice being reaped.
Kamroop	...	„	Cool and pleasant and cloudy at times. The late rice is being reaped, the outturn expected to be below average; sugar-cane and mustard crops are also not promising for want of rain.
			Public Health.—Burdwan—fever stationary. 24-Pergunnahs—fever of ordinary kind prevails in Barrackpore, and still continues in Basserhat; it has been abating in Baraipore and Baraset; a few cases of cholera was reported from Diamond Harbour. Dacca—fever abating in Manickgunge and health improving. Patna, Cuttack, and Kamroop—public health generally good. Bhaugulpore—general health unusually good.
			General Remarks:—More or less rain has fallen during the fortnight in most of the districts of Bengal, including all those of the distressed divisions of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhaugulpore. The cold-weather crops have apparently benefited thereby in some districts, but in others it was too slight to do much good, and rain is still much wanted generally. Some damage has been done to the standing crops in the Julpigoree District by hail. Boro paddy is being extensively cultivated, and with fair prospects as yet. Cold-weather crops, while doing well in some places, are suffering from the drought in others.
N. W. P.	(Jan. 8th)		
Bustee	„	0·20 on night of 21st.	The rain which fell in the south of the district on the night of the 21st December did good; khurreef crop, excepting rice, has been a 14-anna crop; rubbee promises to be 12 annas if rain falls; Collector proposes relief works and stoppage of grain exportation; no indication of more rain.
Ghazeepoor	„	0·20 on 22nd Dec.	Rain fell on the 22nd December and proved useful; rubbee area on high land 250,000 acres much irrigated by wells promising fairly; on Ganges low land over 250,000 acres looking well; rice failed almost completely on 250,000 acres; other khureef on 100,000 acres much injured by Ganges floods; prices unchanged; scarcity, but no despondency; relief works proposed in pergunnah Buhuriabad.
Goruckpoor	...	0·20 on 21st Dec.	Rain fell in south on the night of the 21st December, and did some good; no rain worth having since, and no indication; irrigated rubbee looking well; unirrigated ripening prematurely; urhur crop fair; exportation from west of district eastwards declining.
Benares	...	...	No rain; hitherto much of the rubbee has been irrigated, and looks well.
Azimgurh	...	*Nil*	Same as Benares.
Mirzapoor	...	...	Partial rain; near Mirzapoor too slight to do much good; severe scarcity immediately in the south; rubbee drying up; distress increasing; relief works being extended; about 27,000 maunds of grain were imported from 26th December to 1st January; prices stationary.
Jounpoor	...	...	Prices very little; slight and partial rain on 1st, but not very beneficial; rubbee prospects fair on irrigated land; imports about 6,500 maunds, chiefly oord; from Oudh exports about 1,700 to Azimghur.
Allahabad	...	...	No rain and no indication now; rubbee prospects fair.
Banda	...	...	Slight rain on 1st and 2nd; more rain urgently needed; grain ripening prematurely; prices almost unchanged.
Humeerpoor	...	...	Same as Banda.
Jaloun	...	...	Slight, but partial rain on the 2nd; rubbee looking well, but more rain wanted.
Meerut	...	...	Slightly beneficial rain; rubbee prospects fair.
Cawnpore	...	...	No beneficial rain; rubbee looking well on irrigated land; rain urgently wanted for unirrigated land.
Futtehgurh	...	...	
Agra	...	...	
Saharunpoor	...	0·80	Rubbee area large; crops good.
Moradabad	...	...	Slight rain; heavy dews; rubbee promising; prices unchanged.
Bareilly	...	...	Rubbee fair; rain much wanted.
			General Remarks:—Rubbee prospects have suffered much from want of rain; and, except in extreme north-west, crop will be under average throughout provinces; severe scarcity is imminent in parts of eastern districts.
Punjab	(Jan. 8th)		
Delhi	...	0·50	Agricultural prospects and general state of health good.
Jullundhur	...	1·00	
Lahore	...	1·10	
Mooltan	...	0·50	
Rawalpindi	...	2·33	
Peshawur	...	3·00	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh (Jan. 8th)		
Lucknow ...	0·10	Prospects favorable, more rain wanted; exports increasing.
Fyzabad ...	*Nil*	
C. Provinces (Jan. 6th)		
Balaghat ...	*Nil*	Occasionally cloudy; rubbee promising, but rain wanted; small pox prevalent in places; prices unchanged.
Upper Godavari (2nd)	„	Cool crops good; health good.
Bhandara (3rd)	...	Partial rain; clear with heavy dew; rubbee well forward; health good; prices easy.
Raipoor ...	*Nil*	Cloudy; prospects good; prices fulling, health good.
Mandla ...	„	Fine khureef harvested; rubbee promising, prices easy; health good.
Belaspoor ...	„	Clear; rubbee require rain; grain cheaper; small pox reported.
Chanda ...	„	Prospects fair; prices stationary; small-pox in Tahsil Brahmapuri.
Sumbulpoor ...	„	Clear; all crops harvested; prices high but steady.
Saugor (7th)	„	Cold; rabi promising; wheat in ear; health good.
Seoni ...	*Nil*	Rabi doing well, but would benefit by more rain; masur slightly injured by frost.
Jubbulpur ...	„	Prospects still favorable, but rain required; prices stationary; health good.
Nursinghpoor ...	„	Rubbee promissing; prices stationary.
Wurdah ...	„	Kharif cotton jowari harvested; prospects rubbee good.
Nimar ...	„	Prospects favorable; prices risen; fever decreasing.
Nagpoor ...	„	Clear, rubbee progressing favorably; prices unchanged; health good.
Hoshangabad ...	„	Prospects rubbee depend on early rainfall.
Baitool ...	„	Some damage to pulses by frost.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East Berar (Jan. 8th)	...	Jowaree cutting completed; outturn good; rubbee progressing fairly; public health good.
West Berar Ditto	...	Crops favorable; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Jan. 7th)	*Nil*	Most of the dry and a portion of paddy corps harvested; the outturn of the former somewhat diminshed; prices stationary.
Toomkoor (6th)	„	Staple dry crops harvested; wet crops in good condition; in some parts sugarcane harvested; prices rising.
Mysore (Dec. 31st)	„	Prices fallen slightly.
Hassan (Jan. 4th)	„	Most of the crops harvested; those still standing good.
Shimoga (3rd)	„	Crops generally good; prices stationary.
Chituldroog (5th)	„	Staple dry and wet crops harvested; in some talooks the former are reported infested with insects.
Coorg (7th)	...	Harvesting of paddy and picking of coffee continue. *Remarks*:—Most of the staple crops have been reaped. The outturn of dry crops somewhat diminished owing to deficiency of rain; public health generally good, except in Coorg where small-pox and fever prevail.
Rajpootana (Jan. 8th)		
Sirohee (Dec. 30th)	...	Tanks dry; well supply fair only; health very good; prospects of crops fair only dependent on water supply; weather seasonable.
Meywar (27th)	...	Tanks low in Oodeypore district; water generally plentiful; an average crop may be expected; in many districts a full crop; slight showers in northern districts; on 26th health good.
Harowtee Agency States (21st)	...	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects of crops unchanged.
Ulwar (Jan. 1st)	...	Water plentiful; prospects of crops very good indeed; showers throughout the State; on 26th weather cloudy and promises rain; heavy dews; health good.
Ajmere (9th)	...	Altogether a favorable season.
Jeypore (9th)	...	Crops progressing admirably; public health excellent.
Central India (Jan. 8th)		
Indore (7th)	...	Weather warmer; no further change since last report.
Gwalior „	...	Rain wanted; fine weather; small-pox prevailing.
Neemuch „	...	Cold bracing weather; crops looking well.
Rutlam „	...	No report.
Bagelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	No report.
British Burmah ...	...	No report.
Nepal (Dec. 31st)	0·05	A slight shower on the 27th; health good; planting of potatoes and sowing of wheat crop going on.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 3 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FROM THE POLITICAL AGENT AND CONSUL GENERAL, ZANZIBAR.

No. 78, dated Zanzibar, 6th November 1873.

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

IN a preliminary report forwarded from Mombassa to Zanzibar, dated the 10th October 1873, I briefly stated the steps taken by me on landing at Mombassa.

2. During my further stay at that place I did not ascertain that any slaves had been concealed, and it is my belief that the Indian community there is now completely freed of the stigma of slave holding.

3. While my agents were actively employed in trying to discover how far the course followed had been effectual, and whether slaves were either secretly kept out of town or had been lately sold in anticipation of my arrival, I occupied the time in daily meeting with the various classes of the community, both Swahili and Indian.

4. Formerly Mombassa and its dependencies, including a great part of the African Coast both North and South and the Island of Pemba, were ruled by the Yarabi family of the Imams of Oman through the Mazruai Chiefs, and at Takaunga, a coast village afterwards visited, I was shown the original deed, written 146 years ago, appointing one of that tribe to the Governorship of Mombassa.

5. On the English evacuating the place, the Mazruai were betrayed by three families of Kilindini, a village on the southern side of the Island, in consideration of which two of their descendants still receive an annual payment of $ 300, the third having lost half of what was stipulated through the murder of a Banian in which he was implicated.

6. Mombassa and part of the coast is still exempt from many dues. In the first place it was stipulated that no dues whatever should be levied, but by degrees the 5 per cent. on imports was taken, then a special tax on ivory and copal, so that now the chief exemption consists in the free export of corn from Mombassa, Takaunga and Gasi.

7. The Indian colony comprises here Bohras, Scindis, and Hindoos, many of whom visit Melindi during the millet and sesame harvest, remaining there

for three months and returning to Mombassa where their wives and families reside. Thus commercially Mombassa, Melindi, and Mambrui form one distinct division of the trading community.

8. The Bohras of Mombassa are not only the most numerous, but the longest established, the first Indian settlers of this caste came from Surat and Cambay, lately they have been recruited entirely from Kutch. The Scindis, of whom we have but few in Zanzibar or elsewhere on the African Coast, form a class with which the Agency has hitherto never come in close contact. They, as I learn from their Chiefs, began to come to Mombassa 20 years ago, there were then, however, only two houses, it is within the last 17 years that the others have arrived, and there are at the present moment 30 houses. Sunni by faith, and calling themselves Meman, they are apart from both Bohras and Khojahs, and worship and hold civil regulations in common with the Swahili. They have fewer sympathies with the English Government than either of the other Indian Moslem sects. Many appeared to be political refugees, and one spoke to me of having fought against us at Mooltan and in Sind, but curiously all are descendants of Scindis born in Kutch. They never allow that they are subjects of the Rao, and seem to have left India for good, as have many of the Khojah and Bohra families. The Hindoos are the least numerous of the Mombassa traders. Khojahs are singularly enough absent, there not being a single representative. From Pangani northward the Bohras take the place of the Khojahs met with to the south. Hindoos are scattered everywhere at the ports, whilst in Zanzibar itself every class is largely represented.

9. At Mombassa all told me that trade was increasing. Ivory caravans set out taking free men of Mombassa and of the Wanika as porters, these visit Togga and the country near Kilimanjaro, also Ukumbani and Kenia, whence they proceed further to Ukeva or Sambevu. None but Mombassa men are employed, as the Masui or warlike Wakwafi must be passed, and those on whom dependence is to be placed are alone engaged.

10. The annual export of ivory, however, does not exceed $ 70,000, and much of this is now shipped direct to Bombay since the Sultan collected a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on its entering the harbor of Zanzibar. On reaching Mombassa from the interior $ 3 per 35 lbs. weight is collected on ivory. Copal here pays when bought by the Natives the heavy tax of 10 per cent. with 5 per cent. in addition on arrival at Zanzibar; in all a duty of 15 per cent., which discourages a valuable industry that might be developed in the Wanika country. Wax pays $ 1 per 35lbs., and Rhinoceros horns the same. Other produce, such as grain and oil seed, pass free, but as a place of direct import Mombassa holds a secondary position, its supplies are all drawn through Zanzibar.

11. With regard to the missions here, I observe that the one under Mr. Rebmaun is completely suspended for the present, that gentleman besides being now quite blind has adopted peculiar views with regard to religion. The other under the conduct of Mr. Wakefield at Ribé seemed to me in a very languishing state, the position is eminently ill chosen, and I should hesitate under existing circumstances in placing freed slaves under the care of either mission. The arrival of one or two active men would at once remove this objection, but in a port remote from Consular aid, and at a distance from even Arab authority, the charge of any body of newly-freed negroes could hardly be committed to the chance of one life.

12. On the 13th October the chief work in hand was satisfactorily concluded, and before leaving I had secured to the side of British influence a body of men who before, under the inducement of being permitted to hold slaves, had steadily worked against us. Now this inducement being swept away, so great a change has ensued that a system of internal inspection of freed slaves and the establishment of direct communication with the Consulate, which I organized, were not only well, but even eagerly received.

13. On the same day I left in a native vessel for Takaunga. The creek on which the town is built being tidal we ran into Kilipe, a bay half way between Mombassa and Melindi, and from there walked back for three miles and visited Sheikh Rashid, the Mazruai Chief, one among the Mazruai who still cherishes the kindest recollections of the English. I found it impossible

33. [illegible] the same night as I had intended, the armed men were turned out from [illegible] old iron cannon fired the proper salute of 11 guns. A letter of Lord [illegible]instone's to a former Chief was placed in my hands, and every kindness and attention shown me, the Sheikh stating that he had not seen an Englishman for so many years, that he must be excused if he detained us a little. From him I gleaned valuable information, which I shall have the honor of bringing before the notice of the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in another letter on the political position of the Littoral.

14. Takaunga contains about 3,000 inhabitants, depending mainly upon the millet and sesame crop of its neighbouring farms, and a supply of Indian corn grown and brought in for sale by the free Wanika.

15. Here I found about 14 Indians, of whom, however, only two Hindoos and two Bohras were residents, the others having come from Mombassa: from these, however, I freed 19 slaves.

16. Takaunga Creek being tidal must necessarily be of little use except as a means of moving produce in small vessels, but the bay at Kilipe is really of importance and much frequented. The surrounding country is magnificent corn-land, and the Wanika industrious and harmless neighbours.

17. On the 14th we reached Melindi, where 131 slaves were freed, the property of 41 Indians, including slaves held at the village of Mambrui, a village eight miles to the north.

18. The country between Melindi and Mambrui and in their neighbourhood is well cultivated, the plantations extending as far as six hours' march inland: The chief produce is millet and sesame seed, and the annual value of grain produced cannot be under £35,000. Of the old Portuguese town of Melindi nothing remains but a mark erected on a rocky headland consisting of a conical column of concrete surmounted with a cross, with the arms of Portugal in the centre.

19. Twenty years ago there were here neither houses or plantations. The port seems to have been reoccupied by Syud Saeed, but for many years the people bringing fresh water to the town from the River Sabaki, four miles distant, had to be guarded by soldiers, and constant attacks were made by the neighbouring Gallas and Wasania, the latter firing poisoned arrows at any straggler seen without arms about the settlement. These tribes have for the present lost their strength and cause little annoyance, being paid a subsidy of $450 by the Sultan's Government, but a new and formidable annoyance is now springing up in the shape of settlements of run-away slaves, who being attacked by the Arabs retaliate by killing the labourers on the outlying plantations, making it necessary for them to sleep in stockades and keep up stations within signal fire distance the one of the other.

20. Slave labor alone cultivates these plantations producing, as I before stated, not less than £35,000 per annum, neither the Gallas nor any of the adjacent tribes ever working for hire. The average yield of grain and oil seed per slave is 10 measures of corn, worth about $30, and 2½ measures of oil seed, worth about $12, giving a total of $42 per head; the price of a laboring slave varying from $40 to $55, thus between 4 and 5,000 slaves are employed and, adding for supervision, domestics, &c., the number cannot be under 6,000. Facility for desertion and mortality being considered, an annual import of 600 slaves is required to keep up this body.

21. Although the coast lands are dry and sandy the farther plantations are well watered and fertile. Excellent figs and other fruit are grown. The bushland is selected by preference, as when once cleared weeds give no trouble and for 5 to 10 successive years two crops of millet, sesame, or peas may be taken off before the soil becomes impoverished, when it is allowed to lie fallow until the brushwood again springs up, a sign that the land has recovered. Grass lands it is said fail after two years, give trouble in weeding and require constant cultivation, when after a bad year or two, good crops are again harvested, of better quality than of the bushland.

22. It is a singular fact that for several years the old Melindi wells, 20 in number, after being cleared of the rubbish that filled them, were found so brackish as to be undrinkable, but after a heavy wet season the water became

fresh. Now all these wells, even those close to the sea, furnish swmilies excellent water to the town. tinct

23. The River Sabaki, entering the sea four miles north of Malindi, div.. the district of Mambrui under another Governor. This anomaly arises from Mambrui being a colony which has risen up around the plantation of one Hamed bin Saeed, whose son now inherits part of the estate and the honor of government.

24. The Sabaki crossed, a drier country is entered, and here commences the range of sand hills extending north to the Somali coast. The rainfall is not so heavy as, and the seasons more regular than, in Zanzibar. Fevers and dysenteries are rare, the ulcers that are so great a drawback to Mombassa unknown. Arabs, however, complain of mortality amongst the cattle, which they ascribe to a 'larva' found on the grass, further north nearer Lamo I found the Tsetse, here this pest seemed unknown. The regular rainy season is heavy and later than at Zanzibar. The lesser rains, daily showers being known as the "Kihina" or planting rain, which occurs at seed time, and the "Maonli" recently over.

25. Plantations slaves are allowed only one day per week to themselves when their gains are their own, but instead of the second day given at Zanzibar, half a "kibaba" of grain is allowed daily. Clothing and any animal food or fish must be provided out of the proceeds of the one day, but this amounts to $10 or 12, married couples sometimes gaining $30. Estates are of small value, the question is "how many slaves are there on a property?"

26. Although the Indians here knew less of what had recently passed, I found no difficulty so far as domestic slavery was concerned, but it was necessary to punish severely several men who had recently sold slaves in order to avoid the loss by emancipation, which they foresaw. In other cases slaves had been mortgaged to Indians, one came to my notice where such a mortgage was foreclosed and the slaves sold. Where such transactions had taken place subsequent to 5th June, I seized the slaves from the Arab and allowed no compensation, on the principle that the Indians being then by the Sultan's consent unable to hold slaves the sale was invalid and illegal, but where the transaction had taken place some time back I forced the Indian to return the purchase money and get back the slaves.

27. In carrying out this strong measure I had to thank the steady support of the Arab Governor Seif bin Suleiman and the general orders of Syud Burghash, without these and without a single man to support me, placed in an Arab community, my position would have been an unpleasant one.

28. Here I again named an Agent as protector of liberated slaves, a post now looked on as one of consequence and with its local advantages, as the holder will report directly to the Consulate on slave trade matters.

29. On the 24th October I sailed in Her Majesty Ship *Briton* for Lamo, reaching Manda harbour the following day, whence I proceeded in boat through the narrow tidal creek forming the water communication between that place and the northern harbour.

30. As at Melindi the chief trade here is in millet and sesame, the orchella trade being ruined of late and the cowries but little in demand. Hides, rice, and ivory are exported, the latter coming from Kismayo and the Somali country on the north and from Ozi, a town on Formosa Bay, on a river of the same name connecting with the River Dana to the south. The produce is probably under that of Melindi and Mambrui, but a considerable part of the grain and seed crop of these places passes through Lamo in transit.

31. The Indian community consists of 25 houses of Hindus, 14 of Bohras and one barber, a Mussulman; there are here neither Sindis nor Khojahs.

32. Having called a meeting I explained to these men their position as regards slave-holding, lists of slaves were voluntarily declared, and the Kathi drew out papers of freedom which as at the other towns I signed and delivered with my own hand to each individual slave, explaining to him at the same time his altered condition and status.

33. In this I received every assistance from the Governor whose orders from the Sultan were most positive. The public crier by whom Government Orders are notified, proclaimed under my orders that no Indian can hold slaves or advance money on slaves, and that all transactions in slaves between natives and Indians are illegal, both parties concerned being liable to lose their property and to be otherwise punished.

34. As a result several Indians at once placed in my hands papers of mortgage securing debts due by Arabs on their slave property. Some of these were for large sums, but in no case can such or similar bonds be proceeded on in any Court, and even should they be concealed, they become debts of honor, irrecoverable by law. Hereafter all such advances naturally cease and Indian capital becomes unavailable to any Arab whose chief property consists in slaves.

35. I was unable to spare the time to visit the town of Fazi or that of Siu, on the same island, peopled by Wagunia, even had I not been unwilling for political reasons to proceed amongst that tribe before the question of Lieutenant MacCausland's murder is cleared up. On my summons, however, the Indians of both places appeared at Lamo. They include only six Hindu houses and one Bohra house, and collectively gave up 21 slaves, none of whom would return to their masters.

36. Mzee Seif, Chief of the Wagunia, summoned at my request by the Governor of Lamo, also came to the town, but the steps taken with regard to the late murder at Kionga will form the subject of a separate letter.

37. On the return voyage Captain Malcolm anchored off Ras Gomsui to allow us to inspect the country there, only a year ago there were extensive Arab plantations of oil seed and sesame here, now the ruined houses alone remain; the Gallas and Walsania having annoyed and killed the slaves who in consequence fled, the Arabs abandoned this rich locality, better suited for the growth of cotton than any land I have here seen, but lacking in any security for either property or life and possessing no indigenous labor at hand.

38. The harbor of Wasin was also visited south of Mombassa, between the island of that name and the mainland. This has been suggested as a naval depôt. It is superior as a harbor to that of Mombassa, but there is no supply of water on the island and the healthiness of the place requires further enquiry before any steps involving outlay or of a permanent nature are undertaken.

39. Here two Bohras were found who gave up eight slaves in 479 slaves freed between Wasin and Lamo from the hands of Indians.

40. While engaged on the Coast I have been assisted everywhere by Mr. F. Holmwood, who accompanied me on duty and whose services I beg to acknowledge.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XLIX of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		16th December 1873.	14th December 1873.	to 16th December 1873.	to 14th December 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3rd Jan. 1874	East Indian, Main...	7,16,989	6,50,988	2,59,75,729	2,47,60,828	12,14,901	...
3rd ditto ,...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	39,588	40,196	18,16,216	19,87,608	...	1,69,392
27th Dec. 1873	Eastern Bengal ...	78,862	42,080	29,39,796	26,60,443	2,79,353	...
20th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	30,702	12,903	10,47,434	3,83,501	6,63,933	...
27th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,15,500	1,02,592	54,54,208	50,72,226	3,81,982	...
20th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,09,738	1,16,993	63,51,002	57,10,744	6,40,258	...
13th ditto ...	G. S. of India ...	17,129	14,844	10,18,126	7,65,967	2,52,159	...
27th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	584	195	88,012	32,866	5,136	...
27th ditto ...	G. I. Peninsula* ...	3,66,591	3,83,763	1,76,98,589	1,74,82,339	2,16,250	...
3rd Jan. 1874	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	93,230	1,12,131	51,57,372	51,90,388	...	33,016
	TOTAL ...	15,68,908	14,76,675	6,74,98,484	6,40,46,910	34,51,574	...
	State.						
3rd ditto ...	Calcutta and S. E...	1,573	2,048	96,363	78,339	18,024	...
3rd ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	2,613	1,470	79,452	50,946a	28,506	...
27th Dec. 1873	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	5,806	...	77,236b	...	77,236	...
13th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District.	1,827	...	13,630c	...	13,630	...
	TOTAL ...	11,819	3,518	2,66,681	1,29,285	1,37,396	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,80,727	14,80,193	6,77,65,165	6,41,76,195	35,88,970	...

* Including Khamgaon and Comraotee Branches.
(a). From 1st April to 14th December 1872.
(b). From 1st July to 13th December 1873.
(c). From 20th October to 13th December 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF BRITISH INDIA IN 1872-73.

No. 435, dated 16th January 1874.

Read—

The Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India in the year 1872-73.

[NOTE.—It has been found necessary to exclude from the following review imports and exports of stores and treasure on account of Government, as the statistics of these transactions are not forthcoming in a completely authentic shape.

This is much to be regretted, and arrangements are being made to ensure complete statistics for the future. All that can be said meanwhile is that the proportion of the transactions on Government account to the whole trade of the country is not probably large enough materially to disturb the general statistics.]

OBSERVATIONS.—Excluding stores and treasure on Government account, the sea-borne imports and exports of British India amounted in value to £121,012,648 in 1872-73, against £135,376,632 in 1871-72; *viz.*:—

	1872-73.	1871-72.	Increase or decrease in 1872-73.
	£	£	£
Foreign trade ...	91,531,103	106,991,608	—15,460,505
Interportal trade ...	29,481,545	28,385,024	+ 1,096,521

FOREIGN TRADE.

2. The total value of the several classes of the foreign trade in each of the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, their average annual value during the five years, 1867-68 to 1871-72, and the differences between the separate periods, were—

		1872-73.	1871-72.	Annual average of the five years, 1867-68 to 1871-72.	VALUE IN 1872-73, MORE OR LESS THAN—	
					1871-72.	The annual average of the five years, 1867-68 to 1871-72.
		£	£	£	£	£
IMPORTS ...	Merchandize...	30,473,069	30,810,775	33,726,872	— 337,706	— 3,253,803
	Treasure ...	4,556,585	11,573,813	11,423,081	— 7,017,228	— 6,866,496
	TOTAL ...	35,029,654	42,384,588	45,149,953	— 7,354,934	—10,120,299
EXPORTS ...	Merchandize...	55,227,495	63,185,847	54,985,054	— 7,958,352	+ 242,441
	Treasure ...	1,273,954	1,421,173	1,167,032	— 147,219	+ 106,922
	TOTAL ...	56,501,449	64,607,020	56,152,086	— 8,105,571	+ 349,363
TOTAL OF FOREIGN TRADE	Merchandize...	85,700,564	93,996,622	88,711,926	— 8,296,058	— 3,011,362
	Treasure ...	5,830,539	12,994,986	12,590,113	— 7,164,447	— 6,759,574
	TOTAL ...	91,531,103	106,991,608	101,302,039	—15,460,505	— 9,770,936 (net.)

3. The value of the exports of merchandize in 1872-73 was considerably below that in 1871-72, but it was slightly above the annual average of the five years 1867-68 to 1871-72, although that average includes the exceptionally large exports of 1871-72, which exceeded the average of the four years 1867-68 to 1870-71 by £10,250,992. The differences under the exports of treasure are not material.

4. The value of merchandize imported in 1872-73 shows a slight decrease below that in 1871-72. The large falling off in 1872-73, below the annual average of the five years 1867-68 to 1871-72, is principally due to the higher tariff values of cotton goods and of metals in the years 1867-68 and

1868-69, and to the greatly diminished imports of materials for the guaranteed railways during the last two years. If the value of those materials for the years 1867-68 to 1872-73 (noted on the margin) be deducted from the total annual values, and if the higher tariff values of the earlier period be allowed for, then the actual import trade of 1872-73 would be less than the quinquennial average by only £801,481, instead of £3,253,803 as shown in the above table.

	£
1867-68 ...	... 2,464,966
1868-69 ...	... 1,591,813
1869-70 ...	... 1,217,334
1870-71 ...	... 1,466,068
1871-72 ...	... 513,246
1872-73 ...	... 327,466

5. The large decrease of £7,164,447 in the net imports of treasure in 1872-73 occurred almost entirely in the imports from the United Kingdom and from China. It corresponds with a large decrease in exports of merchandize, and also indicates that the balance of trade in 1872-73 was settled to a larger extent than in 1871-72 and in the five preceding years otherwise than by payments of the precious metals.

6. The total value of merchandize and treasure, combined, imported from each principal foreign country in the years 1871-72 and 1872-73, respectively, was—

COUNTRIES.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or decrease in 1872-73.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom and Suez ...	32,458,577	27,493,867	—4,964,710
France ...	555,201	378,282	— 176,919
Germany ...	33,501	47,494	+ 13,993
Mediterranean Ports ...	285,223	298,821	+ 13,598
Other European Countries ...	22,113	27,566	+ 5,453
America ...	73,177	62,482	— 10,695
West Indies ...	407	136	— 271
Africa and adjacent Coasts ...	208,024	263,317	+ 55,293
Mauritius ...	562,604	300,225	— 262,379
Bourbon ...	37,824	71,244	+ 33,420
Red Sea ...	394,337	426,382	+ 32,045
Aden ...	161,429	143,624	— 17,805
Persian Gulf ...	853,540	875,082	+ 21,542
Soumeesnee and Mekran ...	42,281	27,591	— 14,690
Laccadives and Maldives ...	68,222	50,711	— 17,511
Ceylon ...	1,086,819	902,465	— 184,354
Straits Settlements ...	884,021	766,630	— 117,391
China ...	4,014,497	2,370,116	—1,644,381
Other Countries in Asia ...	69,214	68,009	— 1,205
Australia ...	573,577	455,610	— 117,967
TOTAL ...	42,384,588	35,029,654	—7,354,934 (net.)

7. In 1872-73, seven countries show an aggregate increase of £175,344, and thirteen show an aggregate decrease of £7,530,278, the net result being a decrease of £7,354,934, of which £337,706 occurs in merchandize and £7,017,228 in treasure. The number of countries showing increase or decrease in 1872-73 as compared with 1871-72, is almost the reverse of that resulting from a comparison of the trade of 1871-72 with that of 1870-71, which showed an increase under fourteen countries and a decrease under six.

8. The principal fluctuations in the trade with each country are noted below; but in order to obviate a too frequent repetition of the same remarks which would result from explaining the causes of the fluctuations of trade in the same articles under each country, most of such fluctuations being due to the same cause, explanations thereof will be given, once for all, in a subsequent part of this review when the aggregate trade in the principal imports and exports is being exhibited. (Paras. 41-68.)

9. The falling-off under the United Kingdom and Suez* is entirely due to a decrease of £5,042,365 in treasure, for there was a net increase of £77,655

* Seven-eighths of the trade shown under "Suez" is British.

in merchandize. The chief items of increases and decreases are—

INCREASE.

	Total Value in 1871-72. £	Total Value in 1872-73. £	Increase in 1872-73. £
Apparel	442,451	529,992	87,541
Candles	35,251	77,206	41,955
Cotton Twist and Yarn ...	2,380,209	2,647,581	267,372
Drugs and Medicines ...	139,983	179,997	40,014
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	88,525	112,706	24,181
Liquors	1,045,032	1,143,762	98,730
Machinery	392,635	500,541	107,906
Silk Piece Goods ...	197,294	266,131	68,837
Woollen Piece Goods ...	429,022	640,609	211,587

DECREASE.

	Total Value in 1871-72. £	Total Value in 1872-73. £	Decrease in 1872-73. £
Coal	480,992	456,315	24,677
Cotton Piece Goods ...	14,617,748	14,185,351	432,397
Metals, Iron	813,657	731,171	82,486
„ Copper	747,973	470,647	277,326
Railway Materials ...	514,996	327,022	187,974
Salt	790,226	711,561	78,665
Treasure	6,901,511	1,859,146	5,042,365

10. The decrease shown against France is from a falling-off in treasure worth £194,847, less an increase in merchandize of £17,928. In spirits and in wines and liqueurs there were decreases of £29,393 and £16,891, respectively; counterbalanced by increases of £29,297 in silk piece goods, of £8,668 in apparel, and of £11,569 in salt. The general trade in merchandize does not show any other noteworthy variations.

11. Mauritius shows the large decrease of £262,379, or 46·6 per cent., almost entirely, of course, under sugar, the diminution in that article being £251,723, owing doubtless to the large quantities imported in 1871-72, which year exhibited an increase of 119,599 cwts., or 37·70 per cent over 1870-71. Sugar is the only important staple imported from Mauritius, the value of the few remaining articles amounting to only a few thousand pounds a year. In 1872-73 the total value of merchandize imported was £288,867, and of this sum sugar stands for £283,545, and in the next preceding year it bore the same proportion to the total trade.

12. The Red Sea trade shows a small increase of £32,045. Salt decreased by £49,088; but this was more than compensated for by an increase of £77,597 in treasure.

13. The Persian Gulf exhibits a net increase of £21,542. Treasure decreased by £107,726, but merchandize increased by £129,268. The articles exhibiting the largest increase were cotton, raw, £32,502; fruits and vegetables £21,208; salt £21,213, and silk, raw, £10,996. The rest of the increase occurs in the general trade.

14. Ceylon shows a decrease of £184,354; but here again treasure fell off by £194,541, while merchandize increased by £10,187.

15. The Straits exhibit a decrease of £117,391, of which treasure stands for £28,421, and merchandize for £88,970. The articles showing the largest decrease are, cocoanuts by £9,938; cotton twist £33,703; gums £9,757; copper £11,500; tin £32,756; and silk, raw, £11,478. On the other hand, spices increased by £28,026.

16. China shows a decrease of the large sum of £1,644,381, of which treasure stands for £1,633,646, and merchandize for the small sum of £10,735. The latter amount is the net result of several fluctuations, the principal of which are as follows: Drugs and medicines increased by £20,500; glass-ware by £22,612; and tea by £38,053; while copper decreased by £62,267, and silk piece goods by £43,734.

17. Australia exhibits a net decrease of £117,967. Treasure increased by £58,347, while merchandize decreased by the large sum of £176,314, or 63·8

per cent. The value of horses shows a decrease of £28,465; chiefly from the average prices having been lower by 30 per cent. in 1872-73, while the number was less by only 180, or 10·84 per cent. The value of copper, cast, fell off by the considerable sum of £112,286, or 87·4 per cent.; this decrease was owing to the high prices which ruled in Europe, and which diverted copper thither from India.

18. The differences in the trade with countries other than those above referred to, being unimportant, do not call for special notice.

19. The value of exports of merchandize and treasure to each principal foreign country was:—

Countries.	1871-72. £	1872-73. £	Increase or Decrease in 1872-73. £
United Kingdom and Suez ...	33,020,521	28,666,818	—4,353,703
France	4,175,233	2,673,000	—1,502,233
Germany ...	355,588	196,453	— 159,135
Mediterranean Ports ...	2,230,125	2,153,122	— 77,003
Other Countries in Europe ...	987,833	393,658	— 594,175
America ...	2,310,491	2,045,928	— 264,563
West Indies ...	129,521	198,585	+ 69,064
Africa and adjacent Coasts ...	257,217	329,931	+ 72,714
Mauritius ...	643,100	942,063	+ 298,963
Bourbon ...	94,849	63,594	— 31,255
Red Sea ...	260,005	253,911	— 6,094
Aden ...	362,651	345,805	— 16,846
Persian Gulf ...	1,363,326	1,326,741	— 36,585
Sonmeeanee and Mekran ...	30,614	36,470	+ 5,856
Laccadives and Maldives ..	38,849	31,567	— 7,282
Ceylon ...	2,082,307	2,313,906	+ 231,599
Straits Settlements ...	2,154,630	2,039,270	— 115,360
China ...	13,944,223	12,259,135	—1,685,088
Other Countries in Asia ...	61,528	124,764	+ 63,236
Australia ...	104,409	106,728	+ 2,319
Total ...	64,607,020	56,501,449	—8,105,571 (net)

20. There was an increase in 1872-73 under seven countries aggregating £743,751, and a decrease under thirteen countries aggregating £8,849,322, the result being a net decrease of £8,105,571, or 12·55 per cent., of which £7,958,352 occurred in merchandize, and £147,219 in treasure.

21. The United Kingdom and Suez show a net decrease of £4,353,703, the falling-off in raw cotton alone being £4,509,494, while the general trade increased by £155,791. The principal increases and decreases in 1872-73 are as follow:—

INCREASE.

	Total Value in 1871-72. £	Total Value in 1872-73. £	Increase in 1872-73. £
Cutch and Gambier ...	73,632	142,152	68,520
Grain, Rice ...	1,822,067	2,599,595	777,528
Hides and Skins ...	1,748,668	1,912,125	168,457
India Rubber ...	74,765	119,458	44,693
Saltpetre ...	274,574	301,520	26,946
Shawls ...	50,369	90,861	40,492
Silk, Manufactures of ...	91,230	125,413	34,183
Sugar ...	237,297	426,998	189,701
Tea ...	1,451,033	1,560,569	109,536
Teak Timber ...	246,890	322,452	76,062

DECREASE.

	Total Value in 1871-72. £	Total Value in 1872-73. £	Decrease in 1872-73. £
Coffee ...	1,012,277	740,581	271,696
Cotton, Raw ...	15,080,444	10,570,950	4,509,494
Indigo ...	2,404,937	2,235,827	169,110
Jute, Raw ...	3,524,039	3,492,482	31,557
Oils ...	324,577	218,191	106,386
Seeds ...	1,294,028	608,628	685,400
Silk, Raw ...	902,271	829,562	72,709
Spices ...	147,094	66,718	80,376
Wool, Raw ...	899,453	855,638	43,815
Treasure ...	156,397	1,900	157,494

22. Jute shows a decrease of £31,557 in value; but this was owing to lower prices in 1872-73, as the quantity increased by cwts. 474,916.

23. France shows a net decline of £1,502,233. Coffee increased by £42,737; indigo £92,459; hides and skins £34,268; jute, raw, £44,578; silk, raw, £155,808; and shawls £98,661: while cotton, raw, decreased by £1,676,945; rice £29,122; seeds £249,545; (rape-seed being *nil* in 1872-73 against £153,206 in 1871-72), and spices by £48,647.

24. Germany exhibits a net decrease of £159,135. Cotton, raw, decreased by £158,309; rice £28,564; and jute, raw, £13,996: while coffee increased by £44,968, and oils by £15,346.

25. The Mediterranean Ports show a net decrease of £77,003; but after deducting from the exports of 1872-73 the sum of £19,180, the value of articles intended for the Vienna Exhibition, the decrease on the actual trade amounts to £96,183. Cotton, raw, fell off by £237,708; coffee £16,484; indigo £153,263, and seeds £22,352; rice shows an increase of £32,444; hides of £181,826, and silk, raw, of £88,093.

26. European countries other than those already mentioned show a net decrease of £594,175; cotton, raw, decreased by £675,180, and seeds by £19,920; while dyeing and coloring materials increased by £58,891, and rice by £49,715.

27. America shows a decline of £264,563. Indigo decreased by £134,035; gunny cloths and gunny bags by £52,243; and linseed by £203,497; while rice increased by £19,174; India rubber by £20,679; jute, raw, £34,923; and saltpetre by £50,108. The falling-off under gunny cloths and bags is owing to the Americans now largely manufacturing these articles for their own consumption; but this falling-off is partly compensated for by the increase in the trade in jute, raw.

28. The West Indies show an increase of £69,064, of which sum rice stands for £58,049.

29. Africa shows an increase of £72,714, of which rice accounts for £30,516, and cotton piece goods (foreign) for £17,191. The rest of the increase occurs in the general trade.

30. Mauritius exhibits a net increase of £298,963. Treasure decreased by £93,300. Rice increased by the large sum of £334,555, or 107·2 per cent., gram by £24,086, and provisions, &c., by £46,918. There was a falling-off of £14,429 in teak timber. The exports of rice last year were apparently the highest ever attained, the quantities being cwts. 2,435,035, worth £646,511, against cwts. 1,119,719, worth £311,956, in 1871-72. The above-mentioned large exports of food-grains and provisions to Mauritius were doubtless intended chiefly for the consumption of the Indian labourers in that almost exclusively sugar-producing colony. The rice was sent almost entirely from Bengal.

31. Bourbon shows a falling-off of £31,255, of which rice represents £28,213.

32. The Red Sea trade shows a slight net decrease of £6,094. There was a decrease of £13,303 in merchandise, chiefly in coffee. Treasure increased by £7,209. The general trade was steady.

33. Aden shows a net decrease of £16,846, for which treasure is answerable; for while merchandise increased by £32,542, of which £24,069 occurred in country cotton manufactures, treasure decreased by £49,388.

34. The Persian Gulf shows a net diminution of £36,585. Treasure increased by £38,214, but merchandise decreased by £74,799. Coffee fell off by £14,766, rice by £183,666, and wheat by £87,564. The falling-off in the two last-named articles is only what might have been expected, considering that the trade in them during 1871-72 had been exceptionally large owing to the famine in Persia. On the other hand, indigo increased by £44,428, and cotton goods (foreign) by £160,078.

35. The trade with Sonmeanee and Mekran and with the Laccadive and Maldive Islands does not call for any remark.

36. Ceylon shows an increase of £231,599, of which sum treasure stands for £44,976 and merchandise for £186,623. Rice increased by the large sum of £164,495. Seeds fell off by £31,459. The general trade shows increase.

37. The Straits show a net diminution of £115,360. Treasure increased by £65,204, but merchandise decreased by £180,564. Gunny-bags increased by £21,515, and cotton goods (foreign) by £41,897; while jade stones decreased by £30,514, and in opium there was the large decrease of £204,459.

38. China exhibits a decrease of £1,685,088, of which sum treasure accounts for £12,596 and merchandise for £1,672,492. Opium decreased by the large sum of £1,743,806. Although the exports of opium in 1872-73 show such a large falling-off as compared with those of 1871-72, yet the trade was not much below the average of the five years 1867-68 to 1871-72 (although this average includes the exceptionally large exports of 1871-72), the annual average value of these five years being £10,841,167, against £10,529,674 in 1872-73, the latter year being less by £311,493. This is not a serious difference on such a large and fluctuating trade. The general trade in 1872-73 shows improvement, the principal increases being in cotton, raw, by £26,470, and in saltpetre by £34,806. Rice shows an increase of £8,165; but the rice trade is subject to sudden and considerable fluctuations, as it depends almost entirely upon the out-turn of the crops in China.

39. The trade with other Asiatic countries increased by £63,236. Merchandise increased by £56,455, and treasure by £6,781. Various minor articles show decrease, but rice increased by the large sum of £77,862 net. This increase is accounted for thus: Siam and a few other countries show a small aggregate net decrease of £3,623, while an increase of £81,485 occurred in the trade with Java and Junk-Ceylon, the former country showing £65,304 in 1872-73, against *nil* in 1871-72, and the latter an increase of £16,181, the total value being £33,571 in 1872-73, against £17,390 in 1871-72. The exports to Junk-Ceylon represent a new and annually increasing trade, the figures for the four years, 1869-70 to 1872-73, being as follow:—1869-70, £399; 1870-71, £1,730; 1871-72, £19,020; and 1872-73, £35,169. The trade consists almost entirely of rice exported from British Burma for the consumption of the Chinese tin-miners inhabiting the island.

40. Australia shows a slight increase of £2,319, which sum is the net result of some fluctuations. Rice and gunny-bags are the only articles of any importance. In 1872-73 rice decreased by £13,323, while gunny-bags increased by £19,244, the total value of rice being £45,120 in 1872-73, against £58,443 in 1871-72, and that of gunny-bags being £38,057 in 1872-73, against £18,813 in 1871-72. From these figures it will be seen that these two articles represent about four-fifths of the total exports to Australia.

41. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the principal articles of import, excluding treasure and Government stores :—.

Articles.		Quantities.				Value.			
		1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease in 1872-73.		1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease in 1872-73.	
						£	£		£
Apparel	£	...	...	...		499,571	601,258	+	101,687
Books and Paper	„	...	...	...		365,591	370,840	+	5,249
Coal	Tons	361,960	310,260	—	51,700	499,520	476,202	—	23,318
Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	1,011,143,747	928,064,476	—	83,079,271	15,009,460	14,545,772	—	463,688
	Prs. Doz. & Pcs.	11,609,274	15,434,612	+	3,825,338				
„ Twist & Yarn	Lbs.	28,853,890	32,192,843	+	3,338,953	2,475,428	2,688,476	+	213,048
	Gross Reels	62,944	89,657	+	26,713				
Drugs and Medicines	£	...	...	...		236,424	315,254	+	78,830
Dyeing and Coloring Materials	„	...	...	...		124,330	187,419	+	63,089
Fruits and Vegetables	„	...	...	...		312,931	283,152	—	29,779
Liquors—Malt	Gallons	1,323,927	1,536,496	+	212,569	305,319	363,496	+	58,177
„ Wines, &c.	„	567,737	592,831	+	25,094	495,783	511,864	+	16,081
„ Spirits	„	671,626	723,609	+	51,983	560,485	553,884	—	6,601
Machinery	£	...	...	...		405,835	517,316	+	111,481
Metals, Iron, Cast	Cwts.	33,418	9,749	—	23,669	6,685	2,430	—	4,255
„ „ Wrought	„	984,853	682,487	—	302,366	503,906	362,324	—	141,582
„ „ Other sorts	£	...	...	...		307,015	382,389	+	75,374
„ Copper, Cast	Cwts.	78,361	32,391	—	45,970	318,891	132,103	—	186,788
„ „ Wrought	„	66,383	39,962	—	26,421	284,355	171,127	—	113,228
„ „ Other sorts	£	...	...	...		433,428	275,559	—	157,869
„ Tin, Cast	Cwts.	22,385	16,246	—	6,139	100,969	73,172	—	27,797
„ „ Wrought	Boxes & Cwts.	20,009	7,780	—	12,229	26,945	9,925	—	17,020
„ „ Other sorts	£	...	...	...		7,383	2,400	—	4,983
„ All other sorts	„	...	...	...		401,197	391,192	—	10,005
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	„	...	...	...		302,118	328,867	+	26,749
Railway Materials	„	...	...	...		513,246	327,466	—	185,780
Salt	Tons	306,839	276,747	—	30,092	913,915	828,703	—	85,212
Silk, raw	lbs.	1,799,591	1,930,910	+	131,319	651,595	659,480	+	7,885
Silk, Manufactures of	Yds.	4,722,537	4,965,615	+	243,078	480,948	560,646	+	79,698
	Dozs. & Pieces	7,077	6,845	—	232				
Spices	£	...	...	...		201,744	216,381	+	14,637
Sugar, &c.	Cwts.	562,559	342,450	—	220,109	709,779	440,146	—	269,633
Tea	lbs.	2,025,129	2,465,761	+	440,632	202,513	246,576	+	44,063
Woollen Manufactures: Piece Goods	Yds.	4,456,140	6,872,570	+	2,416,430	449,064	654,357	+	205,293
	Pairs & Pieces	29,468	29,396	—	72				
Other sorts	£	...	...	...		65,130	65,173	+	43
All other Articles	„	...	...	...		2,639,272	2,927,720	+	288,448
Total	£	...	...	...		30,810,775	30,473,069	—	337,706 (net)

42. Of the above total values, free goods amounted to £2,248,494 in 1872-73 against £2,107,157 in 1871-72, being an increase in 1872-73 of £141,337 or 6·29 per cent.; and dutiable goods, including salt, amounted to £28,224,575 in 1872-73 against £28,703,618 in 1871-72, being a decrease in 1872-73 of £479,043 or 1·67 per cent. Thus the total value of both free and dutiable articles shows a net decrease in 1872-73 of £337,706 or 1·09 per cent.

43. The articles showing the largest increase are apparel, cotton twist and yarn, drugs and medicines, dyeing and coloring materials, malt liquors, wines and liqueurs, machinery, and woollen goods; those of decrease are cotton piece-goods, metals, railway materials, salt and sugar. The value of cotton goods shows a net decrease of £250,640 as compared with the value in 1871-72, although the trade of the latter year, as compared with that of 1870-71, decreased by the large sum of £1,559,981. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the high figures of 1870-71 were due to excessive importations. But notwithstanding that 1872-73 shows a decrease as compared with the two immediately preceding years, it exceeds the annual average of the five years from 1867-68 to 1871-72; for allowing for the reduction in the tariff values from March 1869, the average of these five years would then be £16,773,822 against £17,234,248

in 1872-73, being an increase in the latter year of £460,426 or 2·75 per cent. Comparing the figures of 1872-73 with those of 1871-72, piece-goods show a falling-off of £463,688, while thread, twist, &c., increased by £213,048 in the former year.

44. In connection with these figures it is interesting to notice the fact that there are now in Bombay and in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as well as elsewhere in India, a considerable number of mills employed in the weaving and spinning of cotton. These mills produce large quantities of piece-goods and twist, &c. The Commissioner of Customs at Bombay in his trade report for 1871-72 observes :—"The number of spinning mills in Bombay is gradually increasing, and the country twist manufacture is competing with Europe twist." * * * * "The decrease" (in cotton piece-goods) "is chiefly in the importation of T cloth and domestics, which are now manufactured in large quantities at the Bombay mills, and being cheaper meet with a ready sale." And in his report for 1872-73, he refers to "the rapidly increasing production of local mills almost annihilating the trade in low numbers of English yarn and low class English goods." He also reports that "new mills are rapidly springing up. Their production finds at once a ready sale at paying prices, while the value of English goods persistently shows a loss on English quotations with charges added."

45. As regards jute manufactures, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, in his Resolution upon the Annual Administration Report of the Presidency Division for 1872-73, observes—"There are large jute factories at Baranagore and Gowripore, both in the 24-Pargannahs, and also at Fort Gloucester, 15 miles down the Hooghly, and several new factories are rising round Calcutta. There can be no doubt that in this district these manufactories are a great success; the people show much aptitude for the work, and it seems that the neighbourhood of Calcutta will become before long a great seat of manufacturing industry."

46. The observations above quoted are very suggestive in regard to the industrial prospects of India.

47. Drugs and medicines and dyeing and coloring materials, respectively, show increase, the former by £78,830, and the latter by £63,089. The trade in these articles was much larger in 1872-73 than in any previous year since 1868-69.

48. The imports of malt liquor show an increase of 212,569 gallons worth £58,177. The trade in wines and spirits does not differ materially from that of 1871-72.

49. The value of machinery shows an increase of £111,481. This is satisfactory, as it may be regarded as an illustration of the spirit of industrial enterprize that is now at work in this country.

50. Metals again show a serious diminution, the total value being less in 1872-73 by the sum of £588,154. As was stated in the review of the trade of 1871-72, the general trade in metals has been declining year by year since 1869-70, but more especially in the years 1871-72 and 1872-73. Of the total falling-off, £457,886 occur in copper. Iron shows a decrease of £75,170, and tin a decrease of £49,800. As has been already mentioned (paras. 9, 16 and 17) the falling-off in copper occurred principally in the trade with the United Kingdom, China and Australia. The large decrease in the copper trade, as well as in the metal trade generally, is no doubt due to the high prices which, owing to the dearness of coal and of labor, have ruled in the English markets during the last two or three years; the prices of the various kinds of metals in England during the above-mentioned period having risen by from 30 to 50 per cent. over those previously realized.

51. Salt shows a decrease of tons 30,092 in quantity and of £85,212 in value. This is no doubt chiefly owing to the large importations in 1871-72, when tons 306,839, valued at £913,915, were imported, against tons 227,610 of the value of £715,892 in 1870-71. The imports of last year were, however, much above that of the annual average of the five years from 1867-68 to 1871-72, that average being in quantity tons 263,824 and in value £757,329.

52. Sugar decreased in quantity by cwts. 220,109 and in value by £269,633. This result is doubtless due to the very large importation from Mauritius in 1871-72, which has been already noticed (paragraph 11).

53. Woollen goods show an increase in value of the large sum of £205,336, or 40 per cent. This increase merely represents a recovery from the depression which this trade had exhibited during the preceding three years, and which, it is said, was owing to high prices in England having restricted exportation to India.

54. The fluctuations under Articles other than those already referred to do not call for special notice.

55. The result of the various differences shown in the above tabular statement is a net decrease of £337,706 on the total value; but after deducting therefrom the decrease of £185,780 in railway materials (which decrease is no doubt due to the approaching completion of the guaranteed railways), the net decrease in the actual import trade amounts to the small sum of £151,926, or 0·50 per cent.

56. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal and other articles exported, excluding treasure:—

Articles.			Quantities.			Value.		
			1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or decrease in 1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or decrease in 1872-73.
Indian Merchandise.						£	£	£
Coffee	...	Lbs.	56,363,838	41,462,705	— 14,901,133	1,368,949	1,128,549	— 240,400
Cotton, Raw	...	„	809,246,087	494,214,447	—315,031,640	21,272,430	14,022,108	—7,250,322
„ Manufactures	...	£	...	...	...	369,964	412,952	+ 42,988
Grain Rice	...	Cwts.	16,990,890	22,973,797	+5,982,907	4,446,588	5,701,439	+1,254,851
Grain Paddy	...	„	320,395	320,159	— 236	52,573	59,591	+ 7,018
Grain Wheat	...	„	637,099	394,010	— 243,089	235,644	167,690	— 67,954
Grain Other sorts	...	£	...	...	...	130,942	144,915	+ 13,973
Hides and Skins	...	No.	20,043,959	22,989,615	+ 2,945,656	2,525,860	2,921,416	+ 395,556
Indigo	...	Cwts.	115,414	115,312	— 102	3,687,762	3,426,824	— 260,938
Jute, Raw	...	„	6,133,813	7,080,912	+ 947,099	4,117,308	4,142,548	+ 25,240
„ Manufactures	...	£	...	...	...	182,459	189,541	+ 7,082
Lac of all kinds	...	„	...	...	...	278,945	203,680	— 75,265
Oils	...	„	...	...	...	414,918	335,021	— 79,897
Opium	...	Chests	93,364	82,908	— 10,456	13,365,228	11,426,280	—1,938,948
Saltpetre	...	Cwts.	432,210	518,982	+ 86,772	307,251	536,314	+ 139,063
Seeds	...	£	...	...	...	2,728,127	1,508,241	—1,219,886
Shawls	...	Pieces	17,391	33,115	+ 15,724	167,719	312,545	+ 144,826
Silk, Raw	...	Lbs.	1,893,322	2,231,578	+ 338,256	1,081,097	1,256,356	+ 175,259
„ Manufactures	...	£	...	...	...	152,662	186,025	+ 33,363
Spices	...	Cwts.	288,208	135,275	— 152,933	284,660	154,360	— 130,300
Sugar, &c.	...	„	372,897	630,938	+ 258,041	288,048	492,743	+ 204,695
Tea	...	Lbs.	17,187,328	17,789,911	+ 602,583	1,454,985	1,577,691	+ 122,706
Teak Timber	...	Tons	42,459	50,443	+ 7,984	291,280	356,386	+ 65,106
Wool, Raw	...	Lbs.	24,122,562	20,394,718	— 3,727,844	902,900	838,042	— 64,858
All other Articles	...	£	...	...	...	1,498,926	1,939,126	+ 440,200
Total	...	£	...	...	...	61,697,225	53,440,383	—8,256,842 (net)
Foreign Merchandise.								
Cotton Manufactures	...	£	...	...	...	821,719	1,004,610	+ 182,891
Other Articles	...	„	...	...	...	666,903	782,502	+ 115,599
Total	...	£	...	...	...	1,488,622	1,787,112	+ 298,490
GRAND TOTAL	...	£	...	...	...	63,185,847	55,227,495	—7,958,352 (net)

57. Of the foregoing total values, free goods represent £42,457,403 in 1872-73, against £50,040,956 in 1871-72, being a decrease in the former year of the considerable sum of £7,583,553, or 15·15 per cent., and dutiable goods represent £12,770,092 in 1872-73, against £13,144,891 in 1871-72, being a decrease of £374,799, or 2·94 per cent.; the total value of exports of merchandise showing a decrease in 1872-73 of £7,958,352, or 12·60 per cent.

58. It will be seen that the largest decreases occurred in raw cotton, opium and seeds, these three great staples taken together representing a decrease in value of the very large sum of £10,409,156; this falling-off being partly met by a net increase of £2,450,804 on the general trade, which reduced the net total decrease to the amount above mentioned, *viz.*, £7,958,352.

59. The falling-off under cotton raw was due no doubt to the competition of American cotton. The diminution in the value of this important staple in 1872-73 amounted to £7,250,322, or 34 per cent. This decrease, it will be observed, nearly corresponds with the falling-off in the value of net treasure imported, *viz.*, £7,164,447.

60. The decrease in opium is mainly due to a deficiency in the poppy crop, and consequently in the quantity sold by Government in Calcutta; prices, too, were lower in 1872-73; the decrease in seeds is due to deficiency of crop, that of rape-seed being almost a total failure last year.

61. The decreases under coffee, lac, oils, spices, and wool, raw, may be, to some extent, owing to the unusually large exportations in 1871-72 which lessened the demand in 1872-73. Nevertheless the trade in most of these articles during last year was much above the average of the preceding five years. The falling-off in indigo was in value only, owing to lower prices, the quantities being nearly the same as in 1871-72.

62. The leading articles showing increase are hides and skins, india-rubber, jute, raw, rice, tea, teak-timber, tobacco, saltpetre, silk, raw, sugar, cotton goods (both country and foreign), and shawls. The trade in the first seven of these articles has steadily and, in most cases, very largely increased, annually, for several years past. Their percentage increase in quantities and value in 1872-73 over 1868-69 was as follows:—

	In Quantities.	In Value.
Hides and skins	107·04	133·17
India-rubber	198·81	355·02
Jute, raw	110·51	118·96
Rice	52·63	35·39
Tea	54·96	65·83
Teak-timber	25·38	37·10
Tobacco	...	199·26

63. It will be seen that under all these articles (except rice) the ratios of increase are, generally, much higher in values than in quantities, still the improvement in quantities is considerable.

64. Saltpetre is fast recovering its former rank as an important article of export. The trade in saltpetre was much greater last year than in any previous year since the close of the American war; and the value in 1872-73 exceeded by £8,217 the value in 1858-59, the year before that in which it was subjected to an export duty of Rs. 2 a maund. (The exportation has been free since 1867.) But it is to be noted that the high value in 1872-73 is largely attributable to enhanced prices, which exceeded by 40·12 per cent. those of 1858-59, the quantities in 1872-73 being less by 27 per cent. than those of 1858-59. From these figures the trade would appear to have been very profitable last year. This trade is, however, specially subject to sudden and violent vicissitudes resulting from political events; and, as might have been expected, its greatest prosperity is found to have occurred in times of war. During the course of the civil war in America, it reached its highest annual value, *viz.*, £896,808 (in 1862-63).

65. The teak-timber trade of British Burma, which continued, generally, in a depressed condition from 1862-63 to 1871-72, has also improved rapidly, its value last year being £353,554 against £224,794, the average annual value of the ten years 1862-63 to 1871-72, or an increase of 57 per cent. in 1872-73. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma, in his Trade Report for 1872-73, observes:—"There would have been a larger export had it not been that the supply of water in the rivers last year was insufficient to float all the timber which had been felled."

66. The revival of trade in the two last mentioned important staples is satisfactory.

67. The rice trade continued to prosper greatly last year, when both quantity and value were the largest on record. The trade in 1871-72 was considered remarkably successful, but that of 1872-73 exceeded it by 35·21 per cent. in quantity and 28·22 per cent. in value. Of the total increase (5,982,907 cwts.) in quantity in 1872-73, British Burma represents 4,397,604 cwts. or 73·5 per cent. Of the total quantity (22,973,797 cwts.) exported in 1872-73, 12,675,005 cwts. were sent to Europe; 2,435,035 cwts. to Mauritius; 2,978,551 cwts. to Ceylon; 1,752,288 cwts. to the Straits; 904,048 cwts. to the Persian Gulf; and the remaining 2,228,870 cwts. to various other countries.

68. Since 1869-70 the rice exports of British Burma have, year by year, strikingly progressed with the normal and healthy growth of a sound and firmly established trade. The value of this trade in 1872-73 exceeded by 202·08 per cent. that of the average of the four years, 1855-56 to 1858-59, during which period the duty was only ½ anna per maund or ¼th of its present rate.

69. The share of each presidency and province in the aggregate value of the foreign trade in 1871-72 and 1872-73, respectively, is exhibited in the subjoined table,—the Bengal Presidency engrossing one-half of the total imports of merchandize and providing more than two-fifths of the total exports of British India :—

		Imports.		Exports.		Total of Imports and Exports.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	Merchandize ...	15,698,907	15,318,230	27,627,731	24,618,538	43,326,638	39,936,768
	Treasure ...	4,001,605	1,096,552	216,098	75,981	4,217,703	1,172,533
Bombay ...	Merchandize ...	10,427,982	10,225,684	24,954,791	19,929,315	35,382,773	30,154,999
	Treasure ...	6,843,049	2,780,474	895,028	959,536	7,738,077	3,740,010
Sindh ...	Merchandize ...	391,079	316,757	806,346	657,994	1,197,425	974,751
	Treasure ...	18,066	8,982	2,566	3,859	20,632	12,841
Madras ...	Merchandize ...	2,910,392	2,932,196	7,006,227	6,244,668	9,916,619	9,176,864
	Treasure ...	662,654	597,657	291,097	215,978	953,751	813,635
B. Burma ...	Merchandize ...	1,382,415	1,680,202	2,790,752	3,776,980	4,173,167	5,457,182
	Treasure ...	48,439	72,920	16,384	18,600	64,823	91,520
Total of India ...	Merchandize ...	30,810,775	30,473,069	63,185,847	55,227,495	93,996,622	85,700,564
	Treasure ...	11,573,813	4,556,585	1,421,173	1,273,954	12,994,986	5,830,539
	Total ...	42,384,588	35,029,654	64,607,020	56,501,449	106,991,608	91,531,103

70. The gross amount of customs duty collected on imports and exports was :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase in 1872-73.
	£	£	£
On Imports	4,129,155	4,177,102	47,947
„ Exports	687,768	798,975	111,207
Total ...	4,816,923	4,976,077	159,154

71. The gross amount of duty collected on the principal and other dutiable articles of import and export is shown in the following statements. Excluding the duty on salt, one-half of the import duties was derived from cotton goods, which are subject to less than the general rate of import duty, and the other half from all other dutiable imports.

IMPORTS.

Articles.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase or Decrease in 1872-73.
	£	£	£
Apparel	37,309	44,704	+ 7,395
Cotton Goods	840,694	816,334	— 24,360
Fruits and Vegetables	26,520	25,627	— 893
Liquors	236,146	261,068	+ 24,922
Metals	136,222	99,035	— 37,187
Provisions, &c.	21,869	23,463	+ 1,594
Salt	2,479,276	2,530,325	+ 51,049
Silk Goods	69,896	72,903	+ 3,007
Sugar, &c.	52,638	32,693	— 19,945
Woollen Goods	25,975	35,876	+ 9,901
Other Articles	202,610	235,074	+ 32,464
Total ...	4,129,155	4,177,102	+ 47,947(net)

EXPORTS.

Cotton Goods	11,830	13,166	+ 1,336
Grain ... Rice	446,025	606,677	+160,652
Paddy	11,021	10,820	— 201
Other Sorts	37,172	28,977	— 8,195
Hides and Skins (Tanned)	15,398	20,858	+ 5,460
Indigo	47,125	47,210	+ 85
Lac of all kinds	11,192	8,177	— 3,015
Oils	13,588	10,709	— 2,879
Seeds	84,846	47,172	— 37,674
Other Articles	9,571	5,209	— 4,362
Total ...	687,768	798,975	+111,207(net)

72. Notwithstanding the large falling off in the total trade last year, there was an increase of £159,154 in the amount of duty collected, *viz.*, £47,947 on imports and £111,207 on exports.

73. The differences shown against the various items (except salt) do not call for remark, inasmuch as they correspond for duty with those shown against dutiable imports in para. 41, but with respect to salt it will be observed that while the imports in 1872-73 were much less than those in 1871-72, the duty collected in the former year was more by £51,049. This discrepancy is doubtless to be explained by bonding transactions.

74. The net total increase in export duty is almost entirely due to the augmentation under rice, which largely exceeds the decreases under seeds and the various other articles. Of the total amount collected in 1872-73, British Burma yielded £358,647 against £238,964 in 1871-72.

75. The export duty on wheat was abolished on the 4th January 1873. It is perhaps too soon, as yet, to expect any marked results from the remission.

76. The following statement shows the total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes :—

	1871-72.		1872-73.		Increase or Decrease in 1872-73.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Entered	3,668	1,762,364	3,509	1,708,339	— 159	— 54,025
Cleared	5,461	2,259,014	5,628	2,287,763	+ 167	+ 28,749
Total ...	9,129	4,021,378	9,237	3,996,102	+8	— 25,276 (net)

77. The value of the trade *viâ* the Suez Canal in 1872-73 shows improvement over that of the preceding year, but the progress is not nearly so marked as that shown by 1871-72 over 1870-71. This result is doubtless chiefly owing to the large diminution in the exports of raw cotton and oil seeds to the United Kingdom and to Continental Europe during 1872-73, as already noticed. Of the total value of the trade of India with Europe and America, about £40 millions or 60 per cent. now passes annually through the canal.

78. The foregoing statements show that, as regards the foreign trade, the diminution in the aggregates for 1872-73 as compared with those for 1871-72 was chiefly due to exceptional circumstances. The falling off in merchandize occurred almost entirely in exports, which in the preceding year were, as respects several of the chief staples, cotton especially, unprecedentedly large. Nevertheless, the exports of merchandize in 1872-73, upon the whole, exceeded by £2,292,640 the annual average of the four years 1867-68 to 1870-71, and, in several of the principal staples, they exhibit large improvement even over those of 1871-72.

INTERPORTAL TRADE.

79. The aggregate value of the interportal trade, as has already been shown (para. 1), amounted to £29,481,545 in 1872-73 against £28,385,024 in 1871-72. The share of each presidency and province in these figures, distinguishing imports and exports, was as follows :—

		Imports.		Exports.		Total of Imports and Exports.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal ...	Merchandize ...	1,387,941	1,636,430	4,687,989	5,156,293	6,075,930	6,792,723
	Treasure ...	606,480	462,607	1,137,911	886,182	1,744,391	1,348,789
Bombay ...	Merchandize ...	4,943,864	4,556,011	3,235,514	3,457,180	8,179,378	8,013,141
	Treasure ...	47,600	89,020	541,982	708,474	589,582	797,494
Sindh ...	Merchandize ...	1,385,538	1,430,583	1,559,711	1,446,005	2,945,249	2,876,588
	Treasure ...	18,969	18,079	6,634	2,935	25,603	21,014
Madras ...	Merchandize ...	1,930,422	2,028,624	2,048,224	2,006,081	3,978,646	4,034,705
	Treasure ...	358,430	564,419	339,809	131,109	698,239	695,528
British Burmah.	Merchandize ...	1,751,720	1,951,878	973,545	1,240,756	2,725,265	3,192,634
	Treasure ...	1,012,445	1,511,471	410,296	197,458	1,422,741	1,708,929
Total of India	Merchandize ...	11,399,485	11,603,526	12,504,983	13,306,265	23,904,468	24,909,791
	Treasure ...	2,043,924	2,645,596	2,436,632	1,926,158	4,480,556	4,571,754
	Total ...	13,443,409	14,249,122	14,941,615	15,232,423	28,385,024	29,481,545

Note.—The figures in this Table include the trade from Port to Port of each Province, as shown in Part IV of the Annual Statement.

82. The principal articles concerned in this trade are apparel, cocoanuts, cotton raw, cotton piece-goods, cotton twist and yarn, dyeing and coloring materials, grain and pulse (chiefly rice), jute raw, jute manufactures, metals, oils, provisions, &c., salt, seeds, silk raw, silk manufactures, spices, sugar, &c., teak timber, tobacco, wool raw, woollen manufactures, and treasure.

83. The total shipping employed in carrying on this commerce numbered 36,099 ships conveying 4,066,033 tons in 1872-73 against 34,689 ships conveying 3,689,664 tons in 1871-72.

84. This trade, although it sometimes fluctuates largely under some articles, is, upon the whole, fairly steady. The figures for 1872-73 are slightly above the average of those for the five preceding years.

ORDERED, that a copy of the foregoing Observations be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY.]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1873.

No. I.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Railways.	Open Milege.	Train Mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	835½	1,069,986	37,65,308	18,14,165	19,51,143
Great Southern of India	168	182,161	6,39,667	2,67,606	3,72,061
Carnatic	19	7,866	22,042	12,461	9,581
Great Indian Peninsula	1,278	2,013,051	1,16,54,097	65,56,173	50,97,924
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	411¼ *a*	529,233	34,17,787	18,36,843	15,80,944
East Indian, Main Line	1,280	2,842,386	1,44,44,018	53,45,266	90,98,752
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	223¾	253,854	11,06,255	5,54,213	5,52,042
Eastern Bengal	156½	266,622	16,26,648	8,50,661	7,75,987
Oudh and Rohilkhund	395	134,115	5,18,161	3,34,836	1,83,325
Punjab and Delhi	554	490,304	} 28,25,534	22,74,754 *b*	5,50,780
Sindh	105¼	68,968			
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	28	22,196	57,920	62,729	—4,809 *c*
Nulhattee [State]	27½	13,598	46,120	25,514	20,606
Khamgaon „ *d*	7½				
Oomraotee „ *d*	5¼				
TOTAL ...	5,482	7,894,340	4,01,23,557	1,99,35,221	2,01,88,336

a.—This is inclusive of the Patree State Branch Railway, 22 miles.
b.—This is exclusive of the cost of rain damage repairs which amounts to Rs. 10,73,207 for the half-year.
c.—This loss was owing to certain extraordinary charges having been debited in the accounts of the half-year, especially cost of 4 new cylindrical wagons, Rs. 7,494.
d.—These two Branches are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co. Pending the settlement of the question of charges relating to the working of the lines, the accounts have not been submitted.

No. II.

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Railways.	Coaching.	Goods.	Electric Telegraph.	Steam Boat.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	12,99,243	23,73,339	9,392	...	83,334	37,65,308
Great Southern of India	2,83,764	3,40,647	2,910	...	12,346	6,39,667
Carnatic	19,063	2,539	100	...	340	22,042
Great Indian Peninsula	27,56,811	87,16,657	21,525	...	1,59,104	1,16,54,097
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	11,13,579	22,07,106	18,053	...	79,049	34,17,787
East Indian, Main Line	41,49,770	97,55,623	25,873	59,935	4,52,817 *a*	1,44,44,018
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	3,79,822	5,76,726	1,996	...	1,47,711 *b*	11,06,255
Eastern Bengal	6,45,658	7,06,710	2,358	1,59,540	1,12,382 *c*	16,26,648
Oudh and Rohilkhund	2,87,895	2,22,010	1,773	...	6,483	5,18,161
Punjab and Delhi	11,17,080	10,55,220	} 7,891	2,60,104	{ 64,491	} 28,41,950 *d*
Sindh					{ 10,321	
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	56,812	2,70,031			5,821	57,920
Nulhattee [State]	30,512	21,966	121	...	47	46,120
	31,058	14,342	673	...		
TOTAL ...	1,21,71,067	2,62,62,916	92,665	4,79,579	11,33,746	4,01,39,973

a.—Of this amount Rs. 93,957 are for interest on Revenue balances deposited with Government, Rs. 86,830 for mileage of vehicles over foreign lines, Rs. 1,16,428 for rents of dwelling houses, and Rs. 70,184 from sale of Revenue stores.
b.—Of this amount Rs. 50,990 are for mileage of vehicles over foreign lines, and Rs. 39,086 for rents of dwelling houses.
c.—Of this amount Rs. 72,165 are for ballast trains for the Goalundo Spur. This credit is subject to future adjustment.
d.—Of this amount Rs. 16,416 are irrecoverable outstandings, and consequently Rs. 28,25,534 only are taken in the account as gross earnings.

No. III.

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC.

Railways.	Passengers. 1st Class. Number.	1st Class. Receipts.	2nd Class. Number.	2nd Class. Receipts.	3rd Class. Number.	3rd Class. Receipts.	Total. Number.	Total. Receipts.	Season Tickets. Number.	Season Tickets. Receipts.	4th Class. Number.	4th Class. Receipts.	Miscellaneous, comprising parcels, luggage, &c.	Total	Deductions.	Net Total.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	4,771	63,871	52,565	74,281	1,099,586	8,93,911	1,156,922	11,32,063	86	2,802	234,755	93,641	1,70,737	12,99,243	...	12,99,243
Great Southern of India	962	3,230	4,453	5,353	715,981	2,56,566	721,396	2,65,149	3	180	...	...	18,435	2,83,764	...	2,83,764
Carnatic	333	285	3,805	1,912	51,408	16,101	55,541	18,298	...	...	...	...	765	19,063	...	19,063
Great Indian Peninsula	12,274	1,53,561	60,662	2,13,059	487,353	9,42,383	1,663,075	23,47,400	266	4,794	1,102,786	10,38,397	4,04,617	27,56,811	...	27,56,811
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	8,856	27,690	79,241	66,565	1,386,673	3,10,259	1,474,770	10,04,504	1,521	14,710	2,748,962	32,04,853	91,392	11,13,579	27 *a*	11,13,552
East Indian, Main Line	17,351	1,84,141	38,526	1,52,715	200,764	1,62,065	3,005,623	37,03,774	3,930	17,755	120,545	2,40,573	4,28,211	41,49,770	...	41,49,770
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	1,595	26,955	2,664	21,851	1,734	8,001	126,538	2,97,380	...	...	640,819	3,92,125	82,442	3,79,822	...	3,79,822
Eastern Bengal	14,238	17,882	23,600	14,951	164,911	1,01,930	843,568	5,31,921 *b*	1,292	8,352	581,943 *c*	2,47,175 *c*	1,05,385	6,45,658	...	6,45,658
Oudh and Rohilkhund	...	...	6,765 *c*	17,039 *c*	...	...	588,708	2,64,214	...	...	1,045,934	8,83,438	23,681	2,87,895	...	2,87,895
Punjab and Delhi	5,761	45,468	11,670	49,450	7,999	14,999	1,071,284	9,93,295	...	...	...	...	1,23,785	11,17,080	...	11,17,080
Sindh	458	2,919	1,629	4,591	32,195	43,958	34,282	51,468	...	...	...	...	5,344	56,812	...	56,812
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State] ...	...	...	2,126 *c*	1,403 *c*	...	...	197,045	28,423	...	...	194,919 *c*	28,020 *c*	1,089	30,512	...	30,512
Nulhattee [State]	435	2,242	754	1,324	2,064	2,799	42,249	28,040	...	...	38,976	21,675	3,018	31,058	...	31,058
TOTAL ...	67,024	5,28,234	288,460	6,24,494	4,150,502	35,52,912	11,215,625	1,06,60,570	7,098	48,593	6,709,639	61,49,897	14,61,931	1,21,71,094	27	1,21,71,067

a.—Irrecoverable outstandings.
b.—Includes Rs. 5,033 from excess fares not shown under any of the foregoing columns.
c.—Called "Upper Class" and "Lower Class," but as the fares charged nearly correspond with those charged for 2nd and 4th Classes, they are exhibited under these heads.

No. IV.

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC.

Railways.	General Merchandize. Ton-miles.	General Merchandize. Receipts.	Military Stores. Ton-miles.	Military Stores. Receipts.	Railway Materials for Construction. Ton-Miles.	Railway Materials for Construction. Receipts.	Minerals. Ton-miles.	Minerals. Receipts.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Ton-miles.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Rs.	Ton-Miles.	Rs.	Ton-miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	40,558,980	22,76,513	863,799	78,307	167,182	3,663	...	...	13,856	23,73,339	...	23,73,339
Great Southern of India	6,105,035 *a*	3,38,948 *a*	2,588	312	15,966	800	...	...	587	3,40,647	...	3,40,647
Carnatic	52,335	2,530	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2,539	...	2,539
Great Indian Peninsula	90,872,743	85,07,066	1,390,817	1,32,471	679,865	34,021	...	...	43,099	87,16,657	...	87,16,657
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	27,448,264	20,91,370	219,091	18,723	711,551	29,648	245,670	9,078	58,373	22,07,192	...	22,07,106
East Indian, Main Line	166,887,488	89,53,165	3,600,876	2,79,906	760,496	15,937	36,647,668	11,33,149	12,767	97,94,924	39,301 *a*	97,55,623
„ „ Jubbulpore Line	11,067,065	5,66,956	43,972	6,668	37,411	1,060	21,045	1,350	492	5,76,726	...	5,76,726
Eastern Bengal	12,810,041	6,25,412	35,909	2,618	1,362,225	39,732	919,812	35,101	3,847	7,06,710	...	7,06,710
Oudh and Rohilkhund	2,767,369	1,67,122	81,263	7,834	1,119,469	45,385	17,277	926	793	2,22,010	...	2,22,010
Punjab and Delhi	17,311,329	10,06,617	399,366	41,326	...	...	49,818	1,805	3,472	10,55,220	...	10,55,220
Sindh	3,425,140	2,59,617	70,401	10,093	...	...	...	...	321	2,70,031	...	2,70,031
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State] ...	606,021	21,491	...	...	...	...	10,342	431	44	21,966	...	21,966
Nulhattee [State]	127,964	10,504	...	...	...	...	45,025	3,838	...	14,342	...	14,342
TOTAL ...	380,089,779	2,42,90,311	6,713,084	5,79,458	4,854,165	1,70,196	37,956,667	11,85,678	1,37,660	2,63,02,303	39,387	2,62,62,916

a.—Includes 3,568,673 Ton-miles for materials carried for the Nizam's Railway.
b.—Includes Rs. 1,85,886 for the carriage of materials for the Nizam's State Railway.

No. V.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

Railways.	Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations.	Locomotive Expenses.	Carriage and Wagon Expenses.	Traffic Expenses.	General Charges.	Steam Boat Service.	Special and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	5,10,874	6,21,224	1,01,475	2,73,431	1,86,736	...	29,355	18,14,165*a*
Great Southern of India	57,350	1,24,521	24,156	37,427	18,552	...	5,600	2,67,606
Carnatic	4,070	3,611	804	1,473	2,473	...	30	12,461
Great Indian Peninsula	10,94,966*b*	22,68,144	5,19,500	11,86,742	5,03,874	...	9,82,947*c*	65,56,173
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5,30,621*d*	5,32,679	1,22,582	3,64,022	2,53,287	...	33,652	18,36,843
East Indian, Main Line	11,45,545	15,47,149	4,86,567	12,40,945	7,51,668	39,010	1,34,382	53,45,266
" " Jubbulpore Line	1,17,324	1,94,468	64,382	1,03,779	65,943	...	8,317	5,54,213
Eastern Bengal	1,48,853	1,68,599	62,029	1,89,025	1,09,104	19,055	53,996*f*	8,50,661
Oudh and Rohilkhund	70,829	1,08,689	24,409	75,943	53,766	...	1,200	3,34,836
Punjab and Delhi	3,36,887	6,53,123	1,20,512*e*	3,25,363	} 2,62,770	3,13,215	38,580*g*	22,74,754
Sindh	69,792	92,165	25,306	37,041				
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	21,101	18,072	9,495	7,318	5,834	...	909	62,729
Nulhatee [State]	4,854	8,881	1,918	6,728	3,133	...	...	25,514
Total ...	41,13,066	63,41,325	15,63,135	38,49,237	22,17,140	4,71,280	12,88,968	1,99,35,221

a.—Includes Rs. 91,070 incurred on account of the Cheyaur Bridge Restoration Works not shown under any of the foregoing columns.

b.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 13,46,668, as a sum of Rs. 2,22,434 was charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal" Fund, and Rs. 29,268 to the "Extraordinary Casualties to Works" Fund. See Statement VI.

c.—This charge includes contributions to two Funds, *viz.*, Rs. 8,15,787 to the "Permanent Way Materials Renewal" Fund, and Rs. 1,38,982 to the "Extraordinary Casualties to Works" Fund.

d.—The actual expenditure under this head was Rs. 7,30,621, of which Rs. 2,00,000 were reserved from the net earnings of the previous half-year for reconstruction of bridges. See Statement VI.

e.—This is exclusive of Rs. 853, charged to the Fire Insurance Fund. *f*.—Includes a contribution of Rs. 28,072 to the "Flotilla Reserve" Fund. *g*.—This is exclusive of Rs. 440 charged to the Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VI.

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS.

	General Superintendence.	Maintenance and Renewal of Permanent Way and Works.	Other Items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	1,08,639	3,95,931	6,304	5,10,874	.....	5,10,874
Great Southern of India	11,280	45,614	456	57,350	.....	57,350
Carnatic	350	3,720	.....	4,070	.....	4,070
Great Indian Peninsula	2,21,933	10,83,156	41,579	13,46,668	2,51,702*a*	10,94,966
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,07,393	6,13,088	10,140	7,30,621	2,00,000*b*	5,30,621
East Indian, Main Line	2,47,512	8,71,553	27,446	11,46,511	966*c*	11,45,545
" " Jubbulpore Line	40,430	73,819	3,157	1,17,406	82*d*	1,17,324
Eastern Bengal	19,381	1,27,541	1,975	1,48,897	44*e*	1,48,853
Oudh and Rohilkhund	15,973	49,657	5,199	70,829	.....	70,829
Punjab and Delhi	97,797	2,37,387	1,703	3,36,887	.....	3,36,887
Sindh	9,107	58,683	2,002	69,792	.....	69,792
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	2,534	18,554	13	21,101	...	21,101
Nulhatee [State]	56	4,798	.....	4,854	...	4,854
Total ...	8,82,385	35,83,501	99,974	45,65,860	4,52,794	41,13,066

a.—Of this amount Rs. 2,22,434 were charged to "Permanent Way Materials Renewal" Fund, and Rs. 29,268 to "Extraordinary Casualties to Works" Fund.

b.—Reserved from the net earnings of the 2nd half of 1872 for reconstruction of bridges. *c*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *d*.—Unpaid salaries. *e*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.

No. VII.

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Wages of Drivers and Firemen, Fuelling, cleaning engines, &c.	Fuel.	Water, Oil, Tallow, and other stores.	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	54,332	1,08,235	2,80,082	24,627	1,53,948	...	6,21,224	...	6,21,224
Great Southern of India	16,689	16,664	69,533	3,704	17,931	...	1,24,521	...	1,24,521
Carnatic	350	433	2,100	314	414	...	3,611	...	3,611
Great Indian Peninsula	1,27,779	4,73,570	10,70,769	1,29,532	4,12,254	54,240*a*	22,68,144	...	22,68,144
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	47,514	1,05,057	2,76,069	28,531	75,385	103	5,32,679	...	5,32,679
East Indian, Main Line	1,77,520	6,03,952	2,69,277	1,02,767	3,92,874	2,104	15,48,494	1,345*b*	15,47,149
" Jubbulpore Line	19,958	58,278	81,313	11,068	23,909	56	1,94,582	114*c*	1,94,468
Eastern Bengal	25,313	53,997	53,062	12,318	23,502	407	1,68,599	...	1,68,599
Oudh and Rohilkhund	12,186	35,109	41,441	7,676	10,939	1,248	1,08,689	...	1,08,689
Punjab and Delhi	42,733	1,38,255	3,25,754	18,552	77,555	50,274*d*	6,53,123	...	6,53,123
Sindh	9,225	19,825	9,931	9,283	43,678	223	92,165	...	92,165
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	1,568	4,293	8,883	1,631	1,661	36	18,072	...	18,072
Nulhatee [State]	2,203	707	2,887	705	2,429	...	8,881	...	8,881
Total ...	5,37,370	16,18,465	24,91,071	3,50,708	12,36,479	1,08,691	63,42,784	1,459	63,41,325

a.—Of this amount Rs. 50,310 were for loss on stores, and Rs. 2,622 for charges incurred on account of the Krisna temporary ferry. *b*.—Unpaid salaries. *c*.—Unpaid salaries.

d.—Of this amount Rs. 20,000 were for loss on stores, &c., and Rs. 30,274 for hire of Locomotives.

No. VIII.

DETAIL OF CARRIAGE AND WAGON EXPENSES.

Railways.	General Superintendence.	Repairs and Renewals of Vehicles and Machinery.	Cleaning and Oiling.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	8,838	59,810	32,827	...	1,01,475	...	1,01,475
Great Southern of India	4,286	15,697	4,173	...	24,156	...	24,156
Carnatic	...	683	121	...	804	...	804
Great Indian Peninsula	32,659	3,89,275	90,536	7,030*a*	5,19,500	...	5,19,500
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	15,068	87,631	19,883	...	1,22,582	...	1,22,582
East Indian, Main Line	48,954	3,84,988	49,444	3,181*b*	4,86,567	...	4,86,567
" " Jubbulpore Line...	3,220	43,763	6,625	10,814	64,422	40*c*	64,382
Eastern Bengal	9,433	40,966	11,631	...	62,029	...	62,029
Oudh and Rohilkhund	3,120	19,362	1,927	...	24,409	...	24,409
Punjab and Delhi	5,264	94,639	21,371	91	1,21,365	853*d*	1,20,512
Sindh	2,261	19,805	3,154	86	25,306	...	25,306
Calcutta and South Eastern [State]	...	1,785	216	7,494*e*	9,495	...	9,495
Nulhatee [State]	31	1,735	152	...	1,918	...	1,918
Total ...	1,38,133	11,60,139	2,42,060	28,696	15,64,028	893	15,63,135

a.—An exceptional charge for adjusting net deficiencies ascertained after taking stock of the vehicles. *b*.—Of this amount Rs. 10,665 are for depreciation of 30 vehicles sold to Main Line.

c.—Unpaid salaries. *d*.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund. *e*.—Cost of four new cylindrical wagons.

No. IX.

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES.

Railways.	Train Staff.	Fuel, lighting, water and general stores.	Printing, stationery and tickets.	Charges for delivery and collection of goods.	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles, mileage of foreign stock, &c.	Other items including clothing.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	32,306	38,929	23,628	...	3,805	3,492	2,73,431	...	273,431
Great Southern of India	3,368	1,848	2,125	...	11,197	454	37,427	...	37,427
Carnatic	72	146	295	...	...	...	1,473	...	1,473
Great Indian Peninsula	2,30,576	76,385	40,934	2,72,874	1,08,157*a*	38,556	11,86,742	...	11,86,742
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	21,316	44,041	13,396	98,003	9,762	5,299	3,64,022	...	3,64,022
East Indian, Main Line	1,93,492	68,672	47,660	...	1,14,154*b*	26,965	12,41,895	950*c*	12,10,945
,, Jubbulpore Line	16,028	4,279	2,754	...	33,726	1,153	1,04,200	421*d*	1,03,779
Eastern Bengal	20,535	22,626	6,375	3,195	1,042	1,445	1,89,025	...	1,89,025
Oudh and Rohilkhund	7,231	4,117	2,357	...	4,461	868	75,943	...	75,943
Punjab and Delhi	40,044	41,248	9,529	19,525	22,797	24,964	3,25,363	...	3,25,363
Sindh	4,550	3,185	2,200	...	...	673	37,041	...	37,041
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State] ...	628	430	569	...	...	107	7,318	...	7,318
Nulhatee [State]	150	431	475	...	...	374	6,728	...	6,728
Total ...	5,70,296	3,06,337	1,52,297	3,94,521	3,09,101	1,01,350	38,50,608	1,371	38,49,237

a.—Of this amount Rs. 81,622 are for mileage of Foreign stock.
b.—Of this amount Rs. 78,574 are for mileage of Foreign stock, and the balance Rs. 35,580 for hire of vehicles.
c.—Rupees 732 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 218 for gain on stores.
d.—Rupees 395 for unpaid salaries, and Rs. 26 for gain on stores.
N. B.—The cost of delivering and collecting goods is only shown against those Railways which do this work. The cost is covered by a charge which is credited in the accounts.

No. X.

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES.

Railways.	Home Expenditure.	General Superintendence.	Station Staff.	Indian Management.	Police.	Electric Telegraph.	Other items.	Total.	Deductions.	Net Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	34,144	49,987	1,21,284	1,05,552	12,058	33,561	1,421	1,86,736	...	1,86,736
Great Southern of India	3,869	4,473	13,962	11,174	...	3,037	472	18,552	...	18,552
Carnatic	1,035	363	607	1,340	...	50	48	2,473	...	2,473
Great Indian Peninsula	44,515	1,04,723	3,14,537	2,56,608	82,358	1,07,581	12,812	5,03,874	...	5,03,874
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	38,550	36,387	1,35,818	1,46,132	37,886	23,702	5,017	2,53,287	...	2,53,287
East India, Main Line	78,271	1,34,057	6,56,895	4,29,189	57,376	1,79,789	7,314	7,51,939	271*a*	7,51,668
,, Jubbulpore Line	8,115	4,418	41,942	29,813	5,838	22,178	51	65,995	52*b*	65,943
Eastern Bengal	26,160	23,283	1,10,524	45,814	14,549	17,820	4,761	1,09,104	...	1,09,104
Oudh and Rohilkhund	3,926	11,703	45,206	32,416	7,557	9,679	188	53,766	...	53,766
Punjab and Delhi	37,286	37,328	1,29,928	1,71,964	24,095	28,888	537	2,62,770	...	2,62,770
Sindh	...	7,269	19,164	4,177	458	1,109	90	5,834	...	5,834
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	...	1,982	3,602	2,671	7	455	...	3,133	...	3,133
Nulhatee [State]	...	2,673	1,701							
Total ...	2,75,871	4,18,636	15,95,070	12,33,850	2,42,182	4,27,849	32,711	22,17,463	323	22,17,140

a.—Charged to Fire Insurance Fund.—*Consists of* cost of repairs of a Fire Engine.
b.—Rs. 24 gain on stores, and Rs. 28 unpaid salaries.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 30TH JUNE 1873.

Railways.	Locomotives.	Vehicles. Coaching.	Goods.	Brake Vans.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Madras	126	432	3,117	85	3,634
Great Southern of India	21	47	331	12	390
Carnatic	4	33	40	3	76
Great Indian Peninsula	330	898	6,526	433	7,857
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	82	209	2,801	61	3,071
East Indian, Main Line	452	720	5,625	226	6,571
,, ,, Jubbulpore Line	40	86	1,065	45	1,196
Eastern Bengal	43	144	711	26	881
Oudh and Rohilkhund	60	181	412	32	625
Punjab and Delhi	132	392	1,944	68	2,404
Sindh	25	59	767	23	849
Calcutta and South-Eastern [State]	13	45	385	10	440
Nulhatee [State]	5	9	14	...	23
Total ...	1,333	3,255	23,738	1,024	28,017

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 13th January 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He had explained to the Council at the last meeting the object of the Bill and the circumstances which led to its introduction at this time. Of course in a Bill of this kind the enacting part followed the common course, and there was nothing particular in that part of the Bill to explain to the Council. The principle of the Bill was contained in the schedule, and it was in respect to the schedule that he should have some observations to make. He should wish at the same time to remove some of the erroneous impressions which were entertained at our last meeting, respecting the danger which we incurred by sending a Bill of this kind into Committee, and the risk there was of throwing the law into confusion by the enactment of such laws.

The schedule consisted of two main parts. One part related to the Bengal Regulations, and that, as he had explained before, was chiefly the work of Mr. Field: it was an important work; and if we were to pass Bills of this kind at all, we must deal with the Bengal Regulations in the way in which they were dealt with here. The rest of the schedule was not nearly so important. There were not many items in that part of the schedule which consisted of the total removal of laws from the Statute-book, and not a great many which consisted of the removal of whole sections or parts of Acts. The greatest part of the schedule was concerned with small alterations of the language of the existing Acts, for two purposes. He had taken occasion at a meeting at Simla to explain the two different principles upon which the language of the Acts was altered when the enactments themselves could not be wholly repealed. One principle was as follows: Owing to changes in the law, references to prior Acts and to various extrinsic circumstances became erroneous or senseless. We found repealed enactments spoken of as if in force, or officers named as existing who had ceased to exist. Thus, the reading of Acts was rendered more difficult, and the attention of the reader was apt to be distracted by his meeting with that to which he could not under existing circumstances assign any meaning. So we struck out expressions originally necessary, but now incorrect. The other principle was merely the purpose of abbreviation,—of reducing the bulk of the Statute-book to some extent, and making the labours of the reader somewhat lighter.

With regard to the first of these principles, he did not think there was much, if any, difference of opinion in this Council as to the propriety of applying it. With regard to the second, he had read to the Council on a previous occasion some able remarks of the late Mr. Housman who objected to it. Now, there was a difference of opinion about that. It would be for the Council to decide whether this Bill should go to a Select Committee with the approval, expressed or tacit, of that principle, or whether any modifications should be made in it, or any objections raised to it. He had no reason to assign in its favour except what he had assigned before. If he was approaching this subject *de novo*, and if he personally had to revise the Statute-book, he should have doubts which principle to apply; whether to abbreviate the Statute-book or to leave it as it stood. But the reasons for adopting the principle of abbreviation were, first, that it had been already done on previous occasions, and we were only following the line in which the Council had advanced some distance; and, secondly, that the work of the revision of our Statute-book was committed to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, Mr. Stokes, who entertained a strong opinion on the subject, and who considered that, both as regards the bulk and the reading of the Statute-book, it would be in a much better shape if abbreviations were made, than if they were not made. These were the reasons for which MR. HOBHOUSE, for one, accepted the principle of abbreviation, as well as the other principle of eliding all those expressions which, by change of circumstances, had become unmeaning or misleading.

He would pass now to the second subject which he had mentioned, and he thought that, as regards the past, the Council were concerned to know that their business had not been conducted in a way to produce the disasters that had been supposed; and as regards the future, they were entitled to know that they were incurring no great risk by sending this Bill into Select Committee. It was true that in Bills like this, which were composed wholly of details and mostly of small details, it was the Select Committee who really framed the Bill. It would hardly be possible, and certainly was not usual, for the Council at large to exercise any particular control over what the Select Committee did. It was therefore an act of confidence in the Council to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, and it was proper for him to show that that confidence was not ill bestowed.

At our last meeting, the Lieutenant Governor, whom MR. HOBHOUSE was sorry not to see in his place that day, mentioned as a reason for distrusting a Bill of this kind, that there were two occasions on which it was found that the effect of an Obsolete Enactments Bill was to remove very important provisions from the Statute-book. He mentioned two laws which had been removed in that way. One of those was Regulation XXVII of 1793, and the other was the law by which Sessions Judges exercised their powers in Bengal. As to Regulation XXVII of 1793, His Honour said this:—

"Although, there was now a difference of opinion on the subject, that Regulation was repealed without deliberation. The objections of the Bengal Government were not taken into consideration. It was repealed as a mere Obsolete Enactments question at Simla, and no Member of the Council had an opportunity of considering the propriety of its repeal. It was repealed under the disguise of an obsolete Regulation; and several other Regulations also were repealed, by mere inadvertence, to the repeal of which the Bengal Government had a strong objection, but in regard to which it was not heard."

Now that statement had been made before, and it had been answered before, and MR. HOBHOUSE could not help thinking either that, in the hurry of business, the answer had not reached His Honour, or that speaking from memory he was deceived, as most of us were when speaking from memory, and that he remembered the statement of the Bengal Government and did not remember the answer made to it. MR. HOBHOUSE would mention both to the Council. In a letter written by the Bengal Government to the Government of India on the 13th December 1871 appeared the following statement. Speaking of Act XXIX of 1871, which was an Obsolete Enactments Act, the Bengal Government said:—

"The Draft Act first appeared in a very different form from that in which it is now passed, dealing with a far larger number of enactments. It then, in fact, was designed to expurgate the whole Bengal Code of all provisions deemed to be no longer necessary. At that time, an official reference was made to the government of Sir William Grey. The subject was so large, and Mr. Cockerell so soon pressed for a reply, that it was not possible to give a detailed examination to it. The only officer who did examine it in detail gave a decided adverse opinion, and Sir W. Grey's reply amounted to a protest against passing any such Act in the Governor General's Council, deeming that it could best be dealt with in the Bengal Legislative Council. From that day to this no official communication whatever has been made to this Government. It has never been in any shape intimated that, notwithstanding Sir W. Grey's protest, the Government of India proposed to go on with the measure in an altered form. During the last cold season, when the Council was sitting in Calcutta, and when, if ever, it should naturally have been brought forward, it was never produced but quietly slept."

That letter was answered on the 24th January 1872, and it was answered thus:—

"In paragraph 2 you observe that the draft Act first appeared in a very different form from that in which it is now passed, dealing with a far larger number of enactments; that 'the subject was so large, and Mr. Cockerell so soon pressed for a reply, that it was not possible to give a detailed examination to it; that the only officer who did examine it in detail gave a decidedly adverse opinion, and Sir W. Grey's reply amounted to a protest against passing any such Act in the Governor General's Council, deeming that it could best be dealt with in the Bengal Legislative Council. From that day to this,' you add, 'no official communication has been made to this Government.'

"Upon this I am directed to observe that the Bill was forwarded to the Bengal Government for its opinion in August 1870, and that the opinion of that Government was forwarded to the Government of India in January 1871. The Government of India is of opinion that five months was quite sufficient time for the expression of opinion on the subject. To have given a longer period would have been to postpone the matter indefinitely.

"The Government of India in this Department is unable to accept the account given in your letter under notice of the reply of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to its inquiries, or of the Bill itself as originally framed. The Bill originally consisted of two parts. It repealed altogether a large number of obsolete Regulations. It also repealed the obsolete parts of the remaining Regulations. What Sir W. Grey objected to was, not the repeal by the Government of India of the obsolete Regulations, but the partial repeal of the Regulations which were obsolete in part only. His words are—'The Lieutenant Governor would have thought that

the most convenient mode of proceeding might have been to stop short of the separate repeal of those portions selected for repeal,' *i. e.*, to confine the repeal to those Regulations which it was possible to repeal at once as a whole. The rest of his Secretary's letter points out that the re-enactment, in a more convenient shape, of the Regulations which it was proposed to repeal partially might be conveniently left to the Bengal Legislative Council, and that, accordingly, if the second schedule was still to be kept in the Bill, its operation should be confined to the North-Western Provinces. There is not a word in the letter to indicate that the Lieutenant Governor objected in any way to the repeal of the Regulations which it was proposed to repeal altogether. It would obviously have been a very inconvenient course to have them repealed by two separate Acts,—one passed by the Governor General in Council for the North-Western Provinces, the other by the Bengal Legislative Council for the Lower Provinces.

"The Government of India accepted Sir W. Grey's views, omitted the schedule containing the partial repeals from the Bill, and confined its operation to the matter to which Sir W. Grey did not object. The Government of India in this Department is thus of opinion that so far from acting, 'notwithstanding Sir W. Grey's protest,' it adopted and carried out the very course which he suggested."

Then towards the end of the same letter, it was written :—

"In conclusion, I am to observe that Mr. C. D. Field, in his observations on the Bill which has now become Act XXIX of 1871, suggested that so much of Regulation XXVII of 1793 as declared the illegality of the collections, or showed the title of the former owners to compensation, or imposed a penalty for such collections, should be maintained, and that the Committee arrived at the conclusion embodied in the Bill for the reasons given above."

MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Council would see that it was a mistake and an error of memory now to say that the Bengal Government had strong objections to this repeal; that their objections were not taken into consideration; that no member of the Council had had an opportunity of considering the propriety of its repeal.

That brought him to the substance of the Regulation, whether it was obsolete or not. The Regulation was one relating to the collection of sayer duties. If the Council had followed him, they would see that Mr. Field proposed to retain parts of the Regulation, but that the Committee arrived at the conclusion that they ought to repeal the whole "for the reasons given above." Some parts proposed to be retained were those which declared the illegality of the collection of sayer duties by zamíndárs, and those which made compensation to them for the abolition of those duties. And the reason for not retaining these parts was that their repeal did not affect the principle of law which made the collection of sayer duties illegal, nor did it affect the right of any owner of these duties to receive compensation, especially as the time for claiming compensation had expired a great number of years before. The other part of the Regulation which it was proposed to retain was that part which imposed a penalty for the collection of sayer duties, but that penalty was imposed in a way which, owing to changes in procedure, was absolutely unworkable. It was to be imposed by means of a civil suit brought by somebody from whom the collection was illegally levied, in which suit he was first to recover damages from the person who levied the collection, and then the Judge was ordered to impose a fine according to the circumstances of the offender. That was obviously a mixing up of civil and criminal jurisdiction, which might have been quite feasible in 1793, but which, owing to the complete severance of those jurisdictions in the machinery in existence in 1871, was impracticable. Therefore, it appeared on examining the Regulation that, whatever work it had to do, it had done. It declared the illegality of a number of collections which nevertheless had been levied, MR. HOBHOUSE believed, ever since the passing of the Regulation up to the present time; at all events, for the last thirty or forty years they had been collected in increasing quantities year by year, and they had been levied, not only by private zamíndárs, but by Government itself as proprietor of estates. As he had said on the last occasion, it was exactly one of those cases in which the world had outgrown the law. The facts had slipped away; and if you attempted to apply the Regulation to the existing

state of facts, you would find that it would not help you out of difficulties, but rather get you into them. Therefore, it was thought better to repeal the Regulation *in toto*.

Now, looking back and trying to see what the repeal had effected, he could not find that it had effected any change in the law, except possibly—and he said only possibly—this; that, indirectly and in the process of a long time, some prescriptive rights might grow up which, if the Regulation was in the Statute-book, would not prevail. Whether that was a good thing or a bad thing might be disputed. But it was only in that possible, it was only in that indirect, it was only in that future, way that the repeal of the Regulation as obsolete could produce any effect. Obsolete it was, most clearly, as regards any direct, immediate, visible effect: it was only straining our vision into the future, that we could see, or might conjecture, that its repeal might possibly produce some effect.

Now he would pass on to the next question, which was that of the Sessions Judges. Upon that point, the Report of the Council's last Proceedings ran thus :—

"His Honour the Lieutenant Governor explained that there was one case in which there could be no doubt whatever that there had been an erroneous repeal. It was discovered that the consequence of one of these repealing enactments had been that, for a series of years, men had been hung throughout the country without any law whatever. Sessions Judges had been abolished by a repealing Act."

No doubt it was a very serious matter that a repealing Act should cause people to be hung without any law whatever. But that statement also had been made before, and had been answered, and he would again read to the Council what was said on the subject. In the same letter, that of the 13th December 1871, from which he quoted previously, the Government of Bengal said this :

"The Lieutenant Governor believes that most especial care is necessary in regard to the repealing of the old Regulations of that wonderful early Code, which is, in fact, the foundation of our whole system. He has already met with several instances in which great inconvenience is caused by inadvertent repeals, and a more marked instance could hardly be found than was exhibited in the necessity for passing the only other Act specially affecting Bengal, which was this season dealt with at Simla—the Sessions Judges Act already alluded to. That necessity was caused by a former repealing Act, by which the Sessions Judges were inadvertently repealed, and all capital and other sentences were rendered illegal for several years."

The Sessions Judges Act was XIX of 1871; and the answer given to the letter was also in the previously quoted letter of the 24th January 1872. It was there stated that—

"The necessity for the Sessions Judges Act was caused not by any inadvertency in any repealing Act, but by the loose and irregular manner in which the Regulations were drawn, and by the singular intricacy which was produced by the system which their authors adopted, of continually amending and modifying Regulations drawn at different times, and with a view to circumstances subsequently altered, instead of repealing the old enactments in a body and re-enacting them in a convenient and systematic shape. No more marked instance of this could be mentioned than the series of enactments which made 'all capital and other sentences illegal' for nearly forty years. The details will be found in the speeches made, when the Sessions Judges Act was passed, by Mr. Stephen and Mr. Cockerell. If the flaw in question had not been discovered in the course of the investigations required for the consolidation of the Regulations, it might have been suddenly brought to light by any person accused of crime, and might have caused the most serious failure of justice and public scandal. As to the other instances of inconvenience referred to, I am directed to say that none have come under the notice of the Government of India."

Now, the whole story of the change in the law and in the practice, by which it came about that Sessions Judges had not the power that they

had assumed to exercise, was rather a complicated one. It would be all found very fully and clearly explained in Mr. Stephen's speech when he introduced the Sessions Judges Act on the 12th of May 1871, but, for the present purpose, MR. HOBHOUSE could explain it in a very few words to the Council. There were three enactments, Regulation I of 1829, Regulation VII of 1831, and Act VII of 1835. By the combined force of these enactments, the Government of India and the Local Government between them, and by observing certain forms, might perhaps appoint Sessions Judges to administer criminal law distinct from the Commissioners of Divisions who represented the original Criminal Courts. He said "perhaps," because the enactments were so drawn that controversies might be raised on their legal effect. But in point of fact the prescribed forms were never observed, or, at all events, had not been observed for a period of nearly forty years. The Supreme Government had not acted at all in the appointments, for which its intervention was necessary by law. The Local Governments had not followed the forms prescribed, but had assumed the power to appoint Sessions Judges of their own direct authority and to invest them with full criminal jurisdiction. The enactments therefore that he had mentioned were really inoperative and obsolete: when they were repealed they had not been used for years. There was not a single Judge in the whole country who derived title through them, or whom any body thought to derive title through them. They were therefore most properly struck out from the Statute-book as obsolete; and so little were they connected with the existing title of Sessions Judges, that no body had thought from that day to this (excepting the erroneous observation of the Government of Bengal) that the repeal made any difference. Indeed the flaw in the title of Sessions Judges was discovered in a totally different proceeding. It was on a comprehensive review of the Regulations being taken in the Legislative Department for the purpose of further consolidation that this flaw was discovered. And then it was put right, not by any revival of the enactments, which were then completely off the Statute-book, and if put on again would be as useless as they were before, but by passing an entirely new law adapted to modern circumstances and calculated to give the powers required. Therefore, it would be found that this story about the Sessions Judges was a mistake; and he felt sure that if the Lieutenant Governor was here, he would be glad to find that his memory had misled him, that there was not that carelessness which he supposed, and that there was not a tendency in these Acts to so much danger as he apprehended.

MR. HOBHOUSE thought it right that the Council should know what he had stated; he had not spoken in a controversial spirit; because he quite agreed with the Lieutenant Governor that the greatest caution should be exercised in removing from the Statute-book as dead matter that which might still be living matter.

In truth, it was not easy to effect any very large and sweeping repeal without some danger of removing that which was not only alive but useful. That danger, however, was greater when we were passing an Act which professed to make a substantive alteration of the law, than when we were passing one which did not profess to make such alteration. In the former case we were enacting a new body of law, and were supposing that we covered all necessary ground. We then swept away all that we believed we had made unnecessary. In that process there was considerable risk of leaving some of the necessary ground uncovered. And he might say frankly, not only that some disasters might occur, but that, having regard to our human fallibility, they must occasionally occur, in effecting these processes. But when we were passing an Obsolete Enactments Bill we were careful to see that the matter removed was really dead matter. We were not professing to substitute anything for that which was to be removed; and what we had to ascertain was only that nobody

having a knowledge of the subject considered that there was any use in any of the enactments proposed to be removed. On the whole, he thought the Council might fairly send this Bill into the hands of the Select Committee without any great anxiety that the law would be thrown into confusion. Errors there might be: he hoped they would be small ones. And he hoped that the Select Committee would err on the side of caution rather than on the side of incaution.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor was so constant and regular an attendant at the meetings of the Legislative Council that he was sure his absence that day was only occasioned by the very onerous nature of the duties which were thrown upon him at this time to meet the wants of those parts of the province which were suffering from scarcity. As a considerable portion of the remarks of his hon'ble friend, Mr. Hobhouse, had been directed to some criticisms which the Lieutenant Governor had made upon this Bill at a former meeting, HIS EXCELLENCY thought that the Lieutenant Governor should have an opportunity of making any further remarks which he might wish to make upon the subject. That, he thought, could be well arranged if on this occasion we referred the Bill to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month, and postponed the nomination of the members of the Committee to the next meeting.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KULLU SUB-DIVISION (PANJÁB) BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers. He said that the circumstances which made this Bill desirable were very simple. By Act IV of 1870, the Assistant Commissioner of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District was invested with appellate powers in civil cases. That was different from the ordinary mode of procedure in the Panjáb. Under the Panjáb Courts Act, appeals would be carried to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kángra District. Act IV of 1870 was one of those measures which were passed to try an experiment, and see whether it worked conveniently or not, and it was passed for only a short term of years. It expired on the 13th April 1873, and since that time appeals had followed the ordinary course of procedure, as settled by the Panjáb Courts Act. Now, it was found that the practice under Act IV of 1870 was more convenient than the ordinary practice under the Panjáb Courts Act, and the Judges of the Chief Court had proposed that the system established under Act IV of 1870 should be re-established. Kullu was a remote district; the cases which were tried there were very simple; and it was a hardship on the inhabitants to have to attend the Courts at the station of Kángra for the purpose of prosecuting appeals. These were the reasons which induced the Chief Court to propose this Bill. The Local Government approved of the measure. On those grounds MR. HOBHOUSE asked for leave to introduce the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 27th January 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th January 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Prices-Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of Bengal for the week ending the 10th January 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sarghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Penicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
																														Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Western Districts.																																							
Burdwan ...	11·02	9·51	11·13	17·16	17·63	26·41	11·88*a*	12·06	16·93	13·57	12·52	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	102·05	83·50	...	8·58	8·58	8·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	11·13	11·59	13·45	14·84	14·84	17·40	9·86	10·21	16·70	13·91*b*	13·91	18·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·07	14·84	17·63	296·88	296·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	9·74	9·74	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	10·67	10·44	14·84	13·45*b*	10·67	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	20·41	222·66	222·66	...	8·13	8·13	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	9·28	9·28	9·74	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	15·77	18·55	18·55	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	16·23	166·99	166·99	166·99	7·66	7·66	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	11·13	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	8·35 to 9·28	9·28	11·13	10·67*c* to 11·59	12·52	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·52	12·52	19·01	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	10·21	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	12·52	11·59	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·99	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																																							
Calcutta ...	10·21	10·56	...	18·55	17·86	...	8·81	9·28	...	11·25	11·36	...	13·45	13·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	...	102·05	102·05	...	7·89	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	9·86	...	11·59	16·47	...	18·55	7·66	7·66	7·43	10·21*d*	10·21	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	16·47	111·33	92·77	...	8·35	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	12·12	10·62	12·38	22·86	21·19	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	11·42	12·12	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·14	14·14	22·86	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	5 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 to 12	...	...
Jessore ...	10·56	10·67	11·42	...	...	...	12·99*e*	12·99	16·47	15·77	15·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·96	10·91	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	11·59	12·06	15·77	...	...	...	8·58	8·35	12·06	11·13	10·21	20·41	20·41	20·41	...	14·84*e*	14·84	27·83	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	24·12	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	10·21	10·21	20·87	9·28	9·28	22·27	10·67	10·67	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	15·77	148·44	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	4 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	5 to 10	...	...
Maldah ...	11·13	11·59	12·52	19·48	20·41	31·31	10·44	10·44	20·41	10·91	11·13	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·59	11·59	18·55	148·41	118·41	148·44	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahye ...	9·74	9·74	13·91	...	...	...	9·74	9·05	13·91	11·13	10·44	22·62	...	...	...	14·84	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	11·83	11·83	...	371·10	371·10	...	7·58	7·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	9·40	9·40	12·12	...	...	...	8·35	8·70	12·12	10·96	10·96	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·73	10·73	10·96	118·76	99·27	92·77	6·96	6·85	6·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	20·41	13·91	12·52	33·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·74	9·74	12·99	60·30	60·30	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	5 0	...	...	5 8	...	...	19 to 10	...	...
Pubna ...	13·22	13·22	13·91	...	...	...	6·96	7·43	11·13	12·52	15·30	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	7 0	...	...	5 8	...	...	10 to 16	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree ...	8·35	10·21	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·50	...	12·99	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·57	5·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																																							
Dacca ...	9·86	9·86	12·06	21·34	18·55	32·47	12·99*a*	12·99	19·48	16·70*b*	16·70	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	11·13	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore ...	11·13	11·13	19·48	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	13·91	15·77	24·12	...	...	...	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	6 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	10 to 12	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·52	12·06	20·41	15·77	15·30	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·44	10·21	17·63	...	...	...	7·78	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet* ...	9·28	8·35	10·21	9·28	8·35	...	14·61	14·61	26·44	17·86	20·29	35·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	10·67	17·86	99·27	99·27	...	7·66	7·66	6·50	9 6	...	...	5 0	...	...	9 6 to 15 0	...	...
Cachar* ...	7·43	7·43	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	14·84	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·70	9·28	14·14	59·37	59·77	59·77	7·43	7·43	7·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...	8·35	7·43	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	15·77	16·23	16·70	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	15·77	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	8·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	12·06	14·84	15·77	14·84	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	14·84	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·50	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah* ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	13·51	13·91	18·55	17·45*g* to 18·55	17·63 to 18·55	30·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89 to 8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah* ...	...	...	10·44	...	...	...	12·23	12·23	24·47	18·55	18·55	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·66	9·51	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	5 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 0	...	...
Behar.																																							
Patna ...	15·77	14·84	22·27	16·70	18·55	28·99	11·13	11·13	10·21	12·06	12·06	19·48	18·55	...	...	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	32·00	166·99	166·99	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya ...	10·44	10·44	12·99	15·77	15·77	32·47	8·35	8·35	11·13	10·21	10·67	17·63	14·84*f*	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	37·11	13·22	12·99	25·05	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·73	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	12·06	12·52	13·91	18·55	17·63	27·83	11·13	11·59	11·13	12·06	12·99	17·63	16·23*f*	16·23	24·12	15·77	14·84	...	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	27·83	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·66	7·66	7·66	4 0 to 2 8	...	...	5 & 6	...	...	7 to 9	...	...
Tirhoot ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	15·77	16·70	23·20	8·81*h*	8·81	19·48	9·74	9·74	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·23*i*	16·99	43·61	12·99	12·99	22·27	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	2 8 to 4 0	...	...	2 8 to 4 0	...	...	4 to 6	...	...
Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	12·99	17·63	17·63	25·97	7·89	8·35	13·91	11·59	11·59	20·41	15·77	17·16	28·76	...	...	...	15·77	15·77	...	15·07	15·30	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	11·13	10·21	12·99	17·63	16·70	25·97	7·43	7·89	12·06	10·50	11·59	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·55	37·11	13·91	12·99	22·27	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	16·23	19·48	19·48	36·71	8·58	8·58	12·41	12·12	11·48	16·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·32	29·99	136·38	136·38	...	6·96	6·79	7·66	3 0	...	...	3 0	...	...	5 10 to 7 8	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	12·29	12·35	13·45	18·72	18·72	21·05	9·34	9·34	17·57	11·71	12·87	19·89	15·19	15·77	33·99	...	...	...	14·84*f* to 18·55	16·70 to 18·55	31·89 to 55·66	16·99	16·41	25·76	163·98	163·98	152·27	7·31	7·31	7·60	3 12	...	...	4 0	...	...	5 10 to 8 0	...	...
Purneah ...	10·21	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·28	9·28	23·20	10·21	10·21	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	24·12	185·55	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 to 11	...	...
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	10·21*k*	10·21	14·84	12·52	12·99	22·27	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	23·20	23·20	...	12·99	13·91	18·55	451·1	451·1	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	1 to 38	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
Orissa.																																							
Cuttack* ...	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	24·35	20·70	20·70	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	...	23·15	23·15	29·23	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree* ...	10·96	10·96	15·83	...	...	...	17·05	17·05	23·78	20·70	19·48	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	16·76	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	8·35	10·21	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	12·06	14·84	22·27	19·48	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore.																																							
Hazareebaugh ...	10·21	11·59	12·99	14·84	14·84	22·27	7·43	7·89	11·13	12·52	12·52	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·63	17·63	...	13·45	12·52	22·27	222·66	222·66	...	6·03	6·50	6·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga* ...	10·21	8·35	10·21	14·84	13·91	18·55	13·91	12·99	17·63	17·63	8·81	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	26·89	26·90	...	12·06	12·96	14·84	166·99	155·87	...	6·50	6·03	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom* ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	15·77	14·84	22·27	20·41	18·55	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	296·88	296·88	...	5·47	5·47	5·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	...	22·27	13·91*j*	14·84	22·27	14·84	15·77	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	16·70	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam and Adjacent Hills.																																							
Goalpara* ...	10·21	9·28	18·55	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	13·91	13·45	12·52	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	9·28	12·06	148·44	148·44	...	7 89	7·66	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop* ...	7·43	12·06	9·28	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	12·06	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	7·43	6·50	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung* ...	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong* ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebsangor* ...	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	8·35	185·55	185·55	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lukhimpore* ...	6·50	7·43	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·57	6·50	10·21	10·21	12·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·10	4·64	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	11·13	11·13	11·13	13·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 4 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXPERIMENTS MADE WITH THE RANEEGUNGE AND KURHURBALLEE COAL IN VIEW OF DETERMINING THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE.

No. $\frac{A}{1826}$, dated 3rd December 1873.

From—D. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., Locomotive Supdt.,
To—Chief Engineer and Member of Agency, E. I. Railway Co.

Your No. 620 of the 1st September last.

I beg to forward herewith a statement on the trial of Kurhurballee and Raneegunge coal.

You will observe that the load of trains worked by Raneegunge coal is slightly in excess of the others, which will increase its relative value to a very slight degree; but if the experiment had been continued, I am of opinion that the result would have been still more favorable to the Kurhurballee fuel, as the driver who ran the trips had not been used to that coal, and has lessened his consumption each successive trip.

The comparative value of the two classes of coal arrived at from the average of the several trips, as per statement, shows that Kurhurballee coal is superior to Raneegunge by 21·75 per cent.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Trial of Kurhurballee coal.

A. Month and date.	B. No. of Engine.	C. No. of Vehicles.	D. No. of Miles.	E. Gross weight of train. Tons.	E. cwt.	E. qrs.	E. lbs.	F. Weight of load. Tons.	F. cwt.	F. qrs.	F. lbs.	Coal consumed. G. For journey. lbs.	H. Lighting up. lbs.	I. Total. lbs.	J. Per mile, Column I. lbs.	K. Weight of ashes. lbs.	L. Ash per 100 lbs. of coal consumed, Col. I. lbs.	M. Average pressure of steam per sqr. inch. lbs.	N. Water consumed in gallons. Gal.	O. Water consumed in pounds. lbs.	P. Pounds of water evaporated per pound of coal, Column G. lbs.	State of Weather.
7th	490	30	96·5	411	4	0	0	229	14	0	0	3596	560	4156	43·06	632	15·26	100	2915	29,158	8·18	Fine.
14th	490	31	96·5	402	10	0	0	215	1	1	0	3332	560	3892	40·33	497	12·51	100	2704	27,041	8·11	Do., S. S.-E., wind.
21st	490	30	96·5	408	9	3	0	229	7	0	0	3096	560	3656	37·88	550	15·04	100	2846	28,467	9·19	Do., with light wind.

Trial of Raneegunge coal.

10th	490	33	96·5	411	7	2	0	216	1	2	0	4494	560	5054	52·37	1085	21·46	100	3129	31,291	6·96	Very fine, with light wind.
17th	490	31	96·5	408	13	2	0	221	15	1	0	4385	560	4945	51·24	1039	21·01	100	2862	28,626	6·52	Ditto.
24th	490	31	96·5	408	10	0	0	225	8	1	0	4398	560	4958	51·35	1054	21·27	100	2908	29,082	6·61	Ditto.

Average of trips.

Kurhurballee coal ...	...	30·33	96·5	407	7	3	18·66	224	14	0	9·33	3341·33	560	3901·33	40·42	556·33	14·27	100	2821·66	28·222	8·49	
Raneegunge "	...	31·66	96·5	409	10	1	9·33	221	1	1	9·33	4423·	560	4985	51·65	1059·33	21·24	100	2966·33	29666·33	6·69	

LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE;
Jamalpore, 22nd November 1873.

(Signed) D. W. CAMPBELL,
Locomotive Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. L of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 20th Dec. 1873.	For week ending 21st Dec. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 20th Dec. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 21st Dec. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Jan. 1874 ...	East Indian, Main	7,12,851	6,15,098	2,67,01,315	2,53,75,926	13,25,389	...
10th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	31,982	39,999	18,46,167	20,27,607	...	1,81,140
3rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	68,894	43,838	29,96,610	27,04,281	2,92,329	...
27th Dec. 1873 ..	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	27,114	12,209	10,74,548	3,95,710	6,78,838	...
27th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,25,500	95,705	56,23,096	51,67,931	4,55,165	...
27th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,27,951	1,26,843	64,78,953	58,37,587	6,41,366	...
27th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	17,960	14,780	10,36,086	7,80,747	2,55,339	...
31st ditto ...	Carnatic ...	641	462	38,653	33,328	5,325	...
3rd Jan. 1874 ...	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	3,64,068	4,22,362	1,80,62,659	1,79,04,701	1,57,958	...
10th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	91,502	1,07,066	52,48,874	52,97,454	...	48,580
	TOTAL ...	15,68,463	14,78,362	6,91,07,261	6,55,25,272	35,81,989	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1874 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,496	2,081	97,859	80,420	17,439	...
10th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,957	1,606	80,892	52,552*a*	28,340	...
27th Dec. 1873 ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	5,524	...	82,760*b*	...	82,760	...
10th Jan. 1874 ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,415	...	15,045*c*	...	15,045	...
	TOTAL ..	10,392	3,687	2,76,556	1,32,972	1,43,584	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,78,855	14,82,049	6,93,83,817	6,56,58,244	37,25,573	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*.) From 1st April to 21st December 1872. (*b*.) From 1st July to 20th December 1873. (*c*.) From 20th October to 20th December 1873

No. LI of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 27th Dec. 1873.	For week ending 28th Dec. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 27th Dec. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 28th Dec. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10th Jan. 1874	East Indian, Main ...	6,71,938	8,26,436	2,73,73,253	2,62,02,362	11,70,891	...
10th ditto	„ Jubbulpore	39,654	2,65,576	18,86,121	22,93,183	...	4,07,062
3rd ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	62,406	47,938	30,59,016	27,52,219	3,06,797	...
27th Dec. 1873	Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,544	16,612	11,05,092	4,12,322	6,92,770	...
27th ditto	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi	1,40,000	1,44,151	57,63,096	53,12,082	4,51,014	...
27th ditto	Madras ...	1,43,694	1,23,965	66,22,647	59,61,552	6,61,095	...
27th ditto	Great Southern of India	32,665	13,562	10,68,751	7,94,309	2,74,442	...
31st ditto	Carnatic ...	798	616	39,451	33,944	5,507	...
3rd Jan. 1874	Great Indian Peninsula*	3,46,133	3,64,656	1,84,08,792	1,82,69,357	1,39,435	...
10th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	99,505	97,810	53,48,379	53,95,264	...	46,885
	TOTAL ...	15,67,337	19,01,322	7,06,74,598	6,74,26,594	32,48,004	...
	State.						
10th Jan. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,705	1,584	99,564	82,204	17,360	...
10th ditto	Nulhatee ...	1,757	2,364	82,649	54,916*a*	27,733	...
27th Dec. 1873	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,162	...	86,922*b*	...	86,922	...
10th Jan. 1874	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,804	...	16,849*c*	...	16,849	...
	TOTAL ...	9,428	3,948	2,85,984	1,36,920	1,49,064	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	15,76,765	19,05,270	7,09,60,582	6,75,63,514	33,97,068	...

* Including Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches.

(*a*.) From 1st April to 28th December 1872. (*b*.) From 1st July to 27th December 1873. (*c*.) From 20th October to 27th December 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th NOVEMBER 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during November 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross Consumption. C. ft. per Second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zemin.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Rain-fall. Average.	Rain-fall. During month.	Remarks.
Bárée Doáb Canal. 1st Division Main Branch, Lower	4·90	3·28	3073·60	1035·85	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur...	Wheat ...	24,206	...	...	239·75 cubic feet per second escaped unused on the Bári Doáb Canal.
1st Division Lakore Branch	4·60	2·94		680·62			Amritsar ...	Barley ...	669	...	...	The decrease in area irrigated as compared with the period corresponding of last year of 4,499 acres is entirely in 2nd Division, Bari Doáb Canal, and is accounted for by the whole area irrigated not having been measured up owing to transfers among the Subordinate Revenue Establishment.
2d Divn.	3·30	2·67		490·98			Lahore ...	Mixed Grains ...	2,753	...	...	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	2207·45	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	Others ...	8,553	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	1563·11	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	...	...	36,181	...	...	
							...	...	40,680	...	...	
Western Jamna Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	4·02	2546·00	160·32	76,223 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 5,011 maunds of fire-wood in rafts.		Ambálah ...	Wheat ...	43,137	...	...	The increase in area irrigated as compared with the period corresponding of last year of 16,179 acres is entirely in the Hansi Division, there being an increase of over 20,000 acres in wheat alone in that division.
Delhi „	4·40	4·38		746·28			Karnál ...	Barley ...	1,540	...	...	
Hansi „	8·80	7·50		617·00	*Nil.*		Delhi ...	Mixed Grains ...	2,446	...	...	
Bulla Head	8·00	7·50		248·00			Rohtuck ...	Others ...	6,229	...	...	
							Hissár ...			...	...	
							Jhínd ...			...	...	
							Bikáner ...			...	...	
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	1771·60	*Nil.*	76,223	...	...	59,352	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	2101·71	*Nil.*	93,907	...	...	43,173	...	...	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...	...	...	The slight increase in area irrigated by the Inundation Canals calls for no special remarks.
Lower Satlaj and Chinab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery		6,000	...	...	
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...		34,000	...	...	
							Derah Ghazi Khán ...		1,84,500	...	...	
Total Inundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,500	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,000	...	...	
									2,24,000	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	Wheat ...	5,187	...	...	Decrease in area irrigated as compared with last year is owing to the late rains having enabled the cultivators to complete their sowings without irrigation.
							Delhi ...	Barley ...	2,673	...	...	
								Mixed Grains ...	806	...	...	
									698	...	...	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,860	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,531	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,533	...	...	Showing a total increase in area irrigated by Perennial Canals of 11,680 acres as compared with corresponding period of last year.
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,853	...	...	

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Sec. to Govt. Punjab P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE PRESS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1873.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SEERS AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
Madras.	Ganjam	11·0	11·0	...	...	...	...	16·7	18·2	...	21·3	21·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	13·2	13·2	14·1	...	...	...	11·5	12·6	11·5	14·8	14·8	13·8	...	...	37·4	27·9	29·8	31·6
	Godavery	...	Not received.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	8·3	8·3	7·2	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	14·1	16·8	16·8	14·5	19·0	16·1	20·4	...	...	...
	Nellore	8·4	8·4	8·0	...	...	...	14·4	14·9	15·3	16·7	16·9	21·1	18·9	18·9	29·7	19·7	19·7	24·6
	Cuddapah	11·0	10·3	6·6	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	11·5	10·8	10·8	12·4	19·2	19·2	20·0	23·8	23·8	27·2
	Bellary	10·6	10·8	8·8	...	...	...	10·7	10·5	11·0	12·6	12·6	12·1	22·8	22·3	22·3	21·3	21·1	22·4
	Kurnool	9·5	10·1	6·5	...	...	...	9·3	8·6	11·0	12·1	11·4	11·4	21·8	21·8	22·4	24·6	24·6	22·8
	Madras	9·1	9·4	...	...	...	...	11·5	11·8	...	12·8	13·2	...	21·0	21·0	...	18·0	18·0	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·8	13·6	14·2	13·6	14·4	15·2	...	...	...	14·9	...	...
	North Arcot	8·7	7·5	9·8	...	...	...	14·0	14·9	16·6	15·0	15·8	18·8	21·6	22·1	35·7	21·6	23·1	33·9
	South Arcot	6·9	6·6	7·7	...	...	...	10·6	14·7	15·9	10·7	15·2	16·4	...	...	...	18·0	23·0	25·2
	Tanjore	7·0	7·0	9·4	...	...	...	11·8	11·8	15·1	...	...	17·8	23·4	23·4	27·7	25·1	29·7	35·5
	Trichinopoly	7·4	7·4	8·7	...	...	...	12·8	12·8	12·8	13·6	13·6	13·6	18·3	...	...	23·8	23·8	30·9
	Madura	7·7	7·7	6·6	...	...	...	12·6	12·6	12·6	13·8	14·2	14·6	25·8	27·4	25·8	29·0	33·1	33·1
	Tinnevelly	6·2	6·2	...	...	...	...	9·8	9·8	8·4	11·3	11·3	11·3	...	...	...	13·5	14·8	14·8
	Coimbatore	8·2	8·2	11·0	...	...	...	11·0	11·0	13·3	11·9	11·9	13·8	18·4	19·8	19·1	24·1	25·5	29·5
	Nilgiris	8·0	8·0	10·7	...	...	...	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·5	10·5	10·5	21·6	20·2	28·8	18·5	15·8	25·1
	Salem	6·9	6·9	8·1	...	...	...	13·1	13·1	17·4	13·9	13·9	19·4	17·9	17·9	30·5	21·8	21·8	32·4
	South Canara	...	Not received.																
	Malabar	9·9	9·9	...	...	...	...	12·5	12·5	...	13·3	12·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	11·1	11·1	...	21·8	21·8	...	7·7	7·7	...	13·0	13·0	...	19·8	19·8	...	18·1	18·1	...
	Ahmedabad	12·6	12·8	13·3	20·6	20·6	30·4	6·1	6·1	6·0	10·3	10·3	10·2	22·4	22·4	22·3	20·5	20·5	19·8
	Kaira	10·6	10·6	11·5	...	...	29·9	7·1	7·4	10·7	11·4	11·9	14·2	21·3	22·1	...	19·9	19·9	17·6
	Surat	11·6	12·0	8·7	6·9	6·9	5·7	7·9	7·9	5·2	9·9	9·9	6·9	14·7	14·7	17·4	19·8	15·4	17·4
	Broach	14·1	14·1	10·7	13·9	13·9	...	8·8	8·8	8·4	12·1	12·1	10·7	19·6	19·6	21·4	18·6	18·6	18·2
	Tanna	11·2	9·3	8·5	12·1	12·1	11·0	7·0	6·5	7·0	11·2	11·2	9·5	14·9	14·9	13·2	15·9	14·9	13·2
	Kolaba	9·4	9·4	9·4	...	...	...	7·0	7·0	...	13·9	13·9	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17·0	17·0	12·5	...	...	...	7·7	7·2	7·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	28·0	28·0	23·2	21·7	22·7	17·7
	Nasik	15·1	13·9	10·4	...	...	...	5·3	5·3	5·3	12·0	12·0	9·3	22·2	20·0	...	25·2	25·1	18·9
	Ahmednagur	22·4	21·3	12·7	33·6	32·2	18·7	9·1	8·7	7·2	9·4	9·4	8·0	39·2	33·5	22·7	30·1	28·3	21·3
	Poona	13·3	13·3	9·2	...	...	...	8·55	9·5	8·4	10·2	10·2	9·0	26·9	29·0	19·0	20·5	21·5	16·4
	Sholapur	21·9	21·9	13·0	22·8	22·8	11·4	12·08	12·0	8·8	13·8	13·7	11·4	32·6	32·6	21·2	29·3	29·3	22·8
	Kaladgi	13·6	13·6	10·8	...	...	...	9·0	8·1	7·2	9·5	8·6	7·7	21·7	20·8	25·3	23·5	21·7	28·5
	Satara	14·1	14·1	8·9	18·9	...	...	10·4	10·4	9·1	12·9	12·9	10·3	29·8	29·8	18·9	26·5	26·5	20·2
	Belgaum	14·9	13·5	11·1	...	...	12·0	13·0	12·1	8·4	13·5	12·5	8·8	18·5	15·8	18·6	20·5	18·6	18·6
	Dharwar	11·9	11·1	10·0	...	...	...	7·7	7·1	6·0	11·9	10·8	9·6	19·6	18·3	18·6	18·9	17·4	17·7
	Ratnagiri	...	9·5	7·2	...	...	...	...	16·0	6·7	...	17·4	14·7	...	16·0	11·6	...	16·9	12·1
	Kanara (Karwar)	12·1	11·2	9·3	...	...	...	8·4	9·3	8·4	14·9	14·9	12·1	16·8	22·4	11·2	10·5	22·4	14·9
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10·0	9·0	...	...	...	...	8·0	9·5	...	12·0	11·0	...	28·0	27·0	...	21·0	18·0	...
	Aden	7·5	...	...	..	...	...	5·8	...	...	6·5	...	...	17·5	...	...	11·7	...	...
	Asirgarh	14·4	...	...	...	...	...	9·7	...	...	12·1	...	...	27·5	...	...	27·5	...	...
	Baroda	12·7	12·7	...	...	...	...	7·3	7·3	...	12·7	12·7	...	22·0	13·6	...	20·1	20·1	...
	Deesa	15·6	15·5	12·5	21·2	20·9	21·4	6·5	6·9	5·5	8·7	8·3	6·9	22·2	21·4	17·7	18·4	18·4	15·1
	Neemuch	13·7	13·7	12·8	21·4	22·3	15·8	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5	21·4	22·3	19·6	13·0	13·0	13·0
	Nasirabad	12·8	12·1	14·6	15·2	16·1	28·2	6·5	6·5	5·6	7·5	7·5	6·5	16·0	17·7	28·2	12·7	13·1	19·7
	Rajkot	15·9	15·9	14·8	...	...	...	4·7	4·7	3·7	10·3	9·3	11·8	25·2	21·6	17·7	22·4	22·1	14·7
	Upper Sind Frontier	17·6	17·6	13·9	24·2	24·2	20·5	9·3	9·3	7·4	14·9	14·9	12·1	29·8	37·3	28·9	29·8	29·8	29·9
	Karachi	12·1	12·1	12·7	19·1	18·6	20·5	7·4	7·4	7·4	9·3	9·3	8·8	24·2	21·9	23·3	18·6	18·1	16·7
	Haidarabad	11·1	11·1	12·1	23·3	23·3	25·1	7·4	7·4	6·5	9·3	8·3	9·3	22·3	22·3	19·5	22·3	23·3	24·2
	Shikarpur	14·8	14·8	15·5	21·3	21·1	24½	9·3	9·3	9·3	14·8	16·7	11·8	21·3	21·1	21·3	24·6½	29·6	27·13½
	Thar and Parker	13·7	14·8	9·0	24·0	24·0	...	11·0	11·0	...	13·0	12·6	12·0	30·0	30·0	...	20·0	20·0	16·0
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	9·51	9·74	11·59	18·09	18·55	...	12·29*a*	13·45	18·55	12·99	14·61	21·80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	11·59	11·59	13·45	14·84	18·55	17·40	10·44	10·21	16·47	15·07	13·45*b* 15·07*a*	18·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	9·74	9·74	11·59	...	...	...	10·44*c*	10·44	14·84	13·91	12·52	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	9·28	9·28	9·74	...	...	...	11·13	12·06	15·77	18·55	17·63	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	10·67	10·67	12·06	...	...	...	9·28	8·58	12·29	12·29	12·06	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	10·21	11·13	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	10·21	14·84	11·59	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	10·91	10·62	...	15·30	16·70	...	9·05	8·81	...	11·13	12·52	...	9·74	9·28	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·35	8·35	7·43	10·21*d*	11·02	17·40	...	...	...	14·84*e*	14·84	23·20
	Nuddea	10·62	11·08	13·45	21·19	18·55	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	12·12	12·12	16·47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	10·21	9·51	12·35	...	...	...	12·99*f*	11·59	16·47	15·77	16·93	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	12·06	12·06	16·70	21·34*e*	23·20	...	8·81	9·28	12·99	12·06	12·06	20·41	19·48*e*	...	...	...	17·03	...

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavara, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
												Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
32·9	35·6	...	31·1	31·1	...	302·1	302·1	...	15·7	15·7	...	3 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	
23·7	26·6	30·4	29·7	29·7	16·5	90·7	...	...	13·3	13·3	15·5	...	...	...	
33·1	26·2	25·9	28·8	28·8	13·2	120·6	120·6	...	16·9	16·9	16·1	...	...	...	
21·0	21·0	29·7	17·6	16·7	17·6	59·0	59·0	...	15·5	15·5	15·5	4 8 0	5 0 0	13 12 0	
24·5	24·5	28·0	20·1	20·1	24·9	226·8	226·8	...	16·8	16·8	17·8	...	...	...	
31·2	30·9	38·4	26·8	27·3	28·1	90·7	90·7	...	16·0	16·0	15·7	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
26·6	26·6	19·4	22·4	21·7	22·7	134·7	125·0	...	15·0	15·4	15·4	4 8 *0*	*6 0 0*	*13 0 0*	
23·7	23·7	...	17·4	17·4	...	53·1	52·2	...	16·0	15·6	...	6 0 0	5 8 0	14 1 0	
23·0	23·0	30·7	17·5	17·5	20·1	87·1	88·9	83·5	16·9	16·9	16·9	...	...	...	
28·0	28·8	39·2	17·8	17·8	27·6	...	...	...	16·0	16·0	17·0	...	...	...	
18·6	22·3	26·8	17·9	17·3	21·8	231·3	220·0	...	17·6	17·6	17·6	4 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	
28·1	26·1	34·8	17·0	16·3	22·5	181·4	181·4	...	14·7	14·7	14·7	4 8 0	6 0 0	13 1 4	
24·6	24·6	32·0	18·7	18·7	27·4	136·1	136·1	...	16·5	16·5	16·5	4 0 0	6 8 0	9 11 0	
31·9	33·3	36·2	19·2	19·2	24·2	112·5	113·4	...	16·3	16·3	14·8	3 0 0	5 0 0	20 0 0	
19·2	19·2	19·2	13·1	13·1	16·1	62·1	62·1	...	15·6	15·6	17·0	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0	
24·8	26·2	26·2	19·9	19·1	28·6	113·4	113·4	...	14·6	14·6	14·6	...	...	...	
20·4	20·4	23·8	16·4	16·4	21·8	129·7	129·7	...	10·7	10·7	10·7	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
23·8	23·8	36·4	19·3	19·3	31·1	129·7	129·7	...	14·9	14·9	15·8	2 8 0	5 0 0	13 8 0	
23·5	23·5	...	18·2	17·4	...	90·7	90·7	...	16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	
9·9	9·9	...	12·4	12·4	...	63·6	63·6	...	14·6	14·6	...	9 0 0	11 0 0	25 to 50	
...	...	...	15·1	15·4	14·0	65·3	65·3	65·3	15·4	15·4	15·8	*6 1 6*	*8 0 0*	*19 11 0*	
...	...	..	13·5	14·2	14·2	99·5	85·3	...	14·9	14·9	14·9	4 0 0	9 0 0	5-8 to 15	
...	...	...	11·6	11·6	11·5	87·0	87·0	62·2	13·9	13·9	13·9	7 8 0	10 0 0	15 to 18	
...	...	...	12·1	12·1	10·7	83·9	83·9	...	14·9	14·9	16·8	6 4 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
14·9	15·4	...	12·1	11·2	11·5	66·5	66·5	90·0	14·0	14·0	13·0	12 to 15	8 to 10	22 to 30	
...	...	...	10·6	11·3	10·6	106·5	106·5	...	13·9	10·6	12·1	7 8 0	10 0 0	20 0 0	
...	...	..	15·2	14·0	14·0	140·0	140·0	160·0	11·7	11·7	11·7	7 0 0	7 0 0	18 to 20	
31·1	28·8	...	15·1	15·1	13·2	94·2	94·2	94·2	13·3	13·3	14·3	8 0 0	10 0 0	24 0 0	
...	...	...	17·9	16·8	16·0	93·3	87·7	80·0	14·0	13·3	12·3	4 11 0	8 0 0	13-2 to 20-10	
...	...	...	13·60	13·6	12·5	80·0	80·0	64·0	13·82	13·8	13·8	8 0 0	15 0 0	15 to 22	
18·1	18·1	...	16·06	16·9	11·4	76·6	76·6	76·3	13·06	13·0	12·4	8 0 0	9 0 0	15-8 to 19-6	
...	...	...	9·9	9·9	8·1	102·0	102·0	102·0	12·6	12·6	10·8	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
26·1	26·1	...	14·2	14·2	10·3	119·5	118·0	157·0	14·7	14·7	15·7	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 to 22	
23·3	22·3	...	11·6	10·7	9·5	139·9	139·9	72·6	14·9	13·9	13·0	7 8 0	7 8 8	18-12 to 22-8	
21·4	19·8	...	9·3	9·3	7·4	86·4	86·4	86·4	10·9	10·5	10·1	5 5 4	10 0 0	18-12 to 21	
...	24·2	...	...	11·4	10·2	...	...	...	...	19·5	19·5	...	...	...	
22·4	24·2	...	11·2	11·2	10·3	198·9	198·9	...	12·1	12·1	12·2	7 12 0	8 to 9	19-6 to 23	
34·0	33·0	...	18·5	18·0	...	200·0	200·0	...	12·0	12·0	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 0 0	
...	...	...	7·5	...	...	61·4	...	...	30·1	...	...	...	10 0 0	30 to 37-8	
...	...	...	13·9	...	...	114·3	...	...	7·9	...	...	...	8 0 0	22 8 0	
...	...	...	12·5	11·7	...	75·2	75·2	...	14·4	14·4	...	9 7 6	8 0 0	18 15 0	
...	...	...	16·3	16·5	13·7	139·9	139·9	139·9	29·8	29·8	29·8	7 0 0	7 0 0	19 6 0	
...	...	...	13·5	14·6	15·8	130·6	130·6	130·6	26·1	24·2	25·1	5 12 0	6 0 0	9 6 0	
...	...	...	15·0	15·9	21·2	94·1	94·1	75·3	42·4	42·4	37·6	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·1	13·1	13·2	42·0	42·0	...	37·3	37·3	52·4	...	...	...	
18·6	18·6	...	15·8	15·8	15·7	111·33	92·77	111·33	29·8	29·0	29·8	...	...	...	
9·3	9·3	...	14·9	13·9	14·4	114·7	123·1	113·8	55·9	55·9	49·4	10 to 15	8 to 12	20 to 25	
...	...	...	15·8	15·8	16·7	111·9	111·9	111·9	29·8	29·8	37·3	7 0 0	8 0 0	20 to 26-4	
21·8	22·2	...	17·5	18·6	18·6	176·1	213·3	213·3	32·5	34·8½	29·6	10 0 0	8 0 0	25 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	120·0	120·0	...	32·0	32·0	32·0	16 0 0	9 0 0	25 0 0	
...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	102·05	83·50	...	7·89	8·35	8·58	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15·07	15·07	17·68	296·88	333·99	...	7·55	7·55	7·89	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12·06	11·59	19·48	222·66	222·66	185·55	8·13	8·13	7·89	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11·13	11·13	16·23	166·99	166·99	166·99	7·66	7·66	8·13	...	...	...	
...	...	...	12·76	12·52	19·48	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·45	11·13	18·55	111·33	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·69	13·45	...	102·05	102·05	...	8·13	8·24	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·45	13·45	16·47	92·77	111·33	...	8·35	8·35	8·52	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14·14	14·14	24·71	111·33	111·33	...	8·04	8·04	8·24	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13·06	11·13	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
...	...	...	14·27	14·84	26·90	111·33	111·33	111·33	8·35	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	

a. In the interior best rice ranges from seers 11·59 to 13·34, and common rice from seers 13·99 to 14·84 per rupee.
b. New rice.
c. In the interior best rice ranges from 12·06 to 13·91 seers, and common rice from 13·99 to 14·84 seers per rupee.
d. Common rice in the interior ranges from 12·06 to 16·79 seers per rupee.
e. In the interior.
f. In the interior best rice ranges from seers 12·99 to 16·70, and common rice from seers 18·77 to 20·42 per rupee.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1873—continued.

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.																					AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.						Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																																
	Dinagpore ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	13·45	13·45	20·87	11·59	11·59	22·27	13·45	13·45	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·74	14·84	148·44	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	...	...	...	a. In the interior best rice ranges from 7·43 to 18·55 sers, and common rice from 12·06 to 22·27 sers per rupee.
	Maldah ...	11·59	11·59	12·99	20·41	20·41	32·47	10·67	10·11	21·34	11·13	11·13	22·27	...	...	...	14·84	16·70	18·55	...	...	...	10·67	11·13	18·56	148·44	148·44	129·88	7·43	7·66	7·43	...	...	...	
	Rajshahye ...	9·51	10·09	13·80	...	17·40	27·83	9·74	10·14	13·91	11·83 to 12·52	11·83	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·83	12·52	...	371·10	371·10	...	7·59	7·58	...	...	...	...	b. Old rice.
	Rungpore ...	9·40	10·33	10·14	...	...	...	8·70	10·14	13·91	10·14	13·91	27·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·33	10·44	9·40	118·76	99·27	104·83	6·96	6·96	6·85	...	...	...	c. New rice.
	Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	12·06	...	...	...	7·66	9·05	20·41	11·83	11·83	33·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	9·05	12·99	62·16	62·19	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	...	...	...	d. In the interior.
	Pubna ...	12·99	13·91	13·91	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	11·13	15·30	16·00	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·66	...	...	...	e. In the interior best rice ranges from 14·84 to 16·70 sers, and common rice from 14·84 to 20·41 sers per rupee.
	Darjeeling ...	4·64	4·64	5·57	2·78	2·78	9·28	4·64	4·64	11·13	9·28	9·28	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·64	7·43	12·06	6·50	6·50	7·43	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	...	...	...	f. Common rice in the interior ranges from 10·44 to 13·91 sers per rupee.
	Julpigoree ...	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	7·43*a*	11·13	...	12·06	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·35	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	
	Eastern Districts.																																		
	Dacca ...	9·74	9·51	11·13	18·55	18·55	32·47	13·91*b*	12·06	19·48	17·63*c*	14·84*b* 16·70*a*	29·69	...	...	...	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	9·86	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	8·35	...	...	...	
	Furreedpore ...	13·91	12·99	19·48	27·83*d*	27·83	32·47	7·43	7·43	9·28	15·77*b*	16·70	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·52	20·41	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Backergunge ...	4·64*d*	...	...	...	...	...	14·84*b*	11·36 to 14·84	17·16	16·70	16·70	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·50 to 11·13	...	148·44	148·44	...	7·89	7·89	8·13	...	...	...	
	Mymensing ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	18·55	12·99*b*	14·84	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	8·35	16·70	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	
	Sylhet ...	8·13	7·43	10·21	8·35	6·50	...	13·80	11·36	26·44	19·48	17·86	35·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·67	9·28	17·86	99·27	99·27	...	7·66	7·89	6·50	...	...	...	
	Cachar ...	7·60	7·78	8·70	...	...	...	12·35	11·36	14·84	16·47	14·14	25·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·86	13·80	59·38	77·91	59·38	7·43	7·02	7·43	...	...	...	
	Chittagong ...	7·43	7·43	12·06	...	...	...	12·99	11·13	15·77	14·84	14·84	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·96	12·06	15·77	148·44	129·88	148·44	7·89	7·89	8·58	...	...	...	
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06*e*	8·35	14·84	14·84	13·91	21·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	12·06	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	7·43	...	...	...	
	Tipperah ...	...	8·81	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	...	...	14·84 to 15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·81	...	...	...	...	8·13	...	...	...	...	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	12·81	12·81	16·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·88	...	6·73	6·73	7·48	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah ...	7·89	7·43	10·44	...	...	...	12·23	10·44	24·47	18·55	16·18	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·72	9·51	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Behar.																																		
	Patna ...	15·77	15·07	22·27	16·70	17·63	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	12·99	13·45	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55	17·63	32·00	139·16	129·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Gya ...	10·67	10·21	13·91	16·23	14·84	30·16	8·35	8·35	11·13	9·98*f*	10·44	19·01	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	15·77	15·30	39·43	13·91	13·91	25·05	148·44	148·44	...	6·73	6·73	6·96	...	...	...	
	Shahabad ...	12·99	12·99	14·37	18·09	17·63	27·83	12·06	12·06	11·13	12·99	12·99	17·63	16·93	16·70	...	16·23	16·23	...	12·99*e*	12·99	...	17·16	17·16	27·83	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	
	Tirhoot ...	9·28	10·21	12·99	16·70	16·70	19·48	9·28	8·81	15·77	9·74	10·21	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·80	...	13·91	13·91	21·34	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	...	...	...	
	Sarun ...	12·99	12·99	13·91	16·70	16·70	27·83	8·35	8·35	13·91	12·99	12·52	20·41	17·63	18·55	31·54	...	...	...	16·70	16·70	...	15·30	14·84	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Chumparun ...	10·21	10·21	13·91	18·55	18·55	28·76	8·35	8·35	11·13	2·06	12·06	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	19·48	37·11	12·99	14·84	22·27	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	...	...	...	
	Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	16·23	19·48	18·15	33·81	8·58	8·58	13·40	12·41	12·41	18·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·96	14·96	30·96	136·38	136·38	...	6·96	6·96	7·66	...	...	...	
	Bhaugulpore ...	11·71	11·71	14·03	17·57	17·57	23·43	10·62*b*	11·71	14·03	11·71	12·37	16·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·55*e*	23·20	55·66	15·25	14·61	25·64	163·98	173·27	152·85	7·60	7·60	7·60	...	...	...	
	Purneah ...	10·21	11·13	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·57	9·28	23·20	11·13	10·21	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	24·12	148·44	148·44	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	...	...	...	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	16·70*e*	...	...	11·59	11·59	14·84	12·99	12·99	19·48	...	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	23·20	23·20	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Orissa.																																		
	Cuttack ...	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	19·48	20·70	23·15	30·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·48	18·40	...	23·15	24·35	20·70	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	7·89	...	...	...	
	Pooree ...	10·96	10·96	15·83	...	...	...	17·05	17·05	21·92	19·48	21·92	28·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·92	21·92	19·48	74·22	97·41	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	...	...	...	
	Balasore ...	8·35	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	14·84	18·55	14·84	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	...	...	...	
	Chota Nagpore.																																		
	Hazareebaugh ...	11·59	9·28	15·07	...	14·84	20·41	8·35	7·43	11·13	12·99	12·52	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·70	18·09	...	13·45	12·06	21·80	222·66	222·66	...	6·50	6·27	6·73	...	...	...	
	Lohardugga ...	...	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	...	...	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·97	...	...	10·21	...	...	166·99	...	...	6·03	...	...	...	...	
	Singbhoom ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·84	14·84	22·27	18·55	20·41	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	296·88	296·88	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	
	Maunbhoom ...	10·21	9·74	11·13	...	18·55	22·27	12·99	12·99	22·27	14·84	14·84	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·06	17·63	259·77	259·77	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	...	...	...	
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.																																		
	Goalpara ...	9·28	10·21	18·55	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	14·84	12·35	12·06	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	
	Kamroop ...	7·43	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	10·21	9·28	12·06	14·84	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	6·50	7·43	6·96	...	...	...	
	Durrung ...	8·35	8·35	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	148·44	148·44	...	6·03	6·03	6·50	...	...	...	
	Nowgong ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	...	...	...	
	Seebsaugur ...	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	9·28	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	...	...	...	
	Lukhimpore ...	7·43	6·50	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	6·03	5·57	6·50	10·21	9·28	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	6·50	8·35	185·55	185·55	148·44	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·28	6·50	11·13	11·13	8·35	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·57	5·80	7·43	148·44	296·88	...	4·87	4·87	4·64	...	...	...	
N.-W. Prov.	Dehra Doon ...	15·77	15·77	16·70	23·20	18·55	25·05	11·13	11·13	11·13	12·06	12·06	12·06	25·97	25·97	16·70	22·27	22·27	18·55	...	...	...	22·27	21·34	17·63	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·89	7·89	7·89	...	...	...	
	Saharumpore ...	16·99	16·99	20·99	23·03	23·03	31·89	9·98	9·98	9·98	12·99	12·99	12·99	25·00	25·00	25·05	21·98	21·98	23·03	...	...	...	24·01	24·01	22·04	98·34	98·34	122·46	7·20	7·31	7·43	...	...	...	
	Moozuffernuggur ...	18·33	17·40	21·92	24·47	24·47	35·25	5·63	5·63	5·63	12·23	12·23	13·28	24·47	24·47	24·47	22·44	22·44	24·47	...	...	...	24·24	24·47	22·98	100·05	102·05	102·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meerut ...	17·63	17·69	20·47	22·74	22·71	31·25	6·96	6·91	6·67	12·52	12·52	14·11	23·52	23·20	25·22	20·87	21·16	23·20	...	...	...	22·74	22·27	23·37	102·05	102·05	97·42	8·35	8·35	6·96	...	...	...	
	Bolundshuhur ...	19·01	18·55	19·94	25·52	25·05	27·83	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	12·99	24·12	24·12	25·05	22·27	22·27	22·27	...	...	...	23·20	22·27	23·20	129·88	129·88	129·88	8·81	8·81	8·81	...	...	...	
	Allygurh ...	17·40	16·70	...	22·74	21·80	...	7·43	6·96	...	12·99	12·06	...	22·74	23·20	...	20·41	20·41	...	...	...	...	20·87	20·87	...	92·77	92·77	...	8·81	8·81	...	...	...	...	
	Kumaon ...	9·28	9·28	11·59	11·13	11·13	13·91	6·50	6·50	7·43	8·81	8·81	10·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·13	11·13	11·13	185·55	185·55	185·55	5·10	5·10	4·64	...	...	...	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD																	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
N. W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal ...	12·06	12·06	16·23	12·06	12·06	14·84	7·43	7·43	7·43	12·99	12·99	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnour ...	15·65	15·13	19·83	17·75	17·75	31·31	10·44	10·44	12·52	12·00	11·48	14·61	18·78	17·75	24·01	20·87	20·87	21·92
	Moradabad ...	15·65	15·07	17·98	22·04	20·87	26·09	8·13	8·13	8·70	14·14	14·14	13·91	20·29	9·71	20·87	21·46	21·46	23·20
	Budaon ...	14·46	15·57	16·70	20·58	22·57	23·84	10·02	10·01	11·13	12·80	13·91	15·67	18·93	20·03	18·55	20·03	22·27	18·55
	Bareilly ...	13·91	14·20	15·65	17·40	15·65	22·04	6·09	6·38	6·38	13·91	13·91	16·23	19·71	20·29	18·55	22·04	22·62	19·71
	Shahjehanpore ...	14·37	14·14	15·54	18·90	19·71	21·34	7·43	7·43	8·35	14·49	14·37	15·30	20·18	19·94	19·48	20·29	20·18	17·63
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	15·07	16·23	20·87	18·55	18·55	23·20	9·28	9·28	9·28	13·91	13·91	16·70	18·55	18·09	21·34	20·87	23·20	...
	Muttra ...	15·77	15·30	16·70	21·34	20·41	24·35	7·43	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	12·99	17·63	17·16	19·48	22·27	20·41	21·57
	Agra ...	13·97	13·91	15·74	19·92	18·84	21·14	6·50	6·50	6·03	12·06	12·06	12·99	16·79	16·87	16·56	18·87	18·87	18·36
	Furruckabad ...	14·03	14·37	15·30	17·22	17·86	20·76	8·93	9·57	8·13	13·34	13·11	12·76	19·13	19·77	17·86	19·77	20·41	19·13
	Mynpoorie ...	15·07	13·91	16·23	17·86	17·86	20·41	6·50	6·50	5·57	12·06	12·06	12·99	17·16	17·86	18·55	17·16	18·55	19·48
	Etawah ...	14·37	15·30	16·23	19·01	19·01	19·94	4·64	4·64	5·57	11·13	11·13	14·84	18·55	19·94	19·01	18·55	19·94	19·94
	Etah ...	16·23	15·80	17·63	19·94	20·64	23·20	11·13	11·13	12·06	13·91	13·91	14·84	18·55	17·63	18·55	18·55	19·48	19·71
	Jaloun ...	12·06	12·06	16·23	18·55	16·70	17·63	8·35	8·35	8·81	11·13	11·13	12·06	16·70	15·77	20·41	19·48	18·55	23·20
	Jhansie ...	12·41	13·11	14·96	16·23	16·26	21·78	9·92	9·74	7·43	13·16	12·99	12·06	16·47	16·23	18·33	17·69	18·27	21·19
	Lullutpore ...	13·22	12·76	16·70	14·84	14·84	25·97	9·28	9·74	9·28	12·06	10·67	12·06	15·77	...	...	17·16	19·01	25·97
	Cawnpore ...	14·84	14·84	16·23	19·48	...	22·74	8·81	8·35	10·44	12·99	12·99	15·07	19·48	18·55	19·48	20·41	20·41	21·80
	Futtehpore ...	13·91	13·91	12·99	17·63	16·70	21·80	10·67	10·67	8·70	13·91	13·91	14·37	17·63	17·63	19·01	19·48	19·48	21·34
	Banda ...	11·83	12·99	11·94	14·37	14·61	13·69	12·52	11·59	11·48	13·91	13·45	12·76	16·23	16·70	17·16	17·63	21·34	20·64
	Allahabad ...	13·22	13·22	13·22	17·16	17·16	19·01	9·51	9·74	8·81	13·22	12·99	14·84	18·09	17·63	19·48	19·48	19·48	22·27
	Humeerpore ...	13·91	12·99	14·61	15·77	15·77	18·78	7·43	7·43	8·35	12·76	12·06	13·57	16·70	18·55	20·29	18·78	20·87	22·27
	Jounpore ...	13·74	13·40	13·11	15·77	15·77	18·33	11·13	10·50	11·77	13·40	13·40	15·01	17·05	16·35	22·27	15·71	16·35	22·27
	Goruckpore ...	12·18	11·36	11·36	15·42	14·61	15·42	9·74	8·93	15·42	12·18	12·18	20·29	14·61	14·61	14·61	15·43	15·42	24·35
	Bustee ...	13·34	12·76	11·59	15·07	...	15·07	9·28	...	10·44	10·15	11·02	18·33	...	...	...	...	...	24·35
	Azimgurh ...	12·64	12·35	12·64	15·01	14·37	17·80	9·57	8·93	13·22	11·65	11·65	17·11	...	...	...	16·41	16·41	23·26
	Mirzapore ...	12·99	12·99	12·52	18·55	16·70	20·41	9·28	8·35	9·28	12·99	12·99	12·99	16·70	17·63	18·55	18·55	19·48	19·48
	Benares ...	13·91	12·06	12·52	15·77	14·84	16·70	7·43	7·43	9·28	10·21	11·13	12·99	14·37	14·37	16·70	18·70	15·77	18·55
	Ghazeepore ...	13·74	10·76	11·59	16·12	15·54	17·40	7·17	7·17	8·13	11·36	11·36	13·91	15·54	15·54	18·55	19·10	19·10	22·04
Punjab	Dehli ...	16·79	16·79	18·66	23·32	22·86	28·92	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	25·19	25·19	26·12	19·59	21·46	22·39
	Gurgáon ...	16·32	16·32	19·12	26·12	26·12	27·06	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	7·46	27·06	27·99	27·99	23·32	23·32	22·39
	Karnál ...	19·59	19·59	21·46	28·92	28·92	34·52	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19	27·99	27·99	27·06	21·46	21·46	22·39
	Hissár ...	19·59	18·66	19·59	32·65	30·79	41·05	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19	29·85	27·99	41·05	24·26	23·32	34·52
	Rohtak ...	16·79	16·79	19·59	27·06	27·06	23·32	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	10·26	26·12	25·66	31·72	20·99	20·99	27·06
	Sirsa ...	20·76	20·76	22·39	35·45	35·45	22·65	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	7·46	32·65	33·59	44·78	25·19	24·96	37·82
	Ambálah ...	20·76	20·52	19·82	29·39	28·92	29·85	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	11·19	28·92	28·92	26·12	20·76	20·52	25·19
	Ludiánah ...	22·39	22·86	20·99	32·65	32·65	32·19	...	...	...	12·59	12·59	14·92	31·72	32·65	32·65	27·06	27·52	27·06
	Simla ...	16·32	15·86	13·99	15·86	18·66	18·66	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19	22·39	...	...	18·66	18·66	17·72
	Jálandhar ...	22·39	22·39	22·39	31·72	29·85	26·12	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19	29·85	29·85	27·99	22·39	26·12	22·39
	Hoshiárpúr ...	22·39	21·46	21·46	29·85	28·92	33·59	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33	27·99	27·06	26·12	24·26	22·39	22·39
	Kángra ...	16·79	16·79	19·59	19·59	19·59	27·06	...	...	...	14·92	14·92	14·92	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siálkot ...	...	17·72	...	...	25·66	...	...	...	...	...	14·92	...	...	24·26	...	...	19·59	...
	Gurdáspúr ...	22·39	22·39	23·32	28·92	28·92	29·85	...	...	...	9·33	9·33	8·39	26·12	26·12	29·85	18·66	18·66	20·52
	Lahore ...	21·46	21·46	20·52	30·05	33·59	32·65	...	...	...	13·99	13·99	13·99	32·65	32·65	28·92	30·79	30·79	25·19
	Firozpúr ...	23·32	23·32	17·72	39·18	37·32	31·72	...	...	...	12·13	12·13	13·99	33·59	35·45	32·65	29·85	30·79	29·85
	Gujránwála ...	18·77	18·54	20·64	30·79	31·72	37·32	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	11·19	27·99	27·99	27·99	18·66	18·66	18·66
	Ráwalpindi ...	...	17·26	...	...	23·32	...	...	...	...	...	8·39	...	...	26·12	...	...	23·32	...
	Jhelam ...	14·92	14·92	18·19	21·46	21·46	23·32	...	...	...	7·46	7·46	7·46	20·52	20·52	22·39	18·66	18·66	22·39
	Gujrát ...	17·72	18·19	17·26	23·32	24·26	23·79	...	...	...	14·92	13·99	11·83	23·32	22·39	23·32	21·46	22·39	21·46
	Shahpúr ...	18·19	18·19	18·19	27·06	27·06	25·19	...	...	...	11·19	11·19	9·33	27·99	27·99	24·26	22·39	22·39	24·26
	Multán ...	14·92	14·92	15·39	21·46	20·52	23·32	...	...	...	10·26	10·26	10·26	23·32	23·32	25·19	21·46	21·46	25·19
	Jhang ...	17·72	17·49	22·39	26·12	27·06	29·85	...	...	...	10·26	10·26	9·33	24·26	26·12	29·85	24·26	24·26	23·32
	Montgomery ...	17·72	...	19·59	24·26	...	26·12	...	...	...	5·59	...	5·59	23·32	...	...	22·39	...	...
	Muzaffargarh ...	16·79	16·79	20·52	20·52	20·52	23·32	...	...	...	13·06	13·06	13·06	18·66	19·59	24·26	19·59	19·59	26·12
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	22·16	22·16	16·91	33·82	32·65	31·49	...	...	...	6·99	6·99	6·99	32·65	37·32	34·99	37·32	37·32	31·49
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	17·26	16·91	18·66	24·78	24·78	24·78	...	...	...	18·66	8·65	15·16	26·82	28·57	29·16	22·74	23·32	27·4
	Jhang ...	25·54	25·77	20·93	48·47	47·81	43·56	...	...	...	5·83	5·83	5·83	52·48	51·37	34·99	35·16	36·38	38·12
	Pesháwar ...	16·99	16·67	16·62	32·13	33·96	28·75	...	...	...	10·93	10·93	8·8	27·75	27·29	23·91	23·05	21·83	20·58
	Kohát ...	19·65	20·23	17·26	39·24	39·24	29·97	...	...	...	14·28	14·23	11·89	30·9	30·9	28·79	32·18	32·13	25·01
	Hazára ...	16·32	16·32	14·92	27·99	26·12	18·66	...	...	...	5·59	5·59	5·59	24·26	24·26	20·52	...	...	...
Oudh	Lucknow ...	18·4	13·6	14·1	18·6	17·7	20·5	5·5	5·5	5·5	9·3	9·3	12·1	19·9	19·9	19·9	18·6	18·6	18·2
	Unáo ...	13·6	13·1	14·5	18·1	18·1	20·0	9·1	9·1	7·2	13·1	13·1	15·4	19·1	19·1	20·9	18·1	18·1	18·1
	Bára Banki ...	11·6	11·6	13·1	13·4	13·4	15·7	7·0	7·0	7·0	12·4	12·4	16·6	17·1	17·2	21·9	17·1	17·1	17·5
	Sítápur ...	15·4	15·1	17·1	22·5	21·6	23·5	7·5	7·5	7·5	15·4	16·8	17·8	24·4	24·4	22·5	20·7	21·6	20·7
	Hardui ...	13·8	13·8	14·6	20·3	20·3	20·3	5·7	5·7	5·3	13·1	13·1	14·2	21·0	21·0	19·6	20·3	20·3	17·5
	Kheri ...	16·7	16·7	16·3	27·0	25·1	23·3	7·4	7·4	6·5	15·8	15·8	15·8	27·9	29·8	25·1	...	25·1	...
	Faizabad ...	13·6	16·2	13·7	17·3	17·5	...	8·3	8·2	10·8	12·3	12·8	17·7	18·1	17·9	27·7	16·7	16·0	20·2
	Bharaich ...	12·1	13·5	13·0	15·8	15·8	18·6	11·1	11·1	16·7	12·1	12·1	18·6	19·5	18·6	31·7	...	...	...
	Gonda ...	12·3	12·0	12·0	14·8	14·0	16·1	8·9	11·2	6·8	11·6	11·5	17·8	17·5	17·2	27·2	14·5	14·8	17·1
	Rái Bareli ...	14·7	14·9	14·7	16·1	16·7	22·6	14·1	14·0	14·1	16·5	15·8	16·1	18·3	19·8	19·1	14·1	18·6	19·1
	Sultánpur ...	13·3	12·8	12·4	17·7	12·7	16·0	8·0	8·0	10·7	14·2	14·2	16·9	17·7	17·7	20·4	14·2	14·2	16·1
	Pratábgarh ...	14·1	14·2	12·4	19·7	19·7	15·8	12·4	12·3	8·3	15·7	15·3	14·9	21·4	21·3	...	19·0	20·0	...

India for the 2nd half of December 1873—continued.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.						Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.		Syce or Horse-keeper.		Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
												Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
...	...	...	4·64	4·64	6·50	148·44	148·44	148·44	5·57	5·57	5·22	...		...		...		
...	...	...	19·83	18·78	19·83	104·38	104·38	104·38	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	19·42	19·13	21·46	92·77	92·77	93·77	8·47	8·41	8·41	...		...		...		
...	...	...	20·58	22·27	23·84	222·66	178·13	...	8·07	8·07	7·81	...		...		...		
...	...	...	19·42	19·71	22·04	115·97	115·97	115·97	7·84	7·84	8·13	...		...		...		
...	...	...	17·40	18·09	21·34	150·76	150·76	148·44	7·43	7·20	7·55	...		...		...		
...	...	...	19·71	17·40	20·87	185·55	185·55	...	8·13	7·89	8·13	...		...		...		
...	...	...	26·41	19·01	20·87	74·22	74·22	74·22	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	19·63	18·90	18·72	64·94	64·94	64·94	7·89	7·89	7·89	...		...		...		
...	...	...	18·84	19·13	21·69	146·58	146·58	153·08	7·66	7·66	7·66	...		...		...		
...	...	...	17·63	18·09	20·41	148·44	148·44	148·44	8·35	8·35	8·35	...		...		...		
...	...	...	17·63	18·09	20·87	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...		...		...		
...	...	...	18·78	18·55	21·34	129·88	129·88	...	8·81	8·58	8·58	...		...		...		
...	...	...	15·30	15·30	23·20	111·33	111·33	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	14·96	14·99	20·06	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	6·96	6·96	...		...		...		
...	...	...	15·30	13·91	20·41	185·55	185·55	185·55	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	18·55	18·55	23·74	148·44	148·44	...	8·81	7·43	8·58	...		...		...		
...	...	...	17·63	16·70	23·50	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	6·96	...		...		...		
...	...	...	16·23	16·00	16·23	151·22	151·22	...	9·98	10·09	10·67	...		...		...		
...	...	...	16·70	15·77	21·80	139·16	139·16	97·42	7·66	7·66	6·96	...		...		...		
...	...	...	16·47	16·70	20·87	129·88	129·88	120·61	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	17·69	15·01	19·65	157·25	157·25	...	6·96	6·96	6·67	...		...		...		
...	...	...	14·61	14·61	19·48	139·16	139·16	111·33	6·62	6·62	6·62	...		...		...		
...	...	...	85·36	16·23	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	6·38	6·38	6·27	...		...		...		
...	...	...	15·77	15·77	21·22	191·58	191·58	164·21	6·38	6·38	6·59	...		...		...		
...	...	...	16·70	13·91	19·48	139·16	129·88	111·33	7·43	7·43	7·43	...		...		...		
...	...	...	14·84	13·91	19·94	120·61	129·88	83·50	6·03	6·03	5·57	...		...		...		
...	...	...	16·70	15·54	20·87	192·51	192·51	...	6·57	6·57	6·38	...		...		...		
...	...	...	24·26	23·79	19·59	74·64	74·64	74·64	7·11	7·11	6·53	5	10 0	4	0 0	10	0 0	
...	...	...	24·72	24·26	21·46	111·97	111·97	111·97	6·53	6·53	6·29	...		...		...		
...	...	...	28·92	28·92	23·32	149·29	149·29	149·29	7·46	7·46	7·46	...		...		...		
...	...	...	33·65	29·85	29·85	93·3	93·3	111·97	7·46	7·46	7·46	5	0 0	5	0 0	7	8 0	
...	...	...	26·12	26·12	24·26	111·97	111·97	111·97	6·53	6·53	6·53	...		...		...		
...	...	...	33·59	33·59	32·65	149·29	149·29	149·29	41·98	41·98	37·32	4	0 0	4	0 0	8	0 0	
...	...	...	28·92	28·92	21·92	116·63	116·63	111·97	8·16	8·16	8·16	7	8 0	5	0 0	11	0 0	
...	...	...	31·25	32·19	24·26	111·97	111·97	79·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	5	0 0	5	0 0	11	0 0	
...	...	...	20·52	20·52	14·92	93·3	97·96	...	7·23	7·23	7·23	...		...		...		
...	...	...	28·92	27·99	21·46	102·63	102·63	93·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	4	0 0	5	0 0	9	0 0	
...	...	...	25·19	25·19	21·46	93·3	93·3	93·3	8·86	8·86	8·86	5	0 0	5	0 0	8	0 0	
...	...	...	18·66	18·66	17·72	149·29	149·29	...	7·46	7·46	7·46	...		...		...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	...	22·39	...	...	...	111·92	...	...	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	28·92	27·06	18·66	93·3	93·3	93·3	8·39	8·39	8·39	5	0 0	5	0 0	10	0 0	
...	...	...	29·85	29·85	22·39	93·3	93·3	74·64	9·33	9·33	9·09	...		...		...		
...	...	...	33·59	31·72	25·19	101·63	93·3	101·63	9·56	9·56	9·09	6	0 0	5	0 0	12	0 0	
...	...	...	25·19	25·19	17·26	93·33	93·3	93·3	9·56	9·56	9·79	8	0 0	5	0 0	8	0 0	
...	...	...	...	27·52	...	...	111·97	...	...	10·26	...	...		...		...		
...	...	...	20·99	20·99	15·86	93·3	93·3	93·3	10·26	10·26	10·26	6	0 0	5	0 0	15	0 0	
...	...	...	21·46	21·46	21·46	149·29	149·29	93·3	10·03	10·03	10·03	6	0 0	6	0 0	10	0 0	
...	...	...	24·26	24·26	16·79	298·59	298·59	...	10·26	10·26	10·26	6	0 0	5	0 0	11	0 0	
...	...	...	20·52	20·52	15·86	93·3	93·3	...	10·03	10·03	10·03	...		...		...		
...	...	...	23·32	23·32	22·39	223·94	223·94	223·94	9·79	9·79	10·03	7	0 0	5	0 0	12	0 0	
...	...	...	24·26	...	19·59	149·29	...	149·29	7·46	...	7·46	5	10 0	6	0 0	11	4 0	
...	...	...	20·52	21·46	21·46	111·97	149·29	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	...		...		...		
...	...	...	31·49	32·07	25·66	104·96	104·96	...	9·33	9·33	9·33	...		...		...		
...	...	...	20·99	20·99	20·12	186·62	186·62	186·62	31·49	31·49	39·65	5	0 0	6	0 0	16	0 0	
...	...	...	37·49	36·97	27·06	74·64	74·64	74·64	93·3	93·3	93·3	...		...		...		
...	...	...	23·96	23·96	14·22	97·03	97·03	...	53·37	53·85	41·11	5	10 0	6	5 0	15	0 0	
...	...	...	29·74	29·74	18·84	166·55	166·55	190·35	95·16	95·16	95·16	5	0 0	5	8 0	15	0 0	
...	...	...	22·39	24·26	13·99	111·97	111·97	74·64	8·39	8·39	7·46	...		...		...		
33·6	33·5	...	15·8	16·7	20·2	119·3	119·3	101·9	6·9	6·9	6·9	3	8 0	4	0 0	8	2 0	
22·7	22·7	...	19·1	17·2	21·8	117·7	117·7	...	7·2	7·2	7·2	3	4 6	4	0 0	6	14 0	
13·0	13·0	...	15·1	15·1	20·1	140·0	140·0	...	6·9	6·9	7·0	4	0 0	3	8 0	6	8 0	
...	...	...	20·3	20·3	22·5	188·1	150·5	...	7·5	7·5	7·5	4	0 0	4	0 0	7	8 0	
28·0	28·0	21·1	18·2	18·2	20·2	185·0	185·0	185·0	6·5	6·5	6·3	4	0 0	4	0 0	7	8 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	21·7	19·8	19·5	20·5	136·6	223·9	136·6	6·7	6·5	6·9	4	0 0	4	0 0	7	8 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	16·0	15·5	19·1	149·2	149·2	111·9	7·4	7·4	6·9	4	0 0	4	8 0	8	0 0	
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	14·9	15·3	18·6	223·9	223·9	...	6·9	6·9	6·5	3	8 0	4	0 0	5·8·0 to 9·8·0		
[illegible]	21·2	14·7	14·4	17·0	71·4	61·2	...	7·0	7·0	6·0	2	13 0	3	8 0	6	10 6		
[illegible]	...	16·5	15·1	21·1	186·9	186·9	186·9	6·8	6·8	6·1	4	0 0	4	0 0	8	0 0		
21·3	...	15·5	15·5	18·6	142·2	142·2	142·2	7·1	7·1	6·8	3	0 0	5	0 0	6	0 0		
20·1	...	15·9	16·5	17·7	183·0	183·0	183·0	6·2	6·1	6·5	4	4 0	4	4 0	8	8 0		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of December 1873—concluded.

Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per rupee by the standard seer, as defined in Act XXXI of 1871.																						Average wages per month.			Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort.)			Rice (common.)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.	
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.				
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	18·2	18·6	17·7	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	9·8	14·0	14·9	14·4	24·2	24·2	20·5	...	...	...				17·7	17·7	16·9	111·9	111·9	...	8·4	8·3	8·4	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. 6 0 0	Rs. A. P. 12 0 0	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chanda	19·1	18·4	14·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·9	15·9	11·6	35·0	28·0	18·0	...	...	...				19·8	21·0	11·2	270·0	270·0	240·0	7·7	7·7	6·8	...	...	...	
	Wardha	19·6	17·7	16·3	...	...	...	7·4	7·0	7·0	14·0	11·6	11·2	32·6	24·2	22·4	...	...	...				18·6	16·7	11·2	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	3 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	
	Balaghat	16·8	16·8	18·6	...	...	...	13·0	13·5	14·9	16·8	17·0	28·0	...	...	...	...	...	...				14·9	16·8	18·6	186·6	223·9	...	6·5	6·5	6·5	...	...	...	
	Jabalpur	17·7	17·7	23·3	14·0	13·0	14·0	13·6	13·0	12·1	14·9	14·9	13·6	23·3	22·4	26·1	19·6	16·8	12·1				14·9	14·9	18·6	167·9	168·0	186·6	7·0	7·0	6·5	3 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
	Sagar	13·3	13·3	15·1	...	...	...	6·1	7·0	7·4	9·8	9·3	13·0	19·6	19·6	24·2	...	...	...				16·8	16·1	16·8	223·9	241·1	...	6·5	5·1	6·5	4 0 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	
	Damoh	14·1	14·1	16·8	...	...	...	13·0	13·3	14·9	13·5	14·0	15·8	19·6	17·7	25·2	18·6	16·8	18·6				22·4	21·4	20·5	261·2	261·2	261·2	7·9	7·9	7·9	4 0 0	4 0 0	13 0 0	
	Seoni	22·4	21·4	25·2	...	...	...	10·2	10·2	9·3	19·6	15·8	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...				23·3	23·3	25·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	6·5	6·5	5·6	...	...	...	
	Mandla	15·8	15·8	20·5	...	...	...	13·5	11·2	14·9	15·8	15·8	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...				18·6	18·6	11·2	223·9	223·9	223·9	5·6	5·6	5·6	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	
	Betul	21·4	21·4	14·0	...	...	...	11·0	11·6	12·1	12·6	12·6	14·0	26·1	26·1	18·6	...	...	...				24·2	23·3	27·7	261·2	261·2	...	7·4	7·4	7·0	3 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
	Chindwara	21·0	21·0	20·5	...	...	...	9·3	11·2	9·3	14·0	14·0	17·7	37·3	37·3	26·1	...	...	...				17·7	17·7	14·5	112·0	112·0	112·0	4·8	4·8	5·2	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	
	Hoshangabad	16·7	16·7	13·6	...	...	...	8·4	9·3	11·2	9·3	10·2	13·1	22·4	22·3	24·3	14·9	14·9	16·8				19·6	19·6	18·6	250·0	269·0	...	5·7	5·7	5·7	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	
	Narsinghpur	17·7	17·7	19·6	...	...	...	10·2	10·9	13·0	12·1	12·3	14·9	22·3	22·3	29·8	19·6	20·5	20·5				14·9	14·9	...	149·2	149·4	...	7·9	7·9	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0	
	Nimar	15·8	15·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·2	12·2	...	33·1	34·5	...	25·9	25·9	...				29·9	29·9	29·9	...	...	...	6·6	6·5	6·5	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	
	Raipur	29·9	29·9	44·8	...	...	...	16·8	16·8	26·1	26·1	22·4	44·8	...	...	...	...	...	...				22·4	22·4	19·6	102·6	111·9	...	6·0	7·4	4·6	3 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	
	Sambalpur	14·7	14·7	19·6	...	...	...	26·1	26·1	32·6	32·6	32·6	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	...				26·1	26·1	31·7	149·3	149·3	...	5·6	5·6	5·6	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	
	Bilaspur	23·3	23·3	34·5	...	...	...	18·6	18·6	31·7	24·2	24·2	48·5	...	...	...	...	...	...				14·9	14·9	11·2	134·6	134·3	134·6	8·4	8·4	4·6	2 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Upper Godavery	14·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	9·3	9·3	5·6	13·0	13·0	7·4	35·4	37·3	18·6	...	...	...																
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	20·0	18·3	10·5	...	...	...	9·5	9·7	8·5	13·4	13·3	10·9	27·3	28·3	20·0	27·5	25·6	20·5				32·3	39·2	24·8	18·0	19·3	10·5	100·0	100·0	45·0	10·8	10·4	10·1	5·2·1 to 8·0·0	5·15·9 to 7·0·0	12·13·3 to 15·0·0	
	Bolarum	19·13	19·0	10·1	...	...	...	11·25	11·25	9·0	12·5	12·5	10·2	27·0	26·2	20·0	...	...	...				...	...	...	17·23	16·4	9·5	112·9	112·9	...	9·8	9·8	8·8				
	Chadarghat	14·0	15·0	8·2	..	...	...	7·5	7·5	6·0	11·0	12·0	10·0	25·0	25·0	11·2	30·0	30·0	17·0				...	...	...	18·0	19·0	8·0	120·0	120·0	...	11·0	10·5	9·0				
	East Berar.																																				
	Oomraotee	14·9	14·9	13·9	13·0	13·0	12·1	7·4	8·3	9·3	11·1	9·3	27·9	31·7	24·2	24·2	16·7	16·7	...				13·9	14·9	12·1	...	...	...	8·3	8·7	8·3	5 10 0	6 9 0	15 0 0	
	Ellichpoor	16·0	16·0	16·0	7·45	7·45	9·35	9·35	9·35	7·45	10·30	10·30	9·35	26·30	24·40	22·50	22·50	22·50	...				14·10	14·10	9·75	60·20	60·20	60·20	7·45	7·45	6·50	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0	
	Woon	17·0	16·0	15·0	11·0	11·0	11·0	9·0	9·0	9·0	10·0	10·0	10·0	...	...	...	28·0	28·0	25·0				15·0	14·0	10·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	7·0	7·0	7·0	7 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0	
	West Berar.																																				
	Akola	16·7	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	5·5	9·3	9·3	6·5	19·5	28·9	22·3	31·6	21·6	24·2				18·6	16·7	13·0	...	...	...	7·4	7·4	7·4	5 0 0	7 0 0	19 8 0	
	Buldana	17·7	16·7	11·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·0	13·9	10·2	26·1	27·9	22·3	22·3	29·8	18·6				18·6	24·2	12·1	...	...	...	6·5	6·0	6·5	4 11 0	7 0 0	18 12 0	
	Bassein	18·6	17·7	10·4	...	...	...	8·8	8·11	6·5	11·1	11·1	7·9	33·5	33·8	21·9	23·7	15·8	14·9				19·1	19·0	9·3	...	...	...	7·1	6·9	5·8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	
Madras and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	9·0	8·7	8·2	10·0	9·2	9·5	10·2	10·0	10·2	12·5	11·7	11·7																								
	Bangalore { Retail ...	8·5	8·5	8·0	9·5	9·0	9·2	10·0	9·7	10·0	12·0	11·2	11·5	21·5	21·7	...	...	...	...																	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	8·0	7·8	9·9	...	...	...	15·5	15·5	17·5	17·5	17·5	21·1	21·0	21·0	...	...	...	...																	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	7·8	7·6	9·6	...	...	...	15·3	15·3	16·7	17·3	17·3	21·6	...	...	45·2	...	...	42·5																	
	Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	8·5	8·5	9·5	8·5	8·5	11·0	12·5	12·5	12·5	13·5	13·5	14·5	...	...	44·3	...	...	41·8																	
	Toomkoor... { Retail ...	8·0	8·0	9·0	8·0	8·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	13·0	14·0	21·0	21·0	25·0	...	...	21·0																	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	7·7	7·3	8·3	...	...	...	11·4	11·4	11·2	12·5	12·6	11·4	20·0	20·0	24·0	...	...	20·0																	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	7·3	6·7	7·7	...	...	...	11·2	11·2	10·4	12·6	11·4	11·2	...	...	55·5	30·4	29·3	31·4																	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53·4	29·3	28·3	29·3																	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	11·0	11·0	8·0	12·0	12·0	10·0	14·0	12·5	12·0	16·0	13·5	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	9·0	8·0	8·5	12·0	9·0	10·0	11·0	10·0	8·0	16·0	14·0	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32·0	30·0	36·0	...	...	...																	
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	10·0	10·0	11·0	...	...	...	12·0	12·0	12·0	16·0	16·0	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12·7	12·0	12·0	13·0	12·7	13·0	12·5	11·4	12·4	14·0	13·0	13·4	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Chituldroog { Retail ...	9·0	9·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	11·0	11·0	12·0	12·0	12·0	13·0	40·0	42·3	44·0	35·0	34·8	32·4																	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36·0	36·0	42·0	28·0	28·0	30·0																	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	7·4	7·4	7·8	7·7	7·8	...	10·1	10·1	8·8	16·1	16·6	13·3	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Rajputana.	Jaipur	10·21	10·21	...	14·14	14·14	...	5·57	5·57	...	7·43	7·43	...	14·84	14·84	...	13·91	13·91	...				15·54	15·77	...	74·22	74·22	...	17·63	17·63	...	...	...	...				
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Alwar	14·37	13·91	15·94	19·01	19·01	18·55	8·81	8·81	9·51	9·86	9·86	9·98	23·66	19·01	22·98	15·77	15·30	18·96				19·94	19·25	17·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Bhurtpur (City)	14·37	...	...	18·55	...	...	7·43	...	...	8·58	...	...	18·55	...	...	15·54	...	...				18·09	...	...	111·38	...	...	19·48	...	...	6 0 0	4 0 0	4·0·0 to 7·0·0	
	Kerowlee (City)	9·05	...	...	11·13	...	...	7·89	...	...	9·28	...	...	10·21	...	...	9·98	...	...				11·36	...	...	...	...	...	22·27	...	...	...	...	...				
	Ajmir	11·42	11·30	13·45	14·14	14·14	23·03	4·35	4·70	4·35	6·96	7·66	6·96	14·32	14·32	25·22	11·59	10·67	18·67				13·69	13·45	18·27	91·33	91·33	84·02	33·05	32·99	34·79	7 0 0	6 8 0	7·8·0 to 13·8·0	
	Deoli (Cantonment)	11·7	13·0	...	13·9	20·6	...	5·9	5·6	...	8·1	8·9	...	13·5	13·5	...	13·5	13·5	...				12·7	18·9	...	...	...	...	36·0	34·9	...	5 13 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	
	Beawar	14·61	14·84	10·91	20·41	20·41	17·40	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	5·57	16·70	16·70	16·23	17·16	16·70	15·77				16·70	16·93	11·86	185·55	185·55	185·55	37·11	37·11	37·11	6 0 0	6·0·0 to 8·0·0	12 0 0	
	Kotah	13·91	13·91	9·74	23·20	22·27	19·48	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	5·10	17·63	17·63	12·06	22·27	22·27	18·09				16·23	16·23	12·52	185·55	185·55	185·55	55·66	55·66	37·11	6 0 0	6·0·0 to 8·0·0	15·0·0 to 25·0·0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12·64	12·52	8·93	16·41	15·54	14·84	...	...	...	6·96	6·96	6·79	...	...	...	14·90	14·66	...				13·57	13·57	10·03	92·77	92·77	92·77	31·54	31·54	31·54	7 8 0	7 8 0	24 0 0	
	Marwar	16·70	17·63	...	29·69	32·47	...	...	...	...	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										10·67	12·99	...							
	Banswara	13·45	...	...	24·71	...	...	5·22	...	...	8·07	...	...	13·91	...	...	13·91	...	...				16·23	...	...	64·94	...	...	46·39	...	...							
	Bundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
	Tonk	11·8	12·1	17·7	13·9	13·0	33·5	6·0	6·5	...	9·3	11·6	8·9	14·6	...	24·4	...	...	...																	
	Jhalra Patan	10·5	10·6	16·3	13·6	13·1	27·9	5·5	5·3	...	8·3	8·3	12·1	..	13·0	29·8	11·1	...	22·8																	
	Shahpoora	11·5	13·5	14·4	15·8	14·9	18·6	7·4	7·2	...	8·8	8·8	10·2	15·8	14·9	17·7	13·9	12·1	...																	
		12·1	12·0	13·5	15·4	15·4	35·4	6·9	6·9	...	8·8	8·9	10·9	14·9	15·8	19·4	15·4	13·4	...																	
	Indore	15·50	15·50	14·75	...	...	...	10·0	10·0	10·0	12·0	12·0	...	28·0	28·0	24·0	24·0	24·0	18·0				15·50	16·00	14·75	98·81	98·81	98·81	9·50	9·50	8·50	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	12·50	13·25	14·50	17·0	17·0	16·50	8·0	8·0	7·0	9·50	9·50	9·0	17·0	17·25	19·0	16·0	16·75	17·0				16·00	16·50	18·50	92·77	92·77	92·77	14·50	15·00	14·00	...	...	...	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Rewah	14·50	14·75	12·0	...	...	...	8·50	8·25	6·0	13·50	13·0	7·0	24·0	22·50	16·0	16·75	16·75	9·0				18·00	17·50	10·00	148·44	148·44	148·44	12·00	11·00	11·50	...	...	...	
	Baghelkhand	16·0	15·50	16·50	...	...	24·0	7·50	7·0	8·0	18·0	17·0	18·0	18·50	18·0	22·50	17·0	16·0	19·0				18·50	18·00	22·00	148·44	148·44	148·44	8·25	7·00	6·50	...	...	...	

Prices-Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of Bengal for the week ending the 17th January 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	11·59	11·02	10·67	...	17·16	20·41	11·83	11·88	18·09	13·45	13·57	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	11·59	11·13	13·45	14·84	14·84	17·40	11·59*a*	9·86*b*	16·70	13·69	13·91	18·78	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	9·28	9·74	11·59	11·13	11·13	...	10·21*c*	10·67	16·70	12·99	13·45	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	9·28 to 10·56	9·28	9·74	...	...	...	13·91	12·99	20·41	17·16	18·55	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	11·13	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	8·35*d* to 9·28	8·35 to 9·28	11·13	10·44*c* to 11·36	10·67 to 11·59	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	10·67	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	12·06	12·52	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	10·67	10·21	...	18·09	18·55	...	8·81	8·81	...	11·59	11·25	...	13·91	13·45	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	9·86	11·59	...	16·47	18·55	7·78	7·66	7·43	10·21*c* to 14·08	10·21 to 14·08	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	11·88	12·12	12·38	21·22	22·86	29·69	10·62	10·62	14·84	11·42	11·42	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	10·56	10·56	11·42	...	...	...	12·99*f*	12·99	16·47	15·77	15·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	11·13	11·59	15·77	...	...	...	8·34	8·58	12·06	11·13	11·13	20·41	18·78	20·41	...	14·84	14·84	27·83
Dinagepore ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	9·86	10·21	20·87	11·13	9·28	22·27	12·29	13·22	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	10·67	11·13	12·52	18·55	19·48	31·31	10·21	10·44	20·41	10·67	10·91	21·34	...	...	...	13·91	14·84	18·55
Rajshahye ...	9·74	9·74	13·91	...	...	...	10·44	9·74	19·13	11·13	11·13	22·62	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	10·21	9·40	12·12	...	...	...	8·24	8·35	12·12	10·96	10·96	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	11·13	11·13	12·35	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	18·55	12·52	13·91	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	13·22	13·22	13·91	...	...	...	7·43	6·96	11·13	13·91	12·52	27·85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling* ...	4·64	5·57	5·57	5·57	3·71	9·28	7·43	7·43	11·13	8·81	9·28	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree ...	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	10·21	11·13	...	12·06	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	9·86	9·86	11·13	...	21·34	37·11	12·06*b*	12·99*b*	19·48	15·77*a*	16·70*a*	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore ...	11·13	11·13	18·55	...	...	...	7·43*i*	7·43	9·28	12·99	13·91	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·37*j*	14·84	14·84	16·23	17·16	26·44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·52	20·41	16·23	15·77	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet* ...	8·35	9·28	10·21	8·35	9·28	...	14·61	14·61	28·30	18·67	17·86	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar* ...	7·43	7·43	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	15·59	14·84	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...	8·35	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	15·77	16·70	16·23	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84*k*	12·99	14·84	17·63	15·77	23·20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah* ...	9·86	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	12·06*l*	13·51	18·55	16·70 to 18·55	17·45 to 18·55	30·16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·42	12·35	14·84	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah* ...	...	...	10·44	...	...	...	11·30	12·23	24·47	18·55	18·55	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	15·30	15·77	22·27	18·55	16·70	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	12·06	12·06	19·48	17·63	18·55	...	...	16·70	...
Gya ...	10·21	10·44	12·06	15·77	15·77	33·40	8·35	8·35	10·67*m*	9·28	10·21	17·16	13·91*g*	14·84	19·48 to 32·47	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	13·45	12·06	12·99	18·55	18·55	27·80	11·36*n*	11·13	11·13	12·06	12·06	17·63	15·77*g*	16·23	29·62	15·30	15·77	...
Tirhoot ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	13·45	15·77	23·20	8·81*o*	8·81	19·48	9·74	9·74	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	12·52	12·99	12·99	16·70	17·63	25·97	7·89	7·89	13·91	11·59	11·59	20·41	14·84	15·77	28·76	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	11·13	11·13	12·99	16·70	16·70	25·97	8·35	7·43	12·06	10·21	10·67	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	12·41	12·41	15·30	18·15	19·48	33·81	8·58	8·58	12·41	10·50	12·12	17·22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	12·29	12·29	13·45	18·72	18·72	21·05	10·21	9·28	17·57	11·71	11·71	19·89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	10·21	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·57	9·28	23·20	10·21	10·21	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	10·21	10·21	12·99	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	14·84	12·52	12·52	22·27	20·41 to 23·20*g*	...	...	18·55	18·55	27·83
Orissa.																		
Cuttack* ...	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	24·35	20·70	20·70	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree* ...	10·96	10·96	15·83	...	...	...	17·05	17·05	23·78	20·70*p*	20·70	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	8·35	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	22·27	22·27	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore.																		
Hazareebaugh ...	10·21	10·21	11·59	...	14·84	21·34	7·43	7·43	10·21	12·06	12·52	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga* ...	9·74	10·21	10·21	12·99	14·84	18·55	12·06	13·91	17·63	15·77	17·63	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom* ...	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	15·77	15·77	22·27	20·41	20·41	27·80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maunbhoom ...	10·21	10·21	10·21	...	...	22·27	13·91*a*	13·91	22·27	14·84	14·84	23·20	...	...	...	29·69*q*	29·69	37·11
Assam and Adjacent Hills.																		
Nowgong* ...	15·48	10·21	11·13	...	...	...	10·67	12·06	13·91	11·59	13·45	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamroop* ...	12·06	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	12·06	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durrung* ...	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	10·21	9·28	12·06	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lukhimpore* ...	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·21	10·21	11·13	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebsagor* ...	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	11·13	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jynteah and Cachar Hills*	6·50	6·50	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·57	6·50	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·43	8·81	12·99	9·74	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...

a. New rice. *b.* Old rice. *c.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11·13 to 12·99 sers and of common rice from 12·52 to 18·91 sers per rupee. Common rice in the interior sells at 11·59 to 13·91 sers per rupee. *d.* In the interior price of best rice ranges from 11·13 to 16·70 sers per rupee and of common rice from 12·06 to 24·12 sers per rupee. *e.* Price of the coarsest kind of rice at the sudder station. Best rice at 12·06 and common rice at 14·84 to 16·70 sers per rupee. *f.* In the interior only. *g.* In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9·28 to 12·52 sers per rupee. *h.* In the interior best rice from 6·50 to 12·06 and common rice 10·21 to 14·84 sers per rupee. *i.* In the interior ranges from 16·70 to 24·12 sers per rupee. *j.* In the interior price of best rice ranges from 11·13 to 16·70 sers per rupee and of common rice from 21·18 to 31·13 sers per rupee. *k.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15·77 to 17·63 and of common rice 16·70 to 20·41 sers per rupee. *l.* The price of common rice at outlying marts 11 to 13·91 sers per rupee. *m.* Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 9·28 to 12·52 sers per rupee. *n.* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 11·13 to 12·99 sers, and of best rice 7·43 to 10·21 sers per rupee. *o.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8·35 to 12·06 sers, and of common rice from 12·06 to 13·91 sers per rupee. *p.* In the interior of the district the lowest price of rice ranges from 33·40 to 38·97 sers per rupee. *q.* In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 13·91 to 21·34 sers and of best rice 12·99 to 19·48 sers per rupee.

* Return for week ending 10th January 1874. † The prices of labor shown in the last three columns are for the last week of December 1873.

Bengal for the week ending the 17th January 1874.

SER AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Penicum Miliaceum,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
												Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
...	...	...	13·45	13·91	20·41	92·77	92·77	...	8·70	8·58	8·81	6 0†	...	...	5 0	...	...	12to15	...	...
...	...	...	15·07	15·07	17·63	296·88	296·88	...	7·43	7·43	7·89	4 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	7 0	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	12·52	20·41	222·66	222·66	...	8·13	8·13	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·00	12·06	16·23	166·99	166·99	166·99	7·66	7·66	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·52	12·52	18·55	111·32	111·32	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13·45	11·13	18·55	111·32	111·32	...	8·35	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13·22	13·91	...	95·55	102·05	...	7·43	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·35	12·35	16·47	111·32	111·32	...	8·24	8·35	8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·14	14·14	22·86	120·6	111·32	...	8·01	8·01	8·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·36	10·96	18·55	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13·91	13·91	24·12	111·32	111·32	...	8·35	8·35	8·13	4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 to 10	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	10·21	15·77	148·44	148·44	...	6·96	6·96	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	11·59	18·55	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·20	7·43	7·43	5 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	6 to 12	...	...
...	...	...	11·83	11·83	...	371·1	371·1	...	7·55	7·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·21	10·44	10·96	99·27	118·75	92·77	6·96	6·96	6·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	9·05	15·30	60·53	60·53	55·66	6·96	6·96	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·74	9·74	24·35	185·55	185·55	...	7·66	7·66	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6·50	6·50	12·06	7·43	7·43	8 35	185·55	185·55	185·55	3·71	3·71	3·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	9·28	...	148·44	148·44	...	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13·45	12·99	19·48	74·22	74·22	...	8·30	8·30	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13	12·06	23·20	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11·13*g*	11·13	...	129·88	139·16	...	7·89	7·89	7·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10·44	10·44	17·63	...	...	...	7·78	7·78	7·89	7 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	10to15	...	...
...	...	...	10·67	10·67	17·86	99·20	99·20	...	7·66	7·66	6·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8·99	8·70	14·14	59·38	59·38	59·38	7·43	7·43	7·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	8·35	8·35	15·77	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·43	7·43	8·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	14·84	259·77	259·77	...	6·03	6·96	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·86	9·28	16·70	...	...	...	8·13	8·13	7·89 to 8·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	296·88	296·8	...	6·73	6·73	7·43	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·66	7·43	9·51	...	...	...	6·85	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	18·09	18·55	32·00	156·99	156·99	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·30	15·77	37·11	12·52	13·22	25·05	148·44	148·44	...	6·50	6·50	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16·70	16·70	27·83	148·44	148·44	148·44	7·66	7·66	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·99	12·99	22·27	129·88	129·88	...	7·20	7·20	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15·77	15·77	...	14·37	15·07	25·97	148·44	148·44	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·63	16·70	37·11	12·99	13·91	22·27	...	...	...	6·73	6·73	6·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·32	14·96	30·96	155·87	136·38	...	7·49	6·96	7·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12·99 to 15·23	14 84 to 18·55	31·83 to 55·66	17·63	16·99	25·76	163·98	163·98	163·98	7·31	7·31	7·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	11·13	24·12	185·55	185·55	148·44	6·50	6·50	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23·20	23·20	...	12·06	13·91	18·55	445·32	445·32	445·32	7·43	7·43	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·48	19·48	...	23·15	23·15	29·23	185·55	185·55	...	8·47	8·47	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	21·92	21·92	16·76	74·22	74·22	...	7·89	7·89	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	9·28	9·28	259·77	259·77	...	6·50	6·50	8·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17·63	17·63	...	13·45	13·45	19·94	222·66	222·66	...	6·15	6·03	6·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25·97	29·69	...	11·13	12·06	14·84	156·99	156·99	...	6·27	6·50	5·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	296·88	296·88	...	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	12·06	11·13	16·70	259·77	259·77	259·77	6·96	6·96	7·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	11·13	13·91	148·44	148·44	...	7·66	7·66	7·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·28	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	6·96	7 8	...	...	7 8	...	...	15 0	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	157·72	148·44	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	9·28	...	...	...	6·03	6·03	6·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	111·33	111·33	...	6·03	6·03	5·57	7 8	...	...	7 to 10	...	...	8 to 20	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	7·43	7·43	185·55	185·55	148·44	5·57	5·57	5·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·43	5·10	7·43	148·44	148·41	...	5·57	4·93	4·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries, for the month of December 1873.

| Names of Ports of India whence Cotton is exported. | | QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries, for the month of December 1873.

| Names of Ports of India whence Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to | | |

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay *—continued.*	(Jan. 22nd)		
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	...	...	Early crops reaped; late crops, including cotton, moderately good; public health good.
Dharwar	...	...	Exotic cotton generally blighted; late crops favorable, except in Nawalgund and Dambul; cattle disease has broken out in Hangul also in Kaladghi.
Kaladghi	...	...	Khureef crops reaped and yielded about a third; rubee crops inferior; cotton failed; no disease.
Canara	...	...	Operations for second crop progressing; fever, small-pox and cattle disease prevalent.
Kattyawar and Gackwar's territory.			
Baroda	..	...	Crops and public health good.
Wudwan	...	...	Weather cold; cotton crops slightly injured; public health indifferent.
Bengal	(Jan. 20th)		
Burdwan	...	*Nil*	Weather, cold and bright. Cold weather crops in the east of the district are looking better. Price of new rice little cheaper; exportation continues; total export of grain by rail in December last was 30,293 maunds and total import 12,546 maunds.
24-Pergunnahs	...	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold with heavy dews. The harvest of late rice has been completed in Diamond Harbour, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum; it will shortly be finished in the other sub-divisions. In Barraset the pulses are looking well, and tobacco is stunted, but peas are good wherever irrigated. In Satkhirrah cold weather crops have been doing better than was expected. In other sub-divisions they are, where sown, doing fairly well. General prospects continue unchanged.
Dacca	...	0·38	Weather cold; rain on the 12th January was general. Prospects of crops fair; slight good done by the rain but more wanted.
Patna	...	·39	Weather seasonable but exceedingly cold; a good fall of rain on the night of the 11th January; the crops were benefitted by this fall of rain, and now no more is wanted as it would do harm; the reports regarding the crops were quite satisfactory even before the rain. There is quite an average crop on the ground and doing wonderfully well.
Bhaugulpore	...	·07	Weather clouded on the 12th January with slight showers; very cold with frost; north of the Ganges cold weather crops still promising. No distress.
Cuttack	...	*Nil*	Cold during the first part but afterwards warmer. Late rice almost all reaped; prospects of other crops good.
Kamroop	...	*Nil*	Weather very cold and threatening rain, wind easterly, mornings generally foggy. Late rice still being reaped; about five-eighths of the usual out-turn expected; mustard crops do not look favorable for want of rain; sugar-cane is being cut.
			Public Health.—Burdwan—fever declining. 24-Pergunnahs—fever still continues in Basierhat and small-pox has appeared in parts of Thannah Baduria in that subdivision; fever is abating in Alipore, Bareepore, and Baraset. An outbreak of cholera reported from Nyhatty, no further cases reported either from Bhangore or Dum-Dum. Patna—health of the district good. Bhaugulpore—general health unusually good. Cuttack and Kamroop—public health good.
			General Remarks.—The cold has been severe during the fortnight; more or less injury appears to have been done to the standing crops by frost in some parts of the districts. Rain has fallen in some places by which the cold weather crops have benefitted to some extent, and the ploughing of lands for the ensuing early rice crops has been commenced. Rain is still wanted in some places. The harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly completed; some of the pulses, oil seeds, and sugarcane crops are being reaped. Boro rice is being transplanted with fair prospects. Cold weather crops, while doing well in most places, are suffering in others.
N. W. P.	(Jan. 19th)		
Bustee	,,	...	Prices slightly risen; rubbee doing well, except urhur and peas which have been injured by frost. Exportation nil. Distress reported from the north.
Gbruckpoor	(18th)	...	Prices slightly risen; partial but very slight rain-fall on the 12th; irrigated rubbee doing well, but unirrigated withering and under any circumstances can yield but little; urhur seriously damaged by frost; symptoms of distress among the poorer classes. Exportation less brisk.
Ghazeepoor	(19th)	...	Prices stationary; urhur damaged by frost; irrigated rubbee doing well, but unirrigated out-turn will be light.
Benares	(20th)	...	State of things unchanged; irrigation actively continued; prices of coarse grain rising.
Azimgurh	(19th)	...	Prices slightly higher; frost has in some places much damaged urhur, peas and grain; the high wind of last week has somewhat injured the wheat and barley.
Mirzapoor	(18th)	no rain ...	No change; irrigated rubbee fair, but unirrigated will yield very little; urhur, peas and masoor seriously damaged by frost; importation continues but exportation eastward slightly increased.
Jounpoor	(19th)	light rainfall on the 12th.	Prices stationary; urhur and peas damaged by frost; rubbee generally looking well.
Banda	,,	no rain ...	Frosts and winds have damaged urhur, peas, masoor and gram; but the crop may yet be an average one.
Humeerpoor	(8th)	slight partial rain-fall on the 2nd.	Prices unchanged; rubbee looking well, but needs rain.
Jhansie	(21st)	no rain from 9th to 20th.	Prices stationary; grain partly injured by frost, otherwise rubbee prospects good.
Futtehgurh	,,	no rain ...	Prices rising; great injury done by frost to urhur, gram and potatoes; with rain a good out-turn may be expected from other crops.
Agra	,,	,,	Unirrigated urhur, gram and cane have suffered considerably from frost; rain generally needed, but no great injury done yet.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. *—(continued).*	(Jan. 19th)		
Muttra	(18th)	...	No rain but some signs of it; with rain a good rubbee crop may be obtained; urhur extensively damaged by frost; irrigation continues.
Allygurh	(20th)	no rain ...	Rubbee promises well, but rain is wanted.
Bijnoor	(8th)	...	Some rain which has done much good, and prospect of more.
Moradabad	(21st)	...	Prices risen; urhur seriously damaged by frost; without rain general rubbee yield will be very small. No exports.
Bareilly	(21st)	no rain ...	Prices have risen; rubbee is beginning to suffer from drought; urhur injured by frost.
Saharunpoor	(21st)	...	Rubbee generally very good; more rain is wanted in two tehseels.
Punjab	(Jan. 22nd)		
Lahore	(21st)	0·5	Half inch rain reported in Jullundhur, and slight rain in Lahore, Rawulpindi and a few other places; snow fell in Tullaganj tahsil; agricultural prospects and public health good.
Oudh	(Jan. 21st)		
Lucknow	...	*Nil*	Frost has damaged gram, peas, mustard, urhur, and masur; rain much wanted; instances of rinderpest have occurred in the Fyzabad district; exports increasing.
Fyzabad	...	,,	
C. Provinces	(Jan. 22nd)		
Bhandara	(17th)	...	Seasonable with dew; prospects good; prices easy; health good.
Raipoor	...	...	Cold; crops suffering for want of rain; prices stationary; small-pox prevailing.
Mandla	...	...	Unusually cold; prospects favorable; prices stationary; health good.
Upper Godaveri	...	...	Temperature 55°; crops good; jowari harvesting: prices steady.
Belaspoor	...	...	Clear; no change; rubbee fair; grain cheaper; small-pox reported.
Sumbulpoor	...	...	Seasonable; harvest over; prices stationary.
Balaghat	...	...	Fair; prospects unchanged; small-pox slight.
Saugor	(21st)	...	Very cold, heavy dew; rubbee thriving; small-pox reported; health good.
Wurdah	...	...	Rubbee doing well; small-pox in some villages.
Nagpoor	...	...	Clear; rubbee fair order; prices falling; health good.
Nursinghpoor	...	...	Rubbee promising; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospects favorable as yet, but rain sadly wanted.
Baitool	...	,,	
Seoni	...	...	Rubbee doing well; rain wanted.
Jubbulpur	...	...	Crops looking well; rain desirable; prices stationary; health good.
Nimar	...	...	Prospects favorable; prices risen; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
East Berar	(Jan. 22nd)	...	Rubbee crops in thriving condition.
West Berar	(21st)	...	Prospect of rubbee crops good.
Mysore and Coorg—			
Bangalore	(Jan. (21st))	*Nil*	Dry and paddy crops reaped; some of the remaining existing crops, both wet and dry, parched from want of moisture; public health good; raggy slightly risen.
Toomkoor	(20th)	,,	Some wet crops withered for want of water in the tanks; public health good; prices rising.
Mysore	(14th)	,,	Prices fallen slightly.
Hassan	(18th)	,,	Most of the crops harvested; those standing good; public health good; murrain among cattle in two talooks.
Shimoga	(17th)	,,	Crop and public health good; cattle disease prevails; fodder scarce; prices fallen.
Chituldroog	(15th)	,,	Staple dry; crops harvested; wet crops under wells thriving; public health good, cattle disease in one talook.
Coorg	(21st)	,,	Harvesting of paddy, and picking of coffee completed; crops of grain injured from want of dew or rain; small-pox and fever prevalent.
			Remarks.—Most of the staple crops have been reaped.
Rajpootana—			
Jeypore	...	...	Average crops already promised; rain expected with good results; public health excellent.
Ajmere	(23rd)	...	Health good; prospects of harvest favorable.
Central India	(Jan. 22nd)		
Indore	(21st)	...	No change since last report.
Gwalior	...	...	Cloudy yesterday, clear and windy to-day; rain wanted; few cases of small-pox.
Rutlam	...	...	No report.
Bagelkhund (Sutna)	...	...	Cloudy but no rain; rubbee doing fairly.
British Burmah	...	...	No report received.
Nepal	(Jan. 14th)	*Nil*	Health good; prices rising slightly; rain required for wheat crop.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 5 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

No. 20, dated India Office, London, the 1st December 1873.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—*Para.* 1. It is with much anxiety that I learn from your Despatch of October the 30th last, which reached me by the mail of the 24th November last, and from the previous message by telegraph, that the failure of the crops in a great part of Bengal will occasion severe distress, if not worse results.

2. Repeated experience has sufficiently proved that, when scarcity and the danger of famine arises in India, the ordinary operations of commerce, and the ordinary processes of supply and demand, cannot be relied on for any adequate supply of food to the affected districts, and that, without the active intervention of Government, the worst consequences are liable to ensue.

3. I have, therefore, to intimate to you, in pursuance of former telegraphic communications, that Her Majesty's Government are thoroughly satisfied of this conclusion, and I place unreservedly in your hands my sanction, by anticipation, to any measure which, acting on the spot, and with full knowledge of the facts, you may consider necessary for the saving of human life.

4. You inform me that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has advocated the immediate prohibition of the export of rice from all Indian ports, and you explain some of the reasons which induce you to prefer other methods of action on the part of the Government. In particular, you specify that method of proceeding which consists in the Government entering, either directly or indirectly, as a purchaser into the market, and thus obtaining any supplies of rice which may be necessary.

5. It is obvious that this method of proceeding will of itself have the effect of preventing export to any injurious extent. There can be no doubt that it is a method of operation by Government less violent than the other, and has the additional advantage of tending to turn and invite commercial enterprise in the direction of increased imports of food.

6. Commercial enterprise, though it cannot be entirely trusted to bring sufficient food into the country, and can still less be trusted to bring it to the stricken districts or to distribute it there, must nevertheless be the most

powerful agency in bringing the necessary supplies within reach of the Government, and is certainly an agency which ought not to be unnecessarily discouraged or thwarted in its operations.

7. I approve, therefore, of the preference you have given to the method of purchase. But I would impress on you the necessity of securing, by this method, whatever amount of supply the largest possible estimate of the need may appear to require.

8. Scarcity in India is apt to outurn in its amount and in its effects all previous estimates of the danger, and if your Government is determined to secure in time an amount of food fully equal to the largest deficiency which can be calculated upon, it will be able to draw upon an adequate supply.

9. I entirely concur with your Excellency in placing the utmost reliance on the ability, energy, and special knowledge of the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

No. 8, dated 30th January, 1874.

From—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have not before replied to your Grace's Despatch, Revenue, No. 20 of the 1st December last, because we desired, in doing so, to place before Her Majesty's Government, in a concise form, the measures that we have taken for the supply of grain to meet the anticipated scarcity in Behar and parts of Bengal.

2. We have to express our acknowledgments for the unreserved sanction, by anticipation, of any measures which we may consider necessary for the saving of life. We have derived much encouragement, under circumstances of some difficulty, from this mark of the confidence of Her Majesty's Government, as well as from the approval, which your Grace's Despatch conveyed, of our decision not to prohibit the export of rice from Indian ports. Upon this subject we enclose a Minute written by the Viceroy, with which we entirely concur.

3. Your Grace will have observed that although some information has been given in our weekly Despatches and in our correspondence with the Government of Bengal as to the measures we have taken for the provision of supplies of grain to the distressed districts, we have not yet reported the whole of those measures.

4. Obvious reasons affecting the success of large transactions for the purchase of grain induced us to adopt a prudent reserve upon the subject, and our desire to maintain that reserve was rendered stronger, because we received information that a general impression had begun to prevail that the Government proposed to take upon itself the duty of regulating the food-supply of the people, and that there was much danger that such an impression would interfere with the activity of private trade in grain, to which alone we could look for supplies to meet any general deficiency in the markets situated upon the main lines of communication throughout the country.

5. The efforts of the Government of Bengal and of the local officers have, we are glad to say, succeeded in re-assuring the trade that their operations will not be interfered with by the Government, and the latest reports lead us to believe that the measures we have taken have not had an injurious effect upon private trade.

6. This being the case, and as our arrangements for the next three months are completed, there is no longer the same reason for silence, and we shall, therefore, proceed to inform your Grace of the general arrangements which we have made.

7. In the Despatch addressed by the Viceroy to your Grace on the 7th November last, it was observed that—

"Her Majesty's Government may rely upon the Government of India not shrinking from using every available means at whatever cost to prevent, so far as they can, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the calamity which now threatens Bengal."

In the remarks which the Viceroy made in replying to an address from the Municipality of Agra on the 24th of November, His Excellency, speaking on behalf of the Government of India, observed that—

"the Government is fully impressed with the grave responsibility which rests upon them, and we have taken without delay or hesitation measures in order to anticipate distress. Our aim and object is to prevent, so far as is possible, the loss of the lives of any of Her Majesty's subjects."

8. Your Grace is aware of the measures which were taken to enable the Government of Bengal and the local officers to commence at once public works of various kinds wherever there were people in want of employment; this course of action was indicated by former experience as well suited to preserve the general labouring population from arriving at a stage of distress at which any further relief might prove ineffectual.

9. In addition, however, to this provision, we contemplated from the first that, judging from the experience of the famine in Orissa and in Behar in the years 1865 and 1866, it would be necessary to store grain in the distressed districts for the payment in food of the labourers engaged upon Government works, should any scarcity of supplies exist at the places at which they might be employed. The principles which we laid down for our guidance were expressed in the Resolution of Government of the 7th November. It was stated in that Resolution that, while the Government had confidence that the internal trade of British India would generally meet any deficiencies of grain in different parts of the country, exceptional circumstances might arise in which it would be necessary for Government to supplement private trade; that it was, therefore, proposed to lay in sufficient supplies of food for the sustenance of the labourers who would be employed upon the Government public works; that those supplies would be obtained in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the trade in grain; that the Government of India had arranged to obtain supplies from beyond the limits of the territories affected by the failure of the crops; and that purchases had consequently been ordered through the Government of Madras and the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

10. When that Resolution was issued, it was supposed that the condition of the country would have been such as to require the early assembly of a Central Relief Committee at Calcutta, and our intention was to request the Committee, when constituted, to undertake the purchase of such grain as might be required for gratuitous distribution. As, however, it was not considered desirable to constitute the Central Relief Committee so soon, we took steps to provide supplies of food not only for the labourers employed upon public works, but also for such other relief operations as may be found necessary.

11. In order that no time might be lost in laying down supplies in those districts which are situated furthest from the railroads and rivers, we authorised the Government of Bengal to purchase supplies in the first instance, but subsequently we have considered it desirable to take upon ourselves the main provision of supplies.

12. We will now state shortly the extent of the operations of Government.

The Government of Bengal have purchased 50,341 tons of food-grains.

The purchases and arrangements of the Government of India have been as follows:

	Tons.
Received in Calcutta up to present date	47,000
Arranged for and expected to be received in the next three months, say to the middle of May	244,500
TOTAL ...	291,500

The total provision of food-grains, for which arrangements have been made up to the middle of May, amounts, therefore, to about 342,000 tons. This is exclusive of considerable quantities bought by the Court of Wards, and by Planters, Zemindars, and others with funds advanced by Government.

13. Having thus informed your Grace of our arrangements up to the present time, we will add a few remarks to show by what calculations we have been guided. We have not looked upon the prospects of the food-supplies as indicating a probability that there will be a deficiency in the general food-supply of Bengal which cannot be met from the resources which are obtainable by the trade from other parts of India; and nothing has occurred since the first intimation of the failure of the rice crop to lead us to entertain a different opinion.

14. Prices, no doubt, may be expected to rise to a high rate, and the rise must bring with it severe distress to a great number of people. The measures contemplated by Government are that the distress, wherever it may arise, should be dealt with by relief works for the able-bodied, and by gratuitous relief for those who are unable to work, as well as for certain exceptional classes; but we have always endeavoured to avoid giving any impression that we could undertake the general supply and distribution of food. Such an undertaking on the part of Government is, in our opinion, an impossible task when the food-supply of so vast a population is involved; while to have made the attempt would have paralyzed the exertions of the private traders, who in India, so far as inland trade is concerned, are numerous, and for the most part active and enterprizing, and upon whom the main dependence of the country must always be placed.

15. We had, therefore, to calculate, from the best materials at our command, the probable number of persons who might require assistance from the State. The total population of the districts threatened by the drought was estimated at 25 millions. The largest number of people who, upon former occasions, have been found to come upon relief works, or upon the charitable relief dispensed by Relief Committees and others, is 10 per cent. of the population of the most distressed tracts of country. We applied that propoirton to the whole population of the districts threatened by the drought, and estimated that it would be possible that we should have to provide for the subsistence of 2½ millions of persons for a period of seven months. The food for that number, at the rate of one pound of rice per head a day, gave a requirement of about 240,000 tons of grain.

16. We thought, moreover, that it would be desirable to have in reserve a further quantity of grain, and we have, therefore, secured a supply of 100,000 tons in addition to the above estimate.

17. Such was the foundation upon which the measures of the Government were based; and the demands and estimates sent to us by the Government of Bengal, which were made independently, have strengthened our belief that the provision we have made will, so far as the supplies of food at the command of Government are concerned, be sufficient.

18. The first estimate forwarded to us by the Bengal Government was dated the 2nd of December. The Lieutenant-Governor wished, as a preliminary measure, to have in the distressed districts or ready in depôts before the end of January 1874 a sufficient quantity of grain to supply 5 per cent. of the inhabitants of those districts for three months, and His Honor thought that we should probably then be in a position to prevent starvation and to alleviate keen distress wherever it might occur to the end of April 1874;—before that quantity was consumed, we should know how far the scarcity was likely to deepen into a severe famine, and the Government of India would be able to order as much more rice as might be considered necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor added that his preliminary estimate included all requirements for imperial and local relief works, as well as for relief-houses. In a further letter upon the subject, dated the 11th December, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked that if the quantity which he had demanded were in hand by the end of January, we might be able to bring in much more food during the remaining months, and to distribute it before the rains set in; but that we could hardly hope to distribute supplies beyond a total of 200,000 tons in the then distressed area by Government agency before the rainy season began. It was added that if distress should extend to, and Government grain be required in, Central and Western Bengal, a very much heavier amount might be distributed.

19. This first demand, which, in order to provide for a reserve, was put at 70,000 tons, was sanctioned, and has been obtained by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India well within the time mentioned.

20. On the 5th of January the Government of Bengal submitted a further estimate. The Lieutenant-Governor considered that provision ought to be made, *first*, for the continual flow of food towards distant and inaccessible distressed tracts, and, *secondly*, for a reserve of food for the districts nearer the seaboard, the railway, and the navigable rivers, in case the supply should fail there. His Honor said that supplies received in Calcutta and despatched in February, March, and April would reach the interior before the beginning of the rainy season, and that supplies despatched in May, June, and July might reach many districts before the new crop came in; and he expressed a wish that 75,000 tons more of food-grains might be placed at his disposal, to be forwarded into the less accessible parts of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye Divisions during the three months following the 1st of February. His Honor also considered that a reserve of 150,000 tons should be in possession of Government, and that it might be desirable to secure a further reserve of 75,000 tons in the months of May, June, and July.

21. We informed the Government of Bengal at once that a further quantity of 75,000 tons would be placed at their disposal; and Your Grace will observe that the additional provision we have made amounts to nearly 200,000 tons up to the middle of May. We anticipate no difficulty in increasing our supplies still further if in the course of the next three months additional necessities should appear to us to require it.

22. We are satisfied that the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways can carry ample supplies of grain to their principal stations. Every exertion is being made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the local officers to organize sufficient transport arrangements to carry the grain up the country, but the local difficulties which have to be encountered are very great.

23. From the best calculations that we can make, the first cost of these supplies will amount to about Three Millions Sterling—an expenditure which we have not hesitated to incur for the purpose of alleviating the effects of the calamity with which a large tract of country is threatened.

Dated 30th January 1874.

MINUTE—By His Excellency the Viceroy.

When information was first received of the certainty that a portion of the winter rice crop would fail, the Government of Bengal recommended that—

No. 50 T., October 22nd, 1873.

"the export of rice to foreign countries from the Indian dominions should be stopped."

That recommendation was shortly afterwards repeated in the somewhat wider terms—

No. 3300, November 7th, 1873.

"that the exportation of food-grains from British Indian ports might be prohibited,"

and it was urged that if the larger measure was not approved, at any rate the export of common rice from Bengal ports should be prohibited.

At a later period the British Indian Association recommended that the export of food-grains from British India, with the exception of Burma, should be prohibited.

November 21st, 1873.

None of these suggestions have been adopted by the Government of India. As the question is one of great interest, I wish to state the reasons which led me to decide against their adoption during the time when it became my duty to exercise the full powers of the Government.

I do not think it necessary to discuss at length the proposal for the prohibition of the export of all food-grains from Indian ports, including Burma.

The exports of food-grains from India consist chiefly of rice. Setting aside Bengal for the moment, about 700,000 tons of rice are exported annually from British Burma, and 100,000 tons from Madras.

To have prohibited the export of rice would probably have inflicted a fatal blow on the trade of British Burma. This is a sacrifice which I hardly think could have been seriously contemplated, especially as the Burmese rice is not usually consumed by the people of Bengal, and such quantities of it as either the Government might require for the distressed districts, or the trade might wish to purchase, were easily available without having recourse to such a measure.

The export of rice from Madras is almost entirely to Ceylon. I cannot look upon Ceylon as a "foreign country" on account of the accident that it is under the Colonial Office and not under the Secretary of State for India. I think Ceylon is entitled to be treated as an integral part of British India; and we had no hesitation in assuring the Governor of Ceylon, who expressed some anxiety on the subject, that the usual export from India would not be stopped.

There is a small but increasing export of wheat, chiefly from Bombay and Kurrachee; to have stopped this could not have materially affected supplies in Bengal, while it would have inflicted great injury upon the districts from which the trade is supplied.

The practical question appears to me to be whether the export of common rice from Bengal should have been prohibited; and to that proposal alone I will address such further observations as I have to make.

It will be convenient in the first place to state exactly the facts of the case.

In the year 1872-73 there was a larger export of rice from Bengal than in any year since 1864. The figures of the year 1872-73 may, therefore, be taken to show the extreme quantity of rice which is likely to be exported during the coming year.

The total exports of rice from Bengal ports amounted in round numbers in the year 1872-73 to 526,000 tons.

About 80,000 tons of this consists of "table rice," which from its quality and price is not suited to the ordinary consumption of the people. It could hardly have been intended to interfere with the export of this class of rice; for to have done so would have withdrawn from the growers means which they require in order to provide themselves with cheaper descriptions of food.

The total export of common rice was, therefore, in round numbers 446,000 tons; of this, 189,000 tons were sent to British Indian ports, including Ceylon, 160,000 tons to the West Indies, Mauritius, and other places where the consumers are mainly natives of India who have emigrated, and the remaining 97,000 tons to other parts of the world, principally to Great Britain and the Persian Gulf.

For my own part I entertain a strong opinion that it would have been very unwise to have interfered with the inter-portal trade, and that it would have been wrong, at any rate without considerable notice, to have stopped the main supply of the usual food of Bengal coolies in the Colonies; but even if the whole export of common rice had been prohibited, the amount, reduced as it must necessarily be from the rise of prices, would be inconsiderable in comparison with the food-supply for a population of 66,000,000, who require about 30,000 tons of food a day. It may, I think, be assumed that the addition taken by itself could have made no considerable difference in the general price of rice throughout Bengal.

It is said, however, that the action of Government in prohibiting the export of rice would have given confidence to the country, and have had a great effect in reducing prices.

It is very probable that, had the export of rice been prohibited, the action of Government would have had the effect of considerably lowering the price of rice. The confidence, however, that might have been thus produced would not have been justified by the addition which would have been made to the supplies of food.

One of the greatest safeguards against a famine in India, as in every country, lies in the diminution of consumption which naturally results from the rise of prices which the anticipation of scarcity occasions; and I can conceive no interference by Government more unwise than the reduction of prices below their natural level at the beginning of a period of scarcity. This would have been the effect which would probably have followed a prohibition of exports. The addition that would have been made to the general supplies of the country would in that case have been soon absorbed by the increase of consumption which would have been the result of an undue lowering of prices.

I will assume, however, for the purpose of argument, that I may be mistaken in my estimate of the effect which would have been produced upon prices by the prohibition of exports, and that the measure would have produced no undue reduction of prices. Consumption would, upon this assumption, not have been unduly stimulated, and there would have remained a distinct addition to the food-supplies of the people.

Even on this assumption I am of opinion that the advantage which would have been derived for the time would have been dearly purchased by the probable consequences for the future.

It seems to me that an export trade in food-grains is a great advantage to a country in the condition of Bengal, raising its own food-supplies, having no import trade in food, and whose population is poor. The existence of such an export ensures the production, in ordinary years, of more food than is required to meet the demands of the people. The natural rise of prices in times of scarcity must divert a portion of the ordinary export to home consumption, and thus a reserve easily and readily available is habitually maintained.

For example, the years 1865-66 and 1866-67 were years of scarcity, and the exports of rice from Bengal fell from 695,341 tons in 1864-65 to 336,211 tons in 1865-66, and to 222,659 tons in 1866-67. In the three months of October, November and December last the exports were 64,425 tons as compared with 113,277 tons in the corresponding months of 1872.

It follows that any measure that would diminish the export trade in common rice from Bengal would weaken the power of the country to meet any future period of scarcity. Trade is readily diverted from one channel to another. The interference of Government with its free course may easily destroy it. If we refuse to supply our ordinary customers at any price, we oblige them to have recourse to other markets, and it is impossible to assume that when we want them again they will return to us.

Bearing in mind, therefore, the permanent harm that might be done by an interference with the export trade in food-grains, and being satisfied that the Government could without difficulty bring in a larger quantity of rice than is exported even in ordinary years, I had no hesitation in preferring the latter course, and I see no reason to doubt the correctness of the conclusion at which I then arrived.

The British Indian Association, in their argument, which is well and temperately stated, assume that the exports of rice from Bengal in the years 1865 and 1866,

"if they could have been retained in the country, would have gone a great way in saving the famishing millions of Orissa."

The circumstances of the case do not seem to me to bear out this assumption. The loss of life in Orissa was not occasioned by a deficiency in the general food-supplies of the country, but by the difficulty which the isolated position of Orissa presented to bringing supplies to the people who were suffering. In my opinion the same difficulty exists now, although in a less degree. The real difficulty of dealing with the present distress will probably be found not in any general deficiency of food-supplies throughout the country, or in a want of food-supplies at the command of Government in Calcutta or on the main lines of communication by railway or river, but in the transport of those supplies into the interior, and in making arrangements for distributing them.

The Government have gone far beyond the action heretofore taken in times of scarcity, by purchasing and laying in stores of grain for relief operations.

Those stores of grain will, in the six months from November 1873 to May 1874, amount to about 340,000 tons, of which the greater portion will be obtained from beyond the sea; there will thus be an importation by Government about equal to the annual average export of rice to foreign countries from Bengal ports during the last five years.

The supplies purchased by Government will be specially applicable to the distressed districts, and, therefore, I need hardly say, have a far greater effect for the relief of distress than an equal addition to the general food-supplies of the country, obtained by prohibiting exports, could possibly produce; for the rice, the export of which would have been prohibited, would have come, not from the distressed districts, but from other parts, and must have been bought by Government or the trade, and carried to the distressed districts before being of use there.

In these remarks I have purposely abstained from alluding to the objections to an interference with the export trade of India, which depend upon general considerations connected with trade and finance, as I have desired to look upon the question entirely with reference to the present and future food-supplies of the people.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 27th January 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rajá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN took his seat as an Additional Member.

OBSOLETE ENACTMENTS REPEAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the following Members be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill for the repeal of certain obsolete enactments:—

The Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

He observed that the Lieutenant-Governor was not present, and it was doubtless owing to a great pressure of business that His Honour had not been able to attend this meeting. He had authorized MR. HOBHOUSE, in case he was not able to attend, to say that he did not desire to make any further observations so as to continue the controversy which arose on the occasion when leave was asked to introduce the Bill. The matter was indeed one of considerable complication as MR. HOBHOUSE was quite free to admit; and

His Honour did not consider it worth while to take up time with a subject which now related wholly to the past, and which was not of sufficient practical moment to justify further discussion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ACT X OF 1859, &c., EXPLANATORY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the true meaning of Acts X of 1859, XIV of 1863 and XXII of 1872.

BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma. He thought that a very few observations would be sufficient to induce the Council to give leave to introduce this Bill. Fisheries of considerable extent and importance existed in British Burma. He found, on looking at the papers, that these fisheries brought in a revenue to Government of about six lákhs of rupees. There was no system of law for them to be found in any written document. A few rules were made in 1865 for the guidance of the local officers in dealing with these fisheries. These rules were, MR. HOBHOUSE believed, founded on the old customs of the country, and he had no doubt that they had a perfectly good legal foundation, and in some respects they worked well enough. But in other respects they were not quite sufficient, and as time went on, and the interests in these fisheries became larger and more complicated, it was found necessary to regulate the rights of parties; and therefore the Local Government had come up to ask that the matter be regulated by an Act of this Council. The nature of the proposed Bill he would explain on a future occasion. He thought the Council would be of opinion that the matter was of sufficient magnitude to be dealt with by law.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXIV of 1867 (the Administrator General's Act). He said that this Bill had been before the Council for a considerable time, but the last consideration of it by the Select Committee resulted in several small amendments being made. These were specified in the Report as follows:—

"We have empowered the Government of India to authorize the Administrators General to deal with the effects of British subjects dying in allied Native States.

"We have enabled the Presidency High Courts to grant to the Administrators General letters limited to the purpose of dealing with the effects of military men in accordance with the Regimental Debts' Act. This will save time and expense.

"We have provided (clause 32) that, whenever the Administrator General carries over assets to separate accounts in his books, he shall notify the fact in the Gazette, and we have empowered him, with the consent of the Official Trustee, to appoint the latter functionary to be the trustee of such assets. We have also declared (clause 54) that the carrying of assets to separate accounts when so notified, and the transfer of assets to the Official Trustee, shall each be deemed a 'distribution' for the purpose of entitling the Administrator General to draw the second moiety of his commission.

"We have struck out, as inconsistent with the rest of the section, the words in section 33 of the present Act (XXIV of 1868) providing that the plaintiff in a creditor's suit against the Administrator General shall not be entitled to enforce the decree.

"We have extended the Administrator General's power to grant certificates to cases when all or any of the assets are immoveable. As the law now stands, probate or letters of administration must be obtained in all such cases, however small the value of the property.

"We have empowered the Governor General in Council to decide questions as to the time at which any commission shall be deemed to have been payable, and declared that such decision shall be binding on every Administrator General and the estates held by him in his official capacity.

"We have (clause 64) specified the particulars of which the District Judge is to inform the Administrator General on the occasion of the death of a European in the District.

"We have saved the provisions of the Presidency Towns Police Acts as to petty estates which have been taken charge of by the Police.

"We have omitted as useless the section (64) of Act XXIV of 1868 providing for the appointment of a Deputy Administrator General for the North-Western Provinces, the Panjáb, &c".

The only point that it was necessary to mention was that inasmuch as the Act of 1867 had already been amended twice (by Act XIX of 1869 and Act V of 1870), the Select Committee thought it better to repeal the existing Acts, and re-enact them so as to have the law conveniently within the compass of a single enactment.

KULLU SUB-DIVISION (PANJÁB) APPELLATE POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a month. He had explained the object of the Bill when he got leave to introduce it. The Council would see that it was of the simplest possible description. It was intended merely to revive an expired Act which conferred powers which were found by the Local Government to be beneficial.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* and also in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other language as the Local Government might think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam. He said that the nature of the Bill was almost entirely formal. The authority by which the Chief Commissionership of Assam was erected was the executive power. But the same Statute that gave the Government of India power to effect this operation also said that no law or regulation prevailing in territories so dealt with should be repealed except by a law or regulation. It so happened that some of the authorities exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and some of the authorities exercised by the Board of Revenue of Bengal were derived from laws or regulations, and therefore as regards those authorities, it would be necessary for the Council to pass a law in order to make the proposal complete of erecting a Chief Commissionership of Assam. For that formal purpose he desired to introduce a Bill.

With regard to the subsequent motions on the paper it had been thought desirable to pass this Bill *uno flatu*, because it was supposed that the arrangements were complete. He was informed that they were not complete, and he therefore wished to confine the motion this day to the first upon the paper, namely, to ask for leave to introduce a Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers—The Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th February 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 27th January 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT BY THE ACTING CONSUL AT NEWCHWANG ON THE CULTIVATION OF NATIVE OPIUM FOR THE YEAR 1873.

No. $\frac{6}{30}$, dated 1st October 1873.

From—A. S. HARVEY, Esq., Acting Consul, Newchwang,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

In accordance with standing orders I have the honor to forward a report upon the subject of native opium for the current year in the form of answers to the questions submitted to the Consuls in China through Her Majesty's Minister in Pekin.

1st.—What sort of crop has been gathered in Manchuria?

The crop has been a very poor one. It is estimated that in some places, from the same area under cultivation, 40 per cent., in others 50 to 60 per cent., less has been gathered than last year. Fields of 10 mow (Chinese acres), which during a good season will produce from 120 to 130 Chinese ounces of drug, have this year only yielded from 50 or 60 up to 75 or 80 ounces. In some places *no* crop was gathered at all. The total outturn is thought to be 40 per cent. less than last year.

2nd.—Any particular circumstances that have affected the outturn?

Excessive rain is the cause of the failure of the crop. The rainfall in this province throughout the summer is without a precedent. In the immediate neighbourhood of this town the country for miles around is, or has been, till quite recently, completely under water. It is estimated that between this place and Monkden, the provincial capital, an area of at least 1,000 square miles was during July and August flooded to such an extent that boats could sail across the fields in any direction; while in other parts the country was a marsh, and the roads impassable. All traffic, except by boat, was suspended until within the last fortnight; and the boat traffic was rendered unsafe and irregular by a great increase in brigandage. Trade was at a stand-still, and during a period of six weeks not a bale of goods nor a chest of opium was sent into the interior.

The damage done to the crops is terrible. In some places the water stood higher than the millet at the height of 8 to 10 feet. The smaller kinds of grain were totally destroyed over a large area. The greatest loss has been in the province of T'êngt'ien, especially along the basin of the river Liao; but in Kirin the rain has been sufficient to affect the opium crop in the proportion given above. It would seem that in some of the patches the poppy stems rotted where they stood.

I have referred thus fully to the unprecedented rainfall to account for the very large proportion by which the outturn is said to fall short of last year's.

I know of no other circumstance that has affected the crop. There is a small green grub that occasionally attacks the young poppy; but I have not heard of it this season.

3rd.—Is cultivation of opium generally and especially in the writer's own vicinity extending or the reverse?

There can be no doubt that the cultivation of the poppy is on the increase throughout the whole of Manchuria. The area under cultivation is considered to have been larger than it was last year. The extent to which it is cultivated in the immediate neighbourhood of this port town is still inconsiderable; but the fact that I have information of its cultivation at T'ien chuang t'ai on the Liao river, some 20 miles to the north, and at Kaichow, some 30 miles to the south, of this place, at neither of which places had it been grown before, shows that it is gradually extending from the north southwards.

On the other hand a Chinese informant gives it as his opinion that the increase is in the number of producers; but that the area under cultivation is much the same, as owing to official meddling it has to be grown in smaller and more scattered patches than formerly.

4th.—Any action of the imperial or local authorities affecting opium?

The action of the imperial and local authorities seems to be very irregular and uncertain. Proclamations are issued from time to time forbidding the cultivation of the poppy; on the other hand the existence of the native drug is recognised, and the Lekin or irregular tax upon it is fixed at one-third less than that charged on foreign opium. I enclose one or two extracts from proclamations lying before me, which have been posted on the walls of this town during the last three years, which prove how publicly its existence is recognised. In spite of this, however, no revenue seems to be derived from native opium. It is to all intents and purposes an underhand trade. It cannot be purchased here in larger quantities than a catty (1⅓ lbs.) at a time. It is smuggled in small quantities concealed about the person, or hid in bags containing grain and other produce. The want of uniform action by the authorities may afford the required explanation. Some officials wink at its growth; others are zealous to suppress it. Publicly recognised here, it is forbidden further north; but whether recognised or not it is probable that the petty officials, tax-gatherers, and the like, represent it as illicit and exact bribes to refrain from interference.

In the spring of last year, in consequence of the representations made by Po wang, a Mongol prince, who had on a journey through portions of Mongolia and Manchuria been shocked to find how large an area was under poppy cultivation, a strict prohibition was issued

in the Kirin province; and it has been asserted that during the summer of 1872 portions of the crop were here and there deliberately destroyed. This year nothing of the kind was attempted; but the rain which fell did the work much more effectually than the Mandarins could have done. From the nature of the case such prohibitions must be of little avail. The extent of ground more or less under cultivation in small patches scattered over an immense tract, the fact that the whole agricultural population is more or less concerned, and that the petty officials have a direct interest in what is to them an inexhaustible source of plunder and a standing excuse for the exercise of petty tyranny, render proclamations commanding the destruction of the crop a dead letter, beyond the purely local effect of a first display of vigour.

The sole result of the action taken by the officials has been to render the cultivation and sale of native opium underhand, by which the Government loses what otherwise might be a large source of revenue; while the drug retains an artificial and exceptional price.

5th.—Is the consumption of native opium extending in the interior and in the treaty ports; and now is it affecting the consumption of Indian opium; and whence is the native opium procured which is consumed in the writer's vicinity?

All the native opium consumed here is grown in Mongolia or Manchuria. None is imported from China Proper. In local proclamations I have seen allusions to Sechuen drug being smuggled in by southern junks; but I am assured by opium merchants here that the amount is so small as to be unworthy of notice.

As the cultivation of native opium is increasing, so is the consumption; for there is no export trade in native drug. It is carried about from one producing district to another within the limits of Kirin and Fêngt'ien, but none is known to go south. The number of those who *only* smoke native drug is extremely small, and they are, practically speaking, only to be found amongst the poorest of the population, or in the interior away from towns and the main highways of traffic, in spots where foreign opium may not have penetrated. I am assured that in this town native opium is only used for mixing with foreign, generally in the proportion of seven parts of foreign to three of native, but this varies according to the means and taste of the consumer.

The consumption of Indian opium has been in no way affected. The customs returns, indeed, show a slight decrease in the import for last year; but, as a matter of fact, the consumption was much greater than that of the previous year (1871), as heavy stocks had remained in hand, which were disposed of along with the whole of the fresh import before the close of the business year. Should the returns for 1873 show a decrease, it will be due to the loss of harvest and to the impoverished condition of the people. Up to date, however, there has been no perceptible falling off in the amount of business done by the foreign opium firms.

6th.—What the relative prices are of native and of Indian opium, and whether anything is known that is likely to affect them?

The average retail prices here for native and Indian opium are as follows:—

	Per Tael Weight.
Inferior samples of native tiao...	2·60
Superior native „	3·60
Indian opium (Malwa) „	4·60

The Newchwang tael of silver (3 rupees) contains tiao 11·20; and there are 16 taels by weight to the catty, so that the above prices would represent per chest of one picul or 100 catties:—

	Taels.	*Rs.*
Native inferior	370	1,110
„ superior	515	1,545
Indian (Malwa)	657	1,971

The wholesale price for Malwa here just now is about 520 taels. In Kirin it is about 560 taels, where the best native is about 480 taels.

The scarcity of native drug caused by the rains will tend to keep the price up. As there will be less competition and a greater demand for Indian opium than before, this latter will also continue to sell at a high figure.

7th.—Any facts regarding the position of Persian, Turkish or American opium in the market?

The above kinds of opium are unknown here. Indian is the only foreign opium sold in this province or Kirin.

The following figures giving the total import of Indian opium into Newchwang during the last seven years may be of interest:—

	Piculs.
1866	2,670
1867	2,589
1868	2,685
1869	2,518
1870	2,444
1871	2,279
1872	2,160

These figures might seem to indicate a slow but gradual falling off. I am, however, inclined to think that there is no real decrease of consumption, but that there was an excessive

importation in previous years. There was a good deal of over-trading in 1868 and 1869, and in other articles, besides opium, as for instance in metals and woollen piece goods, and in cottons until last year, there was been a similar decline.

The consumption of Indian opium in 1872 was in reality greater than that of the previous year, as shown by the following figures supplied to me by the firm of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co. of this place:—

Imported in 1871	2,100
Consumed in 1871	1,700
Stocks at beginning of 1872	400
Imported in 1872	2,000
Whole of this consumed in 1872	2,400
Consumed in 1871 as above	1,700
Excess of consumption for 1872	700

It is the general opinion that Indian opium is holding its ground and will continue to do so for years to come. There can be no doubt as to its superiority in the estimation of all confirmed smokers. As above stated, few who smoke confine themselves to the native drug. Many *begin* with that, but sooner or later adopt the Indian. It is not merely that native opium is deficient in strength, the flavour is bitter and disagreeable, and some assert that its exclusive use is injurious to health. By a portion of the population it is credited with the production of eruptions of the skin and of small boils or ulcers which the use of Indian opium is supposed to cure in a few days; others assert that it gives rise to diarrhœa or dysentery which, however, disappears when the foreign drug is substituted.

From the enquiries I have made I am sceptical as to these ill effects; but the existence of such a belief, however ill founded, goes to show the degree of esteem in which Indian opium is held.

Again, while a much larger quantity of native opium is required to produce the required stupor, it seems that the general effect is not nearly so pleasurable, and does not satisfy the craving or desire to the same degree as the Indian.

Another point which works powerfully in favor of the latter is that it can be obtained pure. The constant practice of adulterating the native article has contributed to its unpopularity.

On the other hand it has certain points of superiority which have been mentioned in previous reports, *viz.*, that the best kind yields cent. per cent. of prepared drug, and that it can be re-smoked three or four times. The drug prepared from the ash of the first smoking is considered better, *i. e.*, stronger than the fresh drug; but at the same time it gets the credit of possessing the noxious effects above referred to in a more especial degree.

The whole question hinges upon the quality of native opium: it may be that the inferiority ascribed to it is inherent, as being due to soil and climate; but if it can be accounted for by want of skill on the part of the producers or by the practice of adulteration, it is possible that improved cultivation and greater honesty may in time make it a more serious rival of the Indian drug.

Extract from a proclamation by Kuei, Intendant of Circuit, published in Yingtze (the port of Newchwang) in December 1870.

"Whereas Lekin tax was imposed upon foreign opium more than three years ago, when all the merchants came forward with alacrity to pay according to regulation, but whereas very few of them pay either the regular customs dues or the Lekin tax on opium produced in the interior, I have carefully considered what can be the cause, and am convinced that it is because merchants and dealers do not understand the tariff and imagine that native opium has to pay the same duties as foreign. They, therefore, adopt all sorts of subterfuges, and smuggling is still carried on as before.

"But native opium being of a different quality from foreign, it was not expected to pay the same duty, and this difference was brought to your notice in a proclamation by the late Taotai."

Extract from a further proclamation by the same official, dated 22nd July 1871.

"Since the establishment at Yingtze of a Lekin Office on the Tientsin model, the receipts on foreign opium have been increasing; but although the duty on native opium, as it is cheaper than the foreign drug, was fixed at a lower rate, every catty paying one-third less than the Lekin charged on the foreign article; it is nevertheless constantly evaded by merchants and dealers going and coming between inland stations, who devise all sorts of expedients for this purpose."

Extract from proclamation by the same official, dated February 1872, giving publicity to new rules concerning an increase in the Lekin dues.

RULE 1.—"By the old regulations every catty of foreign drug had to pay as follows:—

	Taels. Sycee.
Regular Lekin	0 : 120
Meltage	0 : 016
Compradore's fees	0 : 016
Expenses of Lekin Establishment	0 : 034
TOTAL PER CATTY ...	0 : 186

"It is now proposed to add to the above the following amounts per catty:—

	Taëls.
Regular Lekin	0 : 120
Meltage	0 : 016

making the total to be now charged per catty—

Regular Lekin	0 : 240
Meltage	0 : 032
Compradore's fees (as above)	0 : 016
Expenses of Establishment (as above)	0 : 034
TOTAL PER CATTY BY NEW SCALE ...	0 : 322"

RULE 5.—"To prevent confusion attention is called to the following distinction:—

"The Lekin on opium imported in foreign ships, the regular import duty on which is paid when the ship enters at the foreign Custom House, is not due until after it is sold by the foreign firm when it is paid by the native purchaser. But the Lekin on opium imported by junks has to be paid immediately by the importer."

RULE 7.—"Of late the growth of native opium, known at Tientsin as *Hsi t'u* or western drug, has been largely on the increase in the district beyond the palisade. As it is cheaper than foreign drug, the taxes levied on it under the old regulations were fixed at one-third less than those on the foreign article, and as the rate on the latter has now been raised, a corresponding increase must be levied on the former. But as it is only a very small amount of native opium that pays duty in Yingtze, measures of supervision must be devised to prevent prejudice to the revenue, and I have accordingly requested the authorities at Moukden to instruct the local officials to introduce an efficient system for this purpose."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE WORKING AND PROGRESS OF DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1873.

No. 65, dated 22nd September 1873.

From—H. A. MANGLES, ESQ., Officiating Comptroller General,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I have the honor to forward for submission to Government my annual report on the working and progress of District Savings Banks during the year ending 31st March last, together with the statements noted on the margin.

1. Transactions of each Bank.
2. Weekly progress of Banks in each province.
3. Classification of depositors.
4. Average statements.

2. Only three new Banks were opened in the past year, which added to the number open on the 1st March 1872, raises the total present number to 113.

3. The following table shows the number of Banks opened in each of the several provinces in the Bengal Presidency, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, the Berars, and in the Treasuries under the Government of India during the past three years, and the proportion which they bear to the number of districts contained in each province:—

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF BANKS OPEN IN			Number of Sudder Districts in each Province.	Percentage of Districts provided with Savings Banks.
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Bengal	25	47	50	54	92
North-Western Provinces	12	13	13	33	39
Punjab	8	15	15	32	46
Oudh	2	12	12	12	100
Central Provinces	*5	*5	5	19	26
British Burmah	7	13	13	13	100
Berars	2	2	2	6	33
India	2	3	3	...	...
TOTAL ...	63	110	113	...	...

* Includes the Bank at Balaghat.

4. It will be seen from this table that only 39 per cent. of the districts in the North-Western Provinces, 46 per cent. in the Punjab, 26 per cent. in the Central Provinces and 33 per cent. in the Berars had been supplied with Savings Banks. The progress made during 1872-73 in the number of accounts at the Banks already open shows that the Institutions are valued by some classes of the people at any rate, and the time would seem to have arrived when the Local Governments and Administrations might fairly be asked to extend them generally to all their districts.

5. The progress referred to was—

In the North-Western Provinces	75 per cent.
In the Punjab	45 "
In the Central Provinces	37 "
In the Berars	46 "

6. The total number of depositors at the end of 1870-71 was 1,081, which number rose to 2,399 in 1871-72, and 3,746 in 1872-73, the rate of increase being 121 per cent. in 1871-72, and 56 per cent. in 1872-73. Subjoined is a list of the number of accounts in each Administration, together with columns giving the percentages of increase in the several provinces during the last two years:—

PROVINCES.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS IN			Percentage of increase in 1871-72.	Percentage of increase in 1872-73.
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.		
Bengal	558	1,311	1,965	134·94	49·88
North-Western Provinces	163	317	555	94·47	75·07
Punjab	103	231	337	124·27	45·88
Oudh	16	90	198	462·5	120
Central Provinces	*68	*148	208	117·64	37·16
British Burmah	96	141	232	46·87	64·53
Berars	29	64	94	120·68	46·87
India	48	97	162	102·08	67·01
TOTAL ...	1,081	2,399	3,746	...	...

* Includes the Bank at Balaghat.

7. It will be seen that notwithstanding the small increase in the number of Banks—three only—1,347 new accounts were opened in the past year. Of this number, 1,024 were opened by native and 323 by European and Eurasian depositors. In this number are included 68 accounts appertaining to local charitable and other institutions, 56 of which are under European and 12 under native management. The following statement gives the same information dating from the commencement of the Institution, together with the balances at credit of each class of depositors on 31st March 1873:—

PROVINCES.	NATIVE DEPOSITORS.		EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN DEPOSITORS.		LOCAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTAL.	
	Number of Accounts.	Amount.	Number of Accounts.	Amount.	Number of Accounts.	Amount.	Number of Accounts.	Amount.
Bengal	1,708	2,95,079	175	41,778	82	22,887	1,965	3,59,744
North-Western Provinces	400	57,103	151	50,414	4	818	555	1,08,335
Punjab	193	46,665	130	37,681	14	5,492	337	89,838
Oudh	132	34,666	62	25,699	4	1,194	198	61,559
Central Provinces ...	121	35,050	80	22,931	2	1,216	203	57,197
British Burmah ...	144	15,976	88	18,420	...	...	232	34,396
Berars	71	15,817	18	3,984	5	1,332	94	21,133
India	102	18,395	55	13,934	5	1,028	162	33,357
TOTAL ...	2,871	5,16,751	759	2,14,841	116	33,967	3,746	7,65,559

8. It will be perceived from the annexed table that the District Savings Banks have attracted all classes of the community, persons having fixed incomes heading the list, while domestics follow at some distance. Next in num-

ber come the non-productive classes. Agriculturists, as hitherto, are last but one in the table :—

		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Class I. A.	Having fixed incomes	639	1,309	1,965
„ I. B.	Having variable incomes	180	287	357
„ II.	Domestic	134	341	613
„ III.	Commercial	28	71	118
„ IV.	Agricultural	48	71	72
„ V.	Industrial	40	36	60
„ VI.	Indefinite or non-productive	97	284	561
	TOTAL ...	1,166	2,399	3,746
	Deduct closed accounts ...	85	...	...
		1,081	2,399	3,746

9. As the number of accounts has increased in the past three years, so has the balance of deposits, though in a greater proportion. At the close of the first year of the system, the balance at credit of depositors stood at Rs. 1,52,301; at the end of the second year at Rs. 4,18,462, or an increase of 174 per cent.; and at the end of the third year at Rs. 7,65,559, or an increase of 82 per cent. The following statement shows the progress and percentage of increase in deposits in the several provinces during the past two years :—

PROVINCES.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Percentage of increase in 1871-72.	Percentage of increase in 1872-73.
Bengal	71,017	2,02,512	3,59,744	185·15	77·64
North-Western Provinces ...	31,744	62,927	1,08,336	98·23	72·16
Punjab	19,296	52,026	89,838	169·61	72·67
Oudh	2,477	20,646	61,559	733·50	198·16
Central Provinces	*15,393	*41,430	57,197	169·14	38·05
British Burmah	3,838	10,685	34,396	178·40	221·90
Berars	2,458	10,238	21,133	316·51	106·41
India	6,078	17,998	33,356	196·11	85·33
TOTAL ...	1,52,301	4,18,462	7,65,559	...	...

* Includes balance of deposits in the Bank at Balaghat.

10. The amount of interest paid to depositors in 1870-71 was Rs. 1,344, in 1871-72, Rs. 10,188, and in 1872-73, Rs. 20,424. The list below exhibits the amount of interest so paid according to the different provinces :—

PROVINCES.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal	651	4,767	9,633
North-Western Provinces	245	1,711	2,751
Punjab	162	1,233	2,581
Oudh	24	392	1,487
Central Provinces	*124	*1,198	1,815
British Burmah	65	231	772
Berars	11	230	479
India	62	426	906

* Includes interest paid to depositors at the Bank at Balaghat.

I.

DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS, 1872-73.

ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS.

BENGAL.

District No. of Bank.	TREASURY.	NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS. Balance of last year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Balance.	Amount deposited during the year.	Amount of Interest allowed.	TOTAL.	Amount withdrawn during the year.	Balance.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	PATNA	39	20	10	49	9,930 6 9	8,966 10 6	403 5 8	19,300 6 11	6,183 5 0	13,117 1 11
2	TIRHOOT	...	6	...	6	...	515 0 0	2 8 0	517 8 0	...	517 8 0
3	BHAUGULPORE ...	8	6	...	14	877 14 7	2,248 0 0	59 14 5	3,185 13 0	...	3,185 13 0
4	PURNEAH	27	31	11	47	4,317 7 3	8,276 0 0	184 10 3	12,778 1 6	4,396 4 5	8,381 13 1
5	DACCA	84	48	17	115	10,884 7 8	14,414 15 6	480 9 6	25,780 0 8	8,061 9 4	17,718 7 4
6	MYMENSINGH ...	36	25	12	49	4,772 5 7	6,658 0 0	179 10 3	11,609 15 10	4,615 14 8	6,994 1 2
7	DINAGEPORE ...	16	14	6	24	2,913 2 9	5,666 15 0	101 12 7	8,681 14 4	3,928 9 8	4,753 4 8
8	BACKERGUNGE ...	54	47	17	84	9,426 9 3	16,820 0 0	514 3 8	26,760 12 11	7,804 9 4	18,956 3 7
9	CUTTACK	55	18	5	68	9,748 1 3	8,344 10 0	402 5 4	18,495 0 7	5,626 1 0	12,868 15 7
10	GOWHATTY (Kamroop) ...	16	12	7	21	3,475 10 11	5,116 11 3	195 1 7	8,787 7 9	2,339 7 6	6,448 0 3
11	HOWRAH	62	12	7	67	4,178 13 1	3,457 9 10	130 6 2	7,766 13 1	3,896 2 6	3,870 10 7
12	ALIPORE	80	55	5	130	2,530 8 7	10,627 15 3	205 0 11	13,363 8 9	5,791 10 7	7,571 14 2
13	HAZAREEBAUGH ...	51	42	14	79	3,566 13 3	12,912 15 6	212 8 10	16,692 5 7	7,069 15 5	9,622 6 2
14	CHOTA NAGPORE ...	12	15	...	27	943 3 5	4,623 0 0	61 14 8	5,628 2 1	2,968 13 0	2,659 5 1
15	CHITTAGONG ...	42	17	11	48	5,596 4 9	8,608 15 0	303 7 6	14,508 11 3	4,035 15 9	10,472 11 6
16	CACHAR	11	...	1	10	1,369 4 0	1,255 0 0	41 0 4	2,665 4 4	1,566 7 0	1,098 13 4
17	DARJEELING ...	9	10	6	13	768 10 3	3,801 0 0	63 11 2	4,633 5 5	3,417 10 5	1,215 11 0
18	HOOGHLY	101	58	3	156	17,043 3 6	23,986 2 0	740 0 0	41,769 5 6	14,911 14 7	26,857 6 11
19	SYLHET	29	12	14	27	11,822 3 4	8,572 1 0	488 0 6	20,882 4 10	6,991 15 6	13,890 5 4
20	JULPIGOREE ...	29	29	16	42	7,863 10 3	12,538 9 4	251 8 7	20,653 12 2	13,716 15 3	6,936 12 11
21	BALASORE	19	8	3	24	2,482 11 10	3,807 0 0	140 5 2	6,430 1 0	1,991 10 0	4,438 7 0
22	MOTEEHAREE (Chumparun)	8	9	4	13	2,080 4 11	4,051 5 6	73 2 1	6,204 12 6	2,115 12 4	4,089 0 2
23	MOORSHEDABAD ...	98	32	18	112	21,328 10 7	18,618 9 11	827 15 0	40,775 3 6	11,531 7 0	29,243 12 6
24	RAJSHAHYE	108	36	19	125	12,929 1 10	12,535 7 6	580 6 0	26,044 15 4	6,045 1 0	19,999 14 4
25	PUBNA	19	14	4	29	6,701 11 8	7,255 15 6	306 6 5	14,264 1 7	3,083 11 9	11,180 5 10
26	MONGHYR	6	12	1	17	1,331 0 5	6,499 14 2	94 14 9	7,925 13 4	3,282 11 2	4,643 2 2
27	BURDWAN	21	22	4	39	2,211 12 1	5,633 0 0	129 0 8	7,973 12 9	3,649 1 1	4,324 11 8
28	FURREEDPORE ...	12	20	5	27	1,766 7 6	6,042 0 0	124 14 6	7,933 6 0	2,593 11 8	5,339 10 4
29	PURULIA (Maunbhoom) ...	22	16	4	34	3,763 8 1	7,669 8 3	152 2 3	11,585 2 7	5,679 2 4	5,907 0 3
30	GOWALPARAH ...	29	15	6	38	804 10 1	4,648 1 4	74 15 5	5,527 10 10	1,775 13 6	3,751 13 4
31	KISHNAGHUR (Nuddea) ...	5	9	2	12	1,405 4 0	3,518 0 0	70 15 0	4,994 3 0	258 2 8	4,736 0 4
32	MIDNAPORE	22	25	5	42	4,175 12 9	6,930 8 0	214 8 3	11,320 13 0	2,988 13 8	8,331 15 4
33	CHUPRA (Sarun) ...	23	14	5	32	1,509 10 1	4,993 5 4	61 10 7	6,564 10 0	2,176 6 0	4,388 4 0
34	TEZPORE (Durrung) ...	19	13	6	26	1,122 4 9	5,237 3 0	50 1 5	6,409 9 2	4,523 14 1	1,885 11 1
35	BANCOORAH	10	17	4	23	2,079 15 6	4,321 13 8	125 14 8	6,527 11 10	818 15 3	5,708 12 7
36	BOGRAH	15	25	5	35	1,161 3 7	8,761 9 8	166 5 1	10,089 2 4	3,806 3 0	6,282 15 4
37	SHILLONG (Cossyah Hills)	6	4	2	8	1,826 11 2	1,344 0 0	85 9 9	3,256 4 11	1,019 11 0	2,236 9 11
38	POOREE	3	6	...	9	200 8 8	875 0 0	17 2 2	1,092 10 10	149 1 8	943 9 2
39	MALDAH	9	12	8	13	1,434 3 0	2,770 1 0	60 13 2	4,265 1 2	2,309 9 7	1,955 7 7
40	SOOREE (Beerbhoom) ...	12	18	3	27	2,948 13 6	6,239 13 1	157 7 6	9,346 2 1	4,836 7 10	4,509 10 3
41	JESSORE	29	25	3	51	2,592 6 6	7,076 1 8	165 0 2	9,833 8 4	2,479 3 9	7,354 4 7
42	ARRAH (Shahabad) ...	16	14	5	25	3,575 4 9	6,186 12 0	161 13 9	9,923 14 6	3,358 8 11	6,565 5 7
43	NOAKULLEE (Bhullooah) ...	9	18	6	21	3,324 3 6	8,849 1 3	221 14 8	12,395 3 5	2,340 14 3	10,054 6 2
44	RUNGPORE	21	30	13	38	6,480 4 9	9,587 0 0	301 2 11	16,368 7 8	4,969 9 6	11,398 14 2
45	GYA	5	9	1	13	118 8 6	2,404 0 0	34 8 8	2,557 1 2	1,243 8 0	1,313 9 2
46	COMILLAH (Tipperah) ...	4	29	9	24	1,128 9 3	10,322 0 0	181 5 5	11,631 14 8	4,241 4 9	7,390 9 11
47	NOWGONG (Assam) ...	...	9	...	9	...	442 7 1	4 10 0	447 1 1	42 15 1	404 2 0
48	CHYEBASSA (Singbhoom) ...	...	13	1	12	...	1,031 12 3	10 3 2	1,041 15 5	105 2 5	936 13 0
49	JOREHAUT (Seebsaugor) ...	...	8	...	8	...	2,970 0 0	14 7 1	2,984 7 1	...	2,984 7 1
50	DIBROOGHUR (Luckimpore)	...	4	1	3	...	406 11 6	1 3 0	407 14 6	100 5 0	307 9 6
	TOTAL ...	1311	963	309	1965	2,02,512 7 8	3,38,438 3 10	9,632 10 7	5,50,583 6 1	1,90,839 3 2	3,59,744 3 11

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

51	MEERUT	21	18	6	33	2,031 9 6	6,961 13 7	113 5 7	9,106 12 8	1,313 12 4	7,793 0 4
52	AGRA	53	90	10	133	7,038 9 9	13,059 5 0	355 5 0	21,053 3 9	7,941 2 6	13,112 1 3
53	CAWNPORE	7	9	1	15	1,659 14 11	3,589 11 9	98 13 8	5,348 8 4	717 12 3	4,630 12 1
54	GHAZEEPORE ...	23	26	15	34	7,288 13 8	8,556 7 7	196 14 2	16,042 3 5	8,553 6 6	7,488 12 11
55	BAREILLY	42	19	17	44	16,148 11 3	9,448 11 1	566 0 6	26,163 6 10	6,951 13 3	19,211 9 7
56	SAHUNSIR	44	38	28	54	3,825 11 2	8,304 6 2	190 4 5	12,320 5 9	5,063 11 4	7,256 10 5
57	ALLAHABAD	28	14	1	41	4,693 9 2	7,988 14 0	198 6 9	12,880 13 11	2,700 9 8	10,180 4 3
58	FUTTEHGUNGE ...	15	6	5	16	4,282 11 7	2,320 0 0	163 15 8	6,766 11 3	1,713 8 8	5,053 2 7
59	[illegible] ...	21	15	8	28	3,224 15 9	4,568 0 0	135 10 7	7,928 10 4	3,529 1 11	4,399 8 5
60	[illegible] ...	10	25	9	26	1,844 15 10	5,111 5 2	118 3 0	7,074 8 0	2,369 5 7	4,705 2 5
61	[illegible] ...	37	68	9	96	6,407 14 4	15,061 7 1	386 10 11	21,856 0 4	7,630 10 1	14,225 5 3
62	[illegible] ...	10	12	1	21	3,513 3 4	3,964 12 2	167 13 7	7,645 13 1	935 1 0	6,710 12 1
63	[illegible] ...	6	10	2	14	365 12 9	3,793 0 0	59 8 10	4,218 5 7	649 13 6	3,568 7 1
	TOTAL ...	317	350	112	555	62,926 9 0	92,727 13 7	2,751 0 8	1,58,405 7 3	50,389 13 7	1,08,015 9 8

PUNJAB.

District No. of Bank.	Treasury.	Number of Accounts. Balance of last year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Balance.	Amount deposited during the year.	Amount of Interest allowed.	Total.	Amount withdrawn during the year.	Balance.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
201	Delhi	11	15	7	19	4,064 6 6	6,742 3 3	190 3 1	10,996 12 10	4,616 2 3	6,380 10 7
202	Umballa	1	2	...	3	10 4 6	290 0 0	5 11 0	305 15 6	...	305 15 6
203	Simla	19	22	11	30	5,162 13 5	7,968 10 0	256 10 6	13,388 1 11	6,180 2 6	7,207 15 5
204	Umritsur	21	11	9	23	3,044 4 6	5,410 14 9	164 1 1	8,619 4 4	2,787 7 3	5,831 13 1
205	Mooltan	15	6	4	17	3,934 5 3	3,208 10 0	149 8 9	7,292 8 0	2,672 7 4	4,620 0 8
206	Peshawur	47	15	60	32	9,261 1 7	9,000 15 5	247 13 10	18,509 14 10	12,087 9 8	6,422 5 2
207	Lahore	87	43	30	100	17,072 3 4	18,247 12 2	704 11 3	36,024 10 9	11,838 0 6	24,186 10 3
208	Rawulpindee ...	8	19	6	21	2,740 4 4	6,238 0 0	144 5 5	9,122 9 9	2,457 12 11	6,664 12 10
209	Loodianah	...	6	...	6	...	1,733 0 0	6 15 7	1,739 15 7	...	1,739 15 7
210	Jullundur	6	5	2	9	1,509 6 0	1,927 0 0	79 3 0	3,515 9 0	729 6 10	2,786 2 2
211	Hoshyarpore ...	2	5	1	6	422 6 0	1,350 0 0	12 11 11	1,785 1 11	754 13 6	1,030 4 5
212	Sealkote	6	37	...	43	2,191 10 10	11,382 7 0	422 6 11	14,296 8 9	1,579 12 6	12,716 12 3
213	Jhelum	4	24	5	23	1,136 15 0	9,790 0 0	155 10 4	11,082 9 4	2,839 12 7	8,242 12 9
214	Dera Ismael Khan ...	4	3	3	4	1,175 8 9	1,743 4 0	37 15 4	2,956 12 1	1,357 13 4	1,598 14 9
215	Ferozepore ...	...	1	...	1	...	100 0 0	3 7 0	103 7 0	...	103 7 0
	TOTAL ...	231	244	138	337	52,025 10 0	85,132 12 7	2,581 7 0	1,39,739 13 7	49,901 5 2	89,838 8 5

OUDH.

251	Lucknow	48	48	26	70	12,007 13 5	20,497 10 6	523 2 11	33,028 10 10	10,820 14 2	22,207 12 8
252	Fyzabad	18	13	9	22	3,421 2 5	5,153 5 9	117 13 6	8,692 5 8	4,075 13 4	4,616 8 4
253	Sultanpore ...	14	8	5	17	3,806 0 8	6,643 12 9	94 13 8	10,544 11 1	4,340 7 6	6,204 3 7
254	Oonao	2	16	1	17	95 3 9	3,650 3 10	53 9 3	3,799 0 10	362 2 0	3,436 14 10
255	Barabanki	...	7	4	3	...	2,455 0 0	31 1 0	2,486 1 0	1,817 4 0	668 13 0
256	Hurdui	2	6	1	7	169 0 0	1,026 0 0	17 5 3	1,212 5 3	514 2 11	698 2 4
257	Kheree	3	9	2	10	985 0 0	2,862 0 0	85 7 1	3,932 7 1	1,116 15 6	2,815 7 7
258	Baraich	...	12	3	9	...	4,249 0 3	101 5 8	4,350 5 11	1,651 15 1	2,698 6 10
259	Gonda	...	11	1	10	...	5,762 0 11	113 12 6	5,875 13 5	1,219 3 0	4,656 10 5
260	Roy Bareilly ...	..	11	2	9	...	8,264 12 5	202 10 7	8,467 7 0	823 10 4	7,643 12 8
261	Pertabgurh ...	3	6	3	6	162 2 1	3,907 0 0	41 5 11	4,110 8 0	2,604 11 0	1,505 13 0
262	Seetapore	...	20	2	18	...	6,476 9 0	104 9 5	6,581 2 5	2,175 0 0	4,406 2 5
	TOTAL ...	90	167	59	198	20,646 6 4	70,947 7 5	1,487 0 9	93,080 14 6	31,522 2 10	61,558 11 8

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

301	Nagpore	76	44	...	120	22,564 12 4	23,993 0 0	1,054 11 6	47,612 7 10	14,159 11 9	33,452 12 1
302	Jubbulpore ...	29	28	16	41	7,546 0 6	11,245 3 1	319 8 6	19,110 12 1	7,628 11 4	11,482 0 9
303	Wurdah	5	4	3	6	1,061 6 9	1,953 0 0	76 7 3	3,090 14 0	981 8 4	2,109 5 8
304	Saugor	13	5	5	13	4,683 8 0	1,999 0 0	140 14 4	6,823 6 4	2,201 8 1	4,621 14 3
305	Balaghat*	25	9	11	23	5,573 14 6	3,283 10 1	223 1 4	9,080 9 11	3,549 2 8	5,531 7 3
	TOTAL ...	148	90	35	203	41,429 10 1	42,473 13 2	1,814 10 11	85,718 2 2	28,520 10 2	57,197 8 0

BRITISH BURMAH.

351	Akyab	7	...	2	5	466 9 2	155 0 0	14 1 3	635 10 5	161 15 9	473 10 8
352	Rangoon	25	43	9	59	2,152 3 10	9,691 4 0	161 10 8	12,305 2 6	5,597 12 4	6,707 6 2
353	Moulmein	3	7	2	8	142 8 6	745 0 0	12 10 7	900 3 1	294 14 9	605 4 4
354	Bassein	...	4	1	3	...	1,267 14 0	18 9 10	1,286 7 10	100 2 6	1,186 5 4
355	Henzada	96	9	29	76	6,880 0 10	3,154 0 0	298 11 4	10,332 12 2	3,151 8 10	7,181 3 4
356	Prome	2	6	2	6	105 1 3	619 0 0	10 4 4	734 5 7	290 0 0	444 5 7
357	Thayetmyo	...	1	...	1	...	110 0 0	0 5 0	110 5 0	...	110 5 0
358	Kyouk Phyoo ...	...	8	2	6	...	2,345 7 6	23 9 3	2,369 0 9	926 8 6	1,442 8 3
359	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
360	Tounghoo	8	58	9	57	638 10 0	13,553 0 0	202 9 2	14,394 3 2	928 1 0	13,466 2 2
361	Shoaygheen ...	...	12	1	11	...	3,932 0 0	29 10 7	3,961 10 7	1,183 2 0	2,778 8 7
362	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
363	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	141	148	57	232	10,685 1 7	35,572 9 6	772 2 0	47,029 13 1	12,634 1 8	34,395 11 5

BERARS.

401	Akola	42	28	9	61	5,556 13 5	9,165 0 0	276 4 0	14,998 1 5	3,610 9 0	11,387 8
402	Oomrawuttee ...	22	21	10	33	4,681 7 6	8,225 0 0	203 2 1	13,109 9 7	3,364 6 1	9,745 3
	TOTAL ...	64	49	19	94	10,238 4 11	17,390 0 0	479 6 1	28,107 11 0	6,974 15 1	21,122 11 11

* Opened in 1870-71, but brought to account in 1872-73.

INDIA.

District No. of Bank.	Treasury.	Number of Accounts. Balance of last year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.	Balance.	Amount deposited during the year.	Amount of Interest allowed.	Total.	Amount withdrawn during the year.	Balance.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
431	Port Blair ...	67	60	25	102	12,057 8 0	17,851 6 1	579 14 7	30,488 12 8	10,619 7 6	19,869 5 2
432	Mercara (Coorg) ...	19	15	...	34	4,084 15 0	3,792 5 11	199 7 2	8,076 12 1	559 0 0	7,517 12 1
433	Ajmere	11	24	9	26	1,855 11 6	7,746 3 8	126 15 2	9,728 14 4	3,759 7 0	5,969 7 4
	TOTAL ...	97	99	34	162	17,998 2 6	29,389 15 8	906 4 11	48,294 7 1	14,937 14 6	33,356 8 7

SUMMARY.

50	Bengal	1311	963	309	1965	2,02,512 7 8	3,38,438 3 10	9,632 10 7	5,50,583 6 1	1,90,839 3 2	3,59,744 2 11
18	North Western Provinces.	317	350	112	555	62,926 9 0	92,727 13 7	2,751 0 8	1,58,405 7 3	50,069 13 7	1,08,335 9 8
15	Punjab	231	244	138	337	52,025 10 0	85,132 12 7	2,581 7 0	1,39,739 13 7	49,901 5 2	89,838 8 5
12	Oudh	90	167	59	198	20,646 6 4	70,947 7 5	1,487 0 9	93,080 14 6	31,522 2 10	61,558 11 8
5	Central Provinces ...	148	90	35	203	41,429 10 1	42,473 13 2	1,814 10 11	85,718 2 2	28,520 10 2	57,197 8 0
13	British Burmah ...	141	148	57	232	10,685 1 7	35,572 9 6	772 2 0	47,029 13 1	12,634 1 8	34,395 11 5
2	Berars	64	49	19	94	10,238 4 11	17,390 0 0	479 6 1	28,107 11 0	6,974 15 1	21,132 11 11
3	India	97	99	34	162	17,998 2 6	29,389 15 8	906 4 11	48,294 7 1	14,937 14 6	33,356 8 7
113	TOTAL ...	2399	2110	763	3746	4,18,462 4 1	7,12,072 11 9	20,424 10 11	11,50,959 10 9	3,85,400 2 2	7,65,559 8 7

II.

WEEKLY PROGRESS OF DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS IN BENGAL, 1872-73.

BENGAL.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	42	3,306 12 1	17	2,430 3 0	1,98,874 4 8*
„ 11 ...	76	7,694 8 6	26	4,196 2 7	2,02,372 10 1*
„ 18 ...	103	11,662 12 7	33	4,599 15 4	2,09,435 6 9*
„ 25 ...	62	4,721 9 6	30	4,262 4 5	2,09,894 11 10
May 2 ...	66	6,948 0 0	24	3 345 3 9	2,13,497 8 1
„ 9 ...	101	8,525 15 1	35	5,488 2 7	2,16,536 3 6*
„ 16 ...	97	6,948 4 11	30	3,803 2 6	2,19,681 5 11
„ 23 ...	84	7,517 6 6	32	3,347 5 8	2,23,851 6 9
„ 30 ...	59	3,800 13 10	23	2,317 6 8	2,25,334 13 11
June 6 ...	70	4,213 7 6	16	1,769 11 6	2,27,778 9 11
„ 13 ...	79	5,445 8 0	18	1,781 12 3	2,31,442 5 8
„ 20 ...	70	3,883 13 0	20	2,234 4 2	2,33,091 14 6
„ 27 ...	61	4,547 13 3	23	2,690 6 0	2,34,949 5 9
July 4 ...	76	6,801 0 0	18	1,443 4 9	2,40,307 1 0
„ 11 ...	81	4,438 10 8	18	2,363 0 6	2,42,382 11 2
„ 18 ...	115	9,543 5 11	28	3,097 12 3	2,53,194 10 7a
„ 25 ...	103	4,927 6 6	39	3,210 2 9	2,54,911 14 4
Augt. 1 ...	75	6.357 6 6	21	3,187 12 9	2,58,081 8 1
„ 8 ...	95	6,291 9 2	30	3,764 8 10	2,60,604 2 8*
„ 15 ...	106	9,415 11 9	28	2,827 0 9	2,67,192 13 8
„ 22 ...	73	4,055 10 9	19	2,698 8 9	2,68,549 15 8
„ 29 ...	55	3,073 14 8	12	634 11 10	2,70,989 2 6
Sept. 5 ...	72	7,836 0 0	25	1,868 13 1	2,76,956 5 5
„ 12 ...	125	9,552 11 0	41	6,105 10 9	2,80,403 5 8
„ 19 ...	80	4,602 12 0	48	6,028 3 8	2,78,977 14 0
„ 26 ...	66	8,974 8 0	46	5,246 9 0	2,82,705 13 0
Oct. 3 ...	70	7,514 1 9	51	6,130 5 2	2,84,089 9 7
„ 24 ...	78	9,616 14 2	81	8,485 4 3	2,85,221 3 4*
„ 31 ...	38	2,925 12 0	26	3,748 1 1	2,84,398 14 3
Nov. 7 ...	56	5,963 2 0	35	3,288 2 1	2,87,073 13 6*
„ 14 ...	82	7,307 1 3	34	4,162 8 9	2,90,218 6 0
„ 21 ...	65	8,876 1 6	22	1,389 12 6	2,97,704 11 0
„ 28 ...	60	5,830 11 2	35	4,356 13 1	2,99,178 8 7*
Dec. 5 ...	74	7,352 2 10	32	4,353 3 11	3,02,177 7 6
„ 12 ...	86	5,398 2 6	34	4,292 8 3	3,03,283 1 9
„ 19 ...	73	7.826 2 5	27	3,663 1 7	3,07,506 2 7
„ 26 ...	36	2,659 0 0	28	5,342 8 1	3,04,822 10 6
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	50	6,513 4 0	19	1,442 14 6	3,09,893 0 0
„ 9 ...	65	3,982 9 6	26	5,661 6 0	3,08,214 3 6
„ 16 ...	73	5,478 1 9	36	6,813 1 9	3,06,879 3 6
„ 23 ...	90	7,085 3 8	30	4,239 5 3	3,09,725 1 11
„ 30 ...	81	7,918 5 6	39	5,316 0 11	3,12,327 6 6
Feb. 6 ...	63	6,189 2 6	19	2,451 9 8	3,16,064 14 4*
„ 13 ...	99	9,015 8 7	42	5,895 13 3	3,19,184 9 8
„ 20 ...	94	9,385 14 7	33	3,108 9 4	3,25,461 7 9*
„ 27 ...	102	9,778 3 2	34	3,891 13 6	3,31,347 13 5
Mar. 6 ...	112	9,622 11 9	33	2,951 14 9	3,38,018 4 10*
„ 13 ...	88	4,862 10 6	28	4,471 8 10	3,38,409 6 6
„ 20 ...	70	5,208 0 10	33	3,893 13 3	3,39,723 10 1
„ 27 ...	88	8,645 5 10	27	3,106 6 2	3,45,262 9 2*
Received since 28th March. *b*	101	10,529 7 7	36	4,953 10 11	3,50,838 5 10
TOTAL ...	3986	3,40,571 5 0	1540	1,92,092 8 11	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered & errors written back ...	...	46 11 6	...	37 4 0	
TOTAL ...	...	3,40,524 9 6	...	1,92,055 4 11	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report) ...	34	2,096 13 2	17	1,953 5 0	
TOTAL ...	3952	3,38,427 12 4	1523	1,90,101 15 11	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	... ...	...	728 8 2	
TOTAL ...	...	3,38,427 12 4	...	1,90,830 8 1*	
Deduct interest overpaid and not yet recovered ...	...	... ...	...	1 12 5	
TOTAL ...	...	3,38,427 12 4	...	1,90,828 11 8	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	9	161 0 0	12	4,766 14 0	58,289 15 10
„ 11 ...	51	3,288 1 1	8	906 15 0	60,671 0 10*
„ 18 ...	16	1,009 0 2	7	556 11 3	61,124 5 7*
„ 25 ...	9	511 0 0	4	486 5 1	61,148 0 6
May 2 ...	22	2,656 8 10	4	752 6 3	63,052 3 1
„ 9 ...	26	1,657 3 0	4	113 6 0	64,596 0 1
„ 16 ...	45	1,546 14 2	9	1,049 0 9	65,093 14 6*
„ 23 ...	5	315 0 0	5	334 5 9	65,074 8 9
„ 30 ...	14	908 0 0	7	1,266 11 6	64,715 13 3
June 6 ...	15	3,089 12 4	9	816 15 8	66,988 9 11
„ 13 ...	22	1,306 13 9	4	211 6 0	68,084 1 8
„ 20 ...	17	868 0 0	3	2,217 14 9	66,734 2 11
„ 27 ...	25	2,177 0 0	6	1,297 15 6	67,913 3 5
July 4 ...	38	715 0 0	4	860 0 0	67,768 3 5
„ 11 ...	35	1,505 8 0	6	972 6 0	68,301 5 5
„ 18 ...	22	2,671 0 0	1	200 0 0	72,273 15 7a
„ 25 ...	11	371 2 3	5	201 9 11	72,443 7 11
Aug. 1 ...	43	1,965 0 0	4	300 1 0	74,108 6 11
„ 8 ...	36	2,777 0 0	5	319 0 0	76,566 6 11
„ 15 ...	14	800 6 0	1	50 0 0	77,316 12 11
„ 22 ...	67	2,956 4 0	11	1,621 14 0	78,651 2 11
„ 29 ...	12	297 12 0	...	... ...	78,948 14 11
Sept. 5 ...	9	830 0 0	1	246 14 6	79,532 0 5
„ 12 ...	34	1,713 0 0	8	2,389 7 4	78,855 9 1
„ 19 ...	26	2,020 8 0	13	1,834 15 2	79,041 1 11
„ 26 ...	39	1,702 0 6	11	1,336 11 6	79,406 6 5
Oct. 3 ...	19	1,985 0 0	11	962 7 9	80,428 14 8
„ 24 ...	63	3,541 2 0	20	1,508 6 0	82,461 10 8
„ 31 ...	14	1,218 0 0	5	235 0 0	83,444 10 8
Nov. 7 ...	27	2,240 1 7	7	280 12 0	85,404 0 5
„ 14 ...	44	2,047 4 0	10	2,122 15 0	85,328 5 3
„ 21 ...	19	1,291 11 9	5	781 8 9	85,838 4 0
„ 28 ...	14	701 2 3	9	395 6 4	86,144 0 5
Dec. 5 ...	35	1,160 5 0	7	1,296 15 0	86,007 6 5
„ 12 ...	14	1,464 3 6	5	1,094 12 0	86,376 18 11
„ 19 ...	73	2,288 7 8	16	2,381 12 9	86,282 9 2
„ 26 ...	37	1,728 15 7	13	1,257 15 8	86,753 9 1
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	7	660 0 0	4	1,143 8 0	86,270 1 1
„ 9 ...	28	2,013 8 10	9	1,444 12 5	86,838 4 8
„ 16 ...	19	920 8 0	11	2,908 4 8	84,850 8 0
„ 23 ...	21	1,047 0 0	9	1,101 0 3	84,796 7 9
„ 30 ...	76	3.125 8 0	9	1,649 14 8	86,272 1 1
Feb. 6 ...	25	3,367 10 9	7	1,272 5 5	88,367 6 5
„ 13 ...	29	1,653 8 0	6	1,400 5 0	88,620 9 5
„ 20 ...	29	3,519 7 5	5	167 0 3	91,973 0 7
„ 27 ...	32	3,134 3 2	1	30 0 0	95,077 3 9
Mar. 6 ...	60	1,785 2 0	7	364 0 7	96,498 5 2
„ 13 ...	57	2,940 8 0	2	240 0 0	99,198 13 2
„ 20 ...	15	1,554 12 6	5	260 11 0	1,00,492 14 8
„ 27 ...	63	2,423 8 0	9	1,465 2 6	1,01,451 4 2
Received since 28th March. *b*	30	4,915 4 4	6	464 0 0	1,05,902 8 6
TOTAL ...	1512	92,845 11 11	350	51,338 14 11	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered ...	...	1 14 4	...	... ...	
TOTAL ...	...	92,843 13 7	...	51,338 14 11	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report).	7	116 0 0	4	1,587 0 0	
TOTAL ...	1505	92,727 13 7	346	49,751 14 11	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	... ...	...	317 14 8	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	1505	92,727 13 7	346	50,069 13 7	

61	AKOLA ...	...	42	28	9	61	5,556 13
62	OOMRAWUTTEE ...	...	22	21	10	33	4,681
	TOTAL ...		64	49	19	94	10,2

* Ope

PUNJAB.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	5	1,030 0 4	3	370 0 0	51,085 11 8*
„ 11 ...	15	2,254 10 0	7	1,255 9 3	52,084 12 5
„ 18 ...	17	1,680 14 5	5	718 11 8	53,046 15 2
„ 25 ...	16	2,455 5 0	6	482 5 11	55,019 14 3
May 2 ...	26	3,995 0 0	5	404 12 0	58,610 2 3
„ 9 ...	9	2,055 0 0	2	540 0 0	60,125 2 3
„ 16 ...	19	1,991 10 2	6	2,293 14 6	59,822 13 11
„ 23 ...	14	1,410 0 0	2	131 5 0	61,101 8 11
„ 30 ...	4	231 9 0	3	505 0 0	60,828 1 11
June 6 ...	17	1,885 8 0	5	410 1 0	62,303 8 11
„ 13 ...	7	1,285 0 0	8	578 1 6	63,010 7 5
„ 20 ...	17	1,053 0 0	5	982 5 6	63,081 1 11
„ 27 ...	10	1,447 0 0	4	372 8 0	64,155 9 11
July 4 ...	7	780 0 0	3	120 13 0	64,814 12 11
„ 11 ...	12	1,179 8 10	7	937 14 1	65,056 7 8
„ 18 ...	20	1,220 0 0	8	1,136 14 2	66,156 13 10a
„ 25 ...	19	2,512 5 0	7	793 8 9	67,875 10 1
Augt. 1 ...	12	1,635 11 11	1	210 4 0	69,301 2 0
„ 8 ...	8	578 0 0	3	569 0 0	69,310 2 0
„ 15 ...	17	1,207 0 6	4	959 2 6	69,558 0 0
„ 22 ...	12	561 0 0	6	553 12 0	69,565 4 0
„ 29 ...	10	629 0 0	4	504 15 0	69,689 5 0
Sept. 5 ...	8	1,131 6 3	6	815 6 0	70,005 5 3
„ 12 ...	12	2.179 0 0	4	540 0 0	71,644 5 3
„ 19 ...	25	2,226 10 0	2	195 0 0	73,675 15 3
„ 26 ...	6	675 0 0	1	60 0 0	74,290 15 3
Oct. 3 ...	15	1,599 0 0	4	820 0 0	75,069 15 3
„ 24 ...	39	5,823 11 0	9	1,839 8 1	79,054 2 2
„ 31 ...	7	741 0 0	7	1,250 0 0	78,545 2 2
Nov. 7 ...	7	778 3 0	7	1,140 13 9	78,182 7 5
„ 14 ...	12	755 0 0	10	2,235 8 0	76,701 15 5
„ 21 ...	18	1,790 9 6	6	665 8 0	77,827 0 11
„ 28 ...	8	526 0 0	5	566 13 1	77,786 3 10
Dec. 5 ...	16	1,787 5 0	6	1,093 2 0	78,480 6 10
„ 12 ...	7	1,047 3 0	4	1,259 6 0	78,268 3 10
„ 19 ...	22	5,775 11 4	13	1,641 4 7	82,402 10 7
„ 26 ...	4	505 10 1	4	479 8 0	82,428 2 7*
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	7	1,881 10 6	3	480 0 0	83,829 10 7*
„ 9 ...	2	375 0 0	...	... ...	84,204 10 7
„ 16 ...	8	1.254 8 0	12	3,565 5 0	81,893 13 7
„ 23 ...	10	1,481 9 3	4	1,152 15 6	82,222 7 4
„ 30 ...	15	1,106 3 3	7	1,228 8 0	82,099 6 7*
Feb. 6 ...	11	1,043 11 2	1	480 0 0	82,663 1 9
„ 13 ...	16	1,485 0 0	6	1,002 8 0	83,145 9 9
„ 20 ...	11	1,610 2 9	1	50 0 0	84,701 5 9*
„ 27 ...	16	653 0 0	33	7,885 0 9	77,469 5 0
Mar. 6 ...	13	1,437 7 0	4	1,012 3 7	77,894 8 5
„ 13 ...	11	1,666 8 0	9	1,977 4 4	77,583 12 1
„ 20 ...	32	6,991 14 0	2	115 10 0	84,460 0 1
„ 27 ...	25	2,437 6 0	5	355 11 0	86,541 11 1
Received since 28th March. *b*	17	2,398 14 9	7	1,390 0 4	87,550 9 6
TOTAL ...	693	86,241 7 0	286	50,127 13 10	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered ...	...	8 10 1	...	... ...	
TOTAL ...	...	86,232 12 11	...	50,127 13 10	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report)...	10	1,100 0 4	4	520 0 0	
TOTAL ...	683	85,132 12 7	282	49,607 13 10	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	... ...	...	294 12 10	
TOTAL ...	...	85,132 12 7	...	49,902 10 8	
Deduct interest overpaid & not yet recovered..	...	... ...	...	1 5 6	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	683	85,132 12 7	282	49,901 5 2	

OUDH.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	2	350 0 0	1	200 0 0	20,117 2 1
„ 11 ...	12	1,633 0 0	2	345 0 0	21,405 2 1
„ 18 ...	13	519 0 0	1	40 0 0	21,884 2 1
„ 25 ...	3	237 0 0	...	...	22,121 2 1
May 2 ...	10	2,440 0 3	3	346 2 0	24,215 0 4*
„ 9 ...	12	1,492 0 0	4	1,044 14 4	24,662 2 0
„ 16 ...	10	469 0 0	6	1,107 4 8	24,023 13 4
„ 23 ...	7	662 9 3	...	...	24,685 6 7
„ 30 ...	6	410 0 0	2	90 5 0	25,005 1 7
June 6 ...	13	2.694 0 5	6	459 3 6	27,239 14 6
„ 13 ...	11	2,336 0 0	2	565 0 0	29,010 14 6
„ 20 ...	13	1,438 3 0	1	67 2 9	30,381 14 9
„ 27 ...	12	637 4 6	1	103 13 3	30,915 6 0
July 4 ...	22	4,415 15 2	3	470 0 0	34,861 5 2
„ 11 ...	26	2,640 0 0	3	1,110 4 0	36,391 1 2
„ 18 ...	21	3,155 5 9	3	1,093 7 11	38,813 3 3a
„ 25 ...	17	1,146 14 4	3	693 10 4	39,266 7 3
Augt. 1 ...	9	1,046 12 8	3	399 0 0	39,914 3 11
„ 8 ...	14	833 4 0	1	100 5 0	40,647 2 11
„ 15 ...	24	1,653 0 0	5	2,403 6 0	39,896 12 11
„ 22 ...	22	2,354 10 6	3	1,189 1 0	41,062 3 11*
„ 29 ...	12	1,416 7 11	2	899 5 0	41,579 6 10
Sept. 5 ...	14	1,275 8 0	3	816 8 9	42,038 6 1
„ 12 ...	32	1,620 0 0	3	387 0 0	43,271 6 1
„ 19 ...	12	1,131 13 0	4	805 0 0	43,598 3 1
„ 26 ...	8	355 0 0	4	697 13 6	43,255 5 7
Oct. 3 ...	7	1.345 2 7	2	811 9 0	43,788 15 2
„ 24 ...	38	2,482 9 1	9	1,629 4 9	44,641 10 5*
„ 31 ...	11	1,583 3 1	5	285 0 0	45,939 13 6
Nov. 7 ...	5	920 8 6	4	586 3 2	46,274 2 10
„ 14 ...	25	3,198 15 11	4	1,056 0 0	48,417 2 9
„ 21 ...	6	150 0 0	5	1,149 0 0	47,418 2 9
„ 28 ...	10	4,082 6 11	2	119 0 0	51,381 9 4*
Dec. 5 ...	3	630 0 0	3	350 0 0	51,661 9 4
„ 12 ...	23	1.351 0 0	5	635 0 0	52,377 9 4
„ 19 ...	10	853 0 0	4	1,012 1 6	52,218 7 10
„ 26 ...	9	885 0 0	3	298 0 0	52,805 7 10
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	1	500 0 0	2	325 0 0	52,980 7 10
„ 9 ...	9	416 2 0	1	140 0 0	53,256 9 10
„ 16 ...	22	851 9 7	2	1,210 8 6	52,897 10 11
„ 23 ...	12	945 0 0	5	506 0 0	53,336 10 11
„ 30 ...	11	474 0 0	4	267 5 1	53,543 5 10
Feb. 6 ...	7	512 0 0	3	326 0 0	53,729 5 10
„ 13 ...	23	1,430 0 0	2	145 0 0	55,014 5 10
„ 20 ...	16	3,928 13 0	2	85 0 0	58,858 2 10
„ 27 ...	16	1,401 0 0	4	368 0 0	59,891 2 10
Mar. 6 ...	2	151 0 0	2	690 0 0	59,352 2 10
„ 13 ...	14	1,092 0 1	7	1,576 5 1	58,867 13 9*
„ 20 ...	12	1,274 0 0	7	1,588 9 6	58,553 4 3
„ 27 ...	9	1,614 0 0	3	635 0 0	59,532 4 3
Received since 28th March. *b*	16	1,034 0 0	3	319 0 0	60,247 4 3
TOTAL ...	674	71,467 3 6	162	31,546 9 7	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered ...	...	0 12 1	...	... ...	
TOTAL ...	...	71,466 7 5	...	31,546 9 7	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report)...	4	519 0 0	1	200 0 0	
TOTAL ...	670	70,947 7 5	161	31,346 9 7	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	... ...	...	175 9 3	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	670	70,947 7 5	161	31,522 2 10	

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	2	135 0 0	1	100 0 0	34,962 15 6
„ 11 ...	2	95 0 0	2	909 6 0	34,148 9 6
„ 18 ...	7	1,252 0 0	4	779 14 0	34,620 11 6
„ 25 ...	4	665 0 0	1	40 0 0	35,245 11 6
May 2 ...	7	1,155 0 0	3	540 15 0	35,859 12 6
„ 9 ...	8	1,283 0 0	2	756 1 6	36,386 11 0
„ 16 ...	5	365 0 0	1	15 0 0	36,736 11 0
„ 23 ...	9	724 0 0	5	543 8 9	36,917 2 3
„ 30 ...	1	200 0 0	2	1,000 0 0	36,117 2 3
June 6 ...	4	755 0 0	6	710 9 0	36,161 9 3
„ 13 ...	6	690 0 0	2	1,023 9 0	35,828 0 3
„ 20 ...	7	955 0 0	2	552 10 6	36,230 5 9
„ 27 ...	4	696 0 0	1	60 0 0	36,866 5 9
July 4 ...	4	400 0 0	2	155 0 0	37,111 5 9
„ 11 ...	6	1,585 0 0	1	2 0 0	38,694 5 9
„ 18 ...	4	425 0 0	5	313 15 8	39,698 2 2a
„ 25 ...	3	200 0 0	4	87 4 4	39,810 13 10
Augt. 1 ...	5	370 0 0	1	25 0 6	40,155 13 4
„ 8 ...	5	470 0 0	2	384 7 0	40,241 6 4
„ 15 ...	10	570 0 0	1	2 0 0	40,809 6 4
„ 22 ...	3	210 0 0	...	...	41,019 6 4
„ 29 ...	2	150 0 0	1	30 0 0	41,139 6 4
Sept. 5 ...	6	1,892 0 0	1	50 0 0	42,981 6 4
„ 12 ...	4	219 0 0	1	2 0 0	43,198 6 4
„ 19 ...	4	255 0 0	1	12 8 0	43,440 14 4
„ 26 ...	5	195 0 0	1	500 0 0	43,135 14 4
Oct. 3 ...	5	3,122 7 1	1	270 0 0	45,988 5 5
„ 24 ...	26	7,587 13 0	8	1,239 12 0	52,336 6 5
„ 31 ...	161	15,575 8 3	94	10,192 11 9	57,719 2 11
Nov. 7 ...	3	325 0 0	4	217 0 0	57,827 2 11
„ 14 ...	4	410 0 0	6	1,131 2 0	57,106 0 11
„ 21 ...	3	280 0 0	2	280 0 0	57,106 0 11
„ 28 ...	2	225 0 0	4	1,568 3 6	55,762 13 5
Dec. 5 ...	7	758 4 0	1	490 0 0	56,031 1 5
„ 12 ...	2	519 0 0	2	800 0 0	55,750 1 5
„ 19 ...	8	311 0 0	5	563 7 6	55,497 9 11
„ 26 ...	7	344 15 0	2	151 3 0	55,691 5 11
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	...	...	...	...	55,691 5 11
„ 9 ...	...	...	...	...	55,691 5 11
„ 16 ...	16	896 8 0	3	512 4 6	56,075 9 5
„ 23 ...	5	380 0 0	3	491 15 0	55,963 10 5
„ 30 ...	5	552 4 0	3	668 4 0	55,847 10 5
Feb. 6 ...	10	1,174 0 0	1	300 0 0	56,721 10 5
„ 13 ...	9	350 0 0	10	4,950 0 0	52,121 10 5
„ 20 ...	7	1,400 0 0	...	...	53,521 10 5
„ 27 ...	8	824 0 0	3	650 0 0	53,695 10 5
Mar. 6 ...	4	220 0 0	...	...	53,915 10 5
„ 13 ...	14	624 0 0	4	768 5 0	53,771 5 5
„ 20 ...	7	907 0 0	2	100 0 0	54,578 5 5
„ 27 ...	...	...	3	942 0 0	53,636 5 5
Received since 28th March. *b*	8	2,146 0 0	3	575 0 0	55,207 5 5
TOTAL ...	448	54,843 11 4	217	35,457 1 6	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report) ...	2	135 0 0	2	100 0 0	
TOTAL ...	446	54,708 11 4	215	35,357 1 6	
Deduct deposits & withdrawals of the Balaghat bank for the years 1870-71 & 1871-72 shown in the accounts of 1872-73 ...	110	12,234 14 2	61	6,936 9 7	
TOTAL ...	336	42,473 13 2	154	28,420 7 11	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	...	...	100 8 6	
TOTAL ...	336	42,473 13 2	154	28,521 0 5	
Deduct interest overpaid and not yet recovered ...	...	...	...	0 6 3	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	336	42,473 13 2	154	28,520 10 2	

BRITISH BURMAH.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	2	135 0 0	3	410 0 0	9,510 14 11
„ 11 ...	4	133 9 0	2	20 0 0	9,624 7 11
„ 18 ...	24	858 0 0	1	5 0 0	10,477 7 11
„ 25 ...	4	100 0 0	...	...	10,577 7 11
May 2 ...	5	570 0 0	1	65 0 0	11,082 7 11
„ 9 ...	10	1,599 0 0	1	45 11 0	12,635 12 11
„ 16 ...	5	116 0 0	2	40 0 0	12,711 12 11
„ 23 ...	20	771 0 0	4	52 9 3	13,430 3 8
„ 30 ...	20	1,512 0 0	6	186 0 0	14,756 3 8
June 6 ...	...	...	...	...	14,756 3 8
„ 13 ...	8	876 0 0	1	45 0 0	15,587 3 8
„ 20 ...	14	2,085 0 0	1	20 0 0	17,652 3 8
„ 27 ...	6	825 0 0	4	349 11 4	18,127 8 8
July 4 ...	...	...	...	...	18,127 8 8
„ 11 ...	11	739 0 0	1	42 6 0	18,824 2 8
„ 18 ...	13	719 0 0	5	1,247 7 6	18,503 1 8
„ 25 ...	15	510 0 0	4	166 12 0	18,846 5 8
Augt. 1 ...	9	216 0 0	2	211 9 9	18,850 12 8
„ 8 ...	7	581 0 0	2	413 14 0	19,017 14 8
„ 15 ...	...	...	...	...	19,017 14 8
„ 22 ...	17	1,773 0 0	4	295 9 0	20,495 5 1
„ 29 ...	...	...	...	4 0 0	20,491 5 1
Sept. 5 ...	12	418 0 0	5	409 6 6	20,499 14 7
„ 12 ...	9	857 0 0	...	...	21,356 14 7
„ 19 ...	10	375 0 0	3	296 0 0	21,435 14 7
„ 26 ...	...	...	...	...	21,435 14 7
Oct. 3 ...	22	630 0 0	4	638 0 0	21,427 14 7
„ 24 ...	22	1,636 6 0	6	651 7 10	22,412 12 9
„ 31 ...	2	20 0 0	3	252 7 6	22,180 5 3
Nov. 7 ...	...	...	...	...	22,180 5 3
„ 14 ...	16	945 0 0	4	450 0 0	22,675 5 3
„ 21 ...	3	79 0 0	3	215 0 0	22,539 5 3
„ 28 ...	18	2,317 7 6	5	350 7 6	24,506 5 3
Dec. 5 ...	2	240 0 0	2	85 0 0	24,661 5 3
„ 12 ...	11	623 0 0	...	...	25,284 5 3
„ 19 ...	11	548 0 0	3	54 0 0	25,778 5 3
„ 26 ...	3	175 0 0	1	490 0 0	25,463 5 3
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	14	652 0 0	7	856 0 0	25,259 5 3
„ 9 ...	14	985 2 8	1	60 0 0	26,184 7 11
„ 16 ...	...	...	1	50 0 0	26,134 7 11
„ 23 ...	6	239 0 6	1	20 0 0	26,353 7 11
„ 30 ...	20	1,300 0 0	4	330 0 0	27,323 7 11
Feb. 6 ...	7	345 0 0	4	265 0 3	27,403 7 8
„ 13 ...	3	133 4 0	4	409 0 0	27,127 11 8
„ 20 ...	16	2,706 8 0	2	75 0 0	29,759 3 16
„ 27 ...	16	821 0 0	1	100 0 0	30,480 3 8
Mar. 6 ...	21	937 0 0	2	70 0 0	31,347 3 8
„ 13 ...	15	797 0 0	2	94 0 0	32,050 3 8
„ 20 ...	17	476 0 0	2	284 0 0	32,242 3 8
„ 27 ...	9	1,885 0 0	9	1,502 3 11	32,624 15 9
Received since 28th March. *b*	28	2,530 0 0	21	1,441 10 11	33,713 4 10
TOTAL ...	521	36,789 5 8	144	13,069 6 3	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered and errors written back ...	...	90 3 2	...	90 0 0	
TOTAL ...	521	36,699 2 6	144	12,979 6 3	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report) ...	30	1,126 9 0	6	435 0 0	
TOTAL ...	491	35,572 9 6	138	12,544 6 3	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	...	...	90 15 8	
TOTAL ...	491	35,572 9 6	138	12,635 5 11	
Deduct interest overpaid and not yet recovered ...	...	...	...	1 4 3	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	491	35,572 9 6	138	12,634 1 8	

BERARS.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	...	...	1	190 0 0	10,028 15 8
„ 11 ...	...	...	...	...	10,028 15 8
„ 18 ...	10	602 8 0	5	1,186 11 6	9,444 12 2
„ 25 ...	...	...	1	69 0 0	9,375 12 2
May 2 ...	...	...	...	...	9,375 12 2
„ 9 ...	4	550 0 0	1	20 0 0	9,905 12 2
„ 16 ...	2	100 0 0	...	...	10,005 12 2
„ 23 ...	3	501 0 0	2	440 0 0	10,066 12 2
„ 30 ...	7	630 0 0	...	...	10,696 12 2
June 6 ...	1	75 0 0	1	103 3 3	10,668 8 11
„ 13 ...	2	90 0 0	...	...	10,758 8 11
„ 20 ...	6	120 0 0	1	150 0 0	10,728 8 11
„ 27 ...	3	32 0 1	...	...	10,760 9 0
July 4 ...	4	665 0 0	2	391 15 0	11,033 10 0
„ 11 ...	...	...	1	75 0 0	10,958 10 0
„ 18 ...	14	502 0 0	1	15 0 0	11,654 15 2a
„ 25 ...	1	10 0 0	...	...	11,664 15 2
Augt. 1 ...	...	...	...	...	11,664 15 2
„ 8 ...	6	179 0 0	1	15 0 0	11,828 15 2
„ 15 ...	10	311 0 0	...	...	12,139 15 2
„ 22 ...	4	374 0 0	...	...	12,513 15 2
„ 29 ...	4	234 0 0	1	600 14 6	12,147 0 8
Sept. 5 ...	2	53 0 0	...	...	12,200 0 8
„ 12 ...	4	578 0 0	2	315 0 7	12,463 0 1
„ 19 ...	4	150 0 0	1	75 0 0	12,538 0 1
„ 26 ...	6	158 0 0	1	15 2 8	12,680 13 5
Oct. 3 ...	8	1,247 0 0	...	...	13,927 13 5
„ 24 ...	12	240 0 0	1	70 0 0	14,097 13 5
„ 31 ...	6	1,183 0 0	2	92 0 0	15,188 13 5
Nov. 7 ...	5	202 0 0	4	291 0 0	15,099 13 5
„ 14 ...	...	...	2	1,000 0 0	14,099 13 5
„ 21 ...	8	732 0 0	1	150 0 0	14,681 13 5
„ 28 ...	2	30 0 0	1	7 0 0	14,704 13 5
Dec. 5 ...	1	30 0 0	2	250 0 0	14,484 13 5
„ 12 ...	5	630 0 0	...	...	15,114 13 5
„ 19 ...	3	200 0 0	1	225 0 0	15,089 13 5
„ 26 ...	5	55 0 0	1	25 0 0	15,119 13 5
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	4	610 0 0	2	613 3 9	15,116 9 8
„ 9 ...	...	...	...	...	15,116 9 8
„ 16 ...	11	565 12 9	2	35 7 3	15,646 15 2
„ 23 ...	2	210 0 0	1	15 0 0	15,841 15 2
„ 30 ...	5	635 0 0	...	...	16,476 15 2
Feb. 6 ...	3	265 0 0	1	25 0 0	16,716 15 2
„ 13 ...	16	1,083 0 0	2	615 0 0	17,184 15 2
„ 20 ...	10	270 0 0	1	30 0 0	17,424 15 2
„ 27 ...	...	...	...	...	17,424 15 2
Mar. 6 ...	8	1,935 0 0	...	...	19,359 15 2
„ 13 ...	10	492 0 0	...	...	19,851 15 2
„ 20 ...	3	115 11 3	1	20 0 0	19,947 10 5
„ 27 ...	6	390 0 0	...	...	20,337 10 5
Received since 28th March. *b*	5	355 0 0	...	...	20,692 10 5
TOTAL ...	235	17,390 0 1	47	7,125 10 6	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered ...	...	0 0 1	...	...	
TOTAL ...	235	17,390 0 0	47	7,125 10 6	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report) ...	...	...	1	190 0 0	
TOTAL ...	235	17,390 0 0	46	6,935 10 6	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	...	...	39 4 7	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	235	17,390 0 0	46	6,974 15 1	

INDIA.

Date.	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4 ...	...	...	...	...	17,521 1 8
„ 11 ...	...	...	...	...	17,521 1 8
„ 18 ...	3	135 0 0	1	300 0 0	17,356 1 8
„ 25 ...	18	592 14 6	7	978 2 1	16,970 14 1
May 2 ...	...	...	...	...	16,970 14 1
„ 9 ...	2	113 8 0	...	...	17,084 6 1
„ 16 ...	2	240 0 0	...	...	17,324 6 1
„ 23 ...	16	1,700 0 0	2	92 4 0	19,022 2 1
„ 30 ...	...	...	...	...	19,022 2 1
June 6 ...	2	350 0 0	...	...	19,372 2 1
„ 13 ...	6	300 0 8	...	...	19,672 2 9
„ 20 ...	38	2,881 5 0	6	300 12 6	22,252 11 3
„ 27 ...	2	55 0 0	2	74 6 0	22,233 5 3
July 4 ...	2	435 0 0	...	...	22,668 5 3
„ 11 ...	4	322 14 4	...	...	22,991 3 7
„ 18 ...	28	2,016 8 6	5	1,160 11 0	24,245 7 1
„ 25 ...	5	162 0 0	...	...	24,407 7 1
Augt. 1 ...	...	...	1	252 8 0	24,154 15 1
„ 8 ...	3	355 0 0	...	...	24,509 15 1
„ 15 ...	2	95 0 0	1	250 0 0	24,354 15 1
„ 22 ...	22	1,867 5 8	4	844 11 3	25,377 9 6
„ 29 ...	3	619 8 8	2	514 11 0	25,482 7 2
Sept. 5 ...	1	20 0 0	...	...	25,502 7 2
„ 12 ...	5	90 0 0	...	...	25,592 7 2
„ 19 ...	...	...	...	...	25,592 7 2
„ 26 ...	16	1,243 0 0	1	5 4 6	26,830 2 8
Oct. 3 ...	2	35 0 0	4	230 0 0	26,635 2 8
„ 24 ...	29	1,559 3 4	6	1,045 7 9	27,148 14 3
„ 31 ...	...	...	5	621 9 0	26,527 5 3
Nov. 7 ...	1	150 0 0	2	105 0 0	26,572 5 3
„ 14 ...	3	172 9 3	...	...	26,744 14 6
„ 21 ...	14	1,885 0 0	6	591 9 0	28,038 5 6
„ 28 ...	...	...	...	...	28,038 5 6
Dec. 5 ...	...	...	...	...	28,038 5 6
„ 12 ...	2	330 0 0	...	...	28,368 5 6
„ 19 ...	7	318 0 0	3	906 0 0	27,780 5 6
„ 26 ...	2	110 0 0	1	400 0 0	27,490 5 6
1873.					
Jan. 2 ...	1	100 0 0	...	...	27,590 5 6
„ 9 ...	...	...	...	...	27,590 5 6
„ 16 ...	5	1,349 2 10	2	140 0 0	28,799 8 4
„ 23 ...	23	1,920 13 9	4	544 3 3	30,175 4 10
„ 30 ...	...	...	1	500 0 0	29,675 4 10
Feb. 6 ...	1	97 8 0	1	180 0 0	29,642 12 10
„ 13 ...	2	530 0 0	1	20 0 0	30,152 12 10
„ 20 ...	19	1,649 0 0	5	1,559 15 10	30,241 12 0
„ 27 ...	2	700 0 0	...	...	30,941 12 0
Mar. 6 ...	1	316 10 10	...	...	31,258 7 1
„ 13 ...	...	...	1	40 0 0	31,218 7 1
„ 20 ...	2	256 7 8	...	...	31,474 15 0
„ 27 ...	3	225 0 0	...	...	31,699 15 0
Received since 28th March. *b*	35	4,111 0 0	12	3,232 3 6	32,578 11 6
TOTAL ...	331	29,499 9 0	86	14,839 6 8	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered ...	...	1 0 10	...	...	
TOTAL ...	334	29,498 8 2	86	14,839 6 8	
Deduct transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report) ...	3	108 8 6	1	30 0 0	
TOTAL ...	331	29,389 15 8	85	14,809 6 8	
Add interest paid on closed accounts ...	...	...	...	128 12 1	
TOTAL ...	331	29,389 15 8	85	14,938 2 9	
Deduct interest overpaid and not yet recovered ...	...	...	...	0 4 3	
TOTAL AS PER ABSTRACT OF DEPOSITORS' LEDGERS ...	331	29,389 15 8	85	14,937 14 6	

a Difference on account of addition of interest for 1871-72.
b These transactions though take place in the District Savings Banks in March, do not appear in the Head Office Books until April.
c Difference on account of recoveries of overpaid interest.

Summary showing Weekly Progress of all the District Savings Banks.

Date	DEPOSITS. No.	DEPOSITS. Amount.	WITHDRAWALS. No.	WITHDRAWALS. Amount.	Balance.
1872.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April 4	62	5,117 12 5	38	8,167 1 0	4,00,391 2 0*
„ 11	160	15,088 12 7	47	7,633 0 10	4,07,856 12 2*
„ 18	193	17,719 3 2	57	8,186 15 9	4,17,388 14 10*
„ 25	116	9,282 13 0	49	6,318 1 6	4,20,353 10 4
May 2	136	17,764 9 1	40	5,454 7 0	4,32,663 12 5
„ 9	172	17,275 10 1	49	8,008 3 5	4,41,932 2 0*
„ 16	185	11,776 13 3	54	8,308 6 5	4,45,400 9 10*
„ 23	158	13,689 15 9	52	4,941 6 5	4,54,149 3 2
„ 30	111	7,692 6 10	43	5,365 7 2	4,56,476 2 10
June 6	122	13,062 12 3	43	4,269 11 11	4,65,269 3 2
„ 13	141	12,329 6 5	35	4,204 12 9	4,73,393 12 10
„ 20	182	13,284 5 0	39	6,525 2 2	4,80,152 15 8
„ 27	123	10,717 1 10	41	4,918 12 1	4,85,921 5 5
July 4	153	14,211 15 2	32	3,441 0 9	4,96,692 3 10
„ 11	175	21,361 0 7	37	5,502 14 7	5,12,553 5 10
„ 18	237	20,252 4 2	56	8,265 4 6	5,24,540 5 6a
„ 25	174	9,839 12 1	62	5,153 0 1	5,29,227 1 6
August 1	153	11,590 15 1	33	4,586 4 0	5,36,231 12 7
„ 8	174	12,064 13 2	44	5,566 2 10	5,42,726 1 2*
„ 15	183	14,052 2 3	40	6,491 9 3	5,50,286 10 3
„ 22	220	14,151 14 11	47	7,203 8 0	5,57,234 14 7*
„ 29	98	6,120 11 3	22	3,188 9 4	5,60,467 0 6
September 5	124	13,455 14 3	41	4,207 0 10	5,69,715 13 11
„ 12	225	16,808 11 0	59	9,739 2 8	5,76,785 6 3
„ 19	161	10,761 11 0	72	9,246 10 10	5,78,300 6 5
„ 26	146	13,302 8 0	65	7,861 9 2	5,83,741 5 3
October 3	148	17,477 11 5	77	9,862 5 11	5,91,356 10 9
„ 24	307	32,487 10 7	110	16,469 2 8	6,07,374 9 5*
„ 31	239	23,246 7 4	147	16,676 13 4	6,13,944 3 5
November 7	104	10,578 15 1	63	5,908 15 0	6,18,614 2 10*
„ 14	186	14,835 14 5	70	12,158 1 9	6,21,291 15 6
„ 21	136	15,084 6 9	50	5,222 6 3	6,31,153 12 3*
„ 28	114	13,712 11 10	61	7,363 11 6	6,37,502 11 9*
December 5	138	11,958 0 10	53	7,918 4 11	6,41,542 7 8
„ 12	150	11,362 9 0	50	8,081 10 3	6,44,823 6 5
„ 19	207	18,120 5 5	72	10,386 11 11	6,52,556 0 3*
„ 26	103	6,463 8 8	53	8,444 2 9	6,50,574 12 1*
January 2	84	10,916 14 6	37	4,860 10 3	6,56,630 13 10*
„ 9	118	7,772 7 0	37	7,306 2 5	6,57,096 9 7*
„ 16	154	11,316 2 11	69	15,234 15 8	6,53,177 12 10
„ 23	169	13,308 11 2	57	8,070 7 3	6,58,415 1 9*
„ 30	213	15,111 4 9	67	9,960 0 8	6,63,565 9 10*
February 6	127	12,994 0 5	37	5,249 15 4	6,71,309 9 11*
„ 13	197	15,680 4 7	73	14,437 10 3	6,72,552 4 3
„ 20	202	24,469 13 9	49	5,075 9 5	6,91,941 10 8*
„ 27	192	17,311 6 4	76	12,924 14 3	6,96,328 2 9
March 6	221	16,404 15 7	48	5,088 2 11	7,07,644 9 10*
„ 13	209	12,474 10 7	53	9,167 7 3	7,10,951 13 1*
„ 20	158	16,783 14 3	52	6,262 11 9	7,21,472 15 7
„ 27	203	17,620 3 10	56	8,006 7 7	7,31,086 11 3*
Received since 28th March. *b*	240	28,019 10 8	88	12,375 9 8	7,46,730 12 3
TOTAL	8403	7,38,601 12 3	2832	3,95,597 8 2	
Deduct overpaid interest recovered and errors written back	...	149 4 1	...	127 4 0	
TOTAL	8403	7,38,452 8 2	2832	3,95,470 4 2	
Add first transactions of 1871-72 included in the accounts of 1872-73 (*see* last report)	90	5,201 15 0	36	5,015 5 0	
TOTAL	8313	7,33,250 9 2	2796	3,90,454 15 2	
Add interest paid on closed accounts	...	..	...	1,876 5 9	
TOTAL	8313	7,33,250 9 2	2796	3,92,331 4 11	
Add not principal and interest overpaid and not yet recovered as per details below	...	...	..	5 0 8†	
TOTAL	8313	7,33,250 9 2	2796	3,92,326 4 3	
Add difference arising from consolidation of accounts	...	10 7 6	...	10 7 6	
TOTAL	8313	7,33,261 0 8	2796	3,92,336 11 9	
Add deposits and withdrawals of the Balaghat Bank for 1870-71 and 1871-72 shewn in the accounts of 1872-73	110	12,234 14 2	61	6,936 9 7	
TOTAL	8203	7,21,026 2 6	2735	3,85,400 2 2	
Add interest for 1871-72 added in a lump sum on the 11th July 1872	...	8,953 6 9	...	...	
Deposits and withdrawals as per summary of abstracts of depositors' ledgers for 1872-73	8203	7,12,072 11 9	2735	3,85,400 2 2	

a Difference on account of addition of interest for 1871-72.
b These transactions take place in March, but they do not appear in the Head Office Books until April following.
* Difference on account of recoveries of overpaid interest.

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BENGAL ...	Purneah	...	0 0 3	
	Julpigoree	...	0 0 4	
	Maldah	...	0 0 1	
	Sylhet	...	1 9 0	
	Rajshahye	...	0 2 9	
				1 12 5
PUNJAB ...	Simla	...	1 4 11	
	Jhelu	...	0 0 7	
				1 5 6
Carried over ...				3 1 11

			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Brought over	...		3 1 11
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	Balaghat	...	0 6 3	
				0 6 3
BRITISH BURMAH ...	Kyouk Phyoo	...	0 13 6	
	Moulmein	...	0 6 9	
				1 4
INDIA ...	Ajmere	...	0 4 3	
				0 4 3
				4 9

III.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS IN DISTRICT SAVINGS BANKS, 1872-73.

PROVINCE	Class I. Professional. A having fixed incomes.	Class I. Professional. B having variable incomes.	Class II. Domestic.	Class III. Commercial.	Class IV. Agricultural.	Class V. Industrial.	Class VI. Indefinite or Non-productive.	Total.
BENGAL	1,085	207	250	44	32	32	315	1,965
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	284	19	158	9	15	5	65	555
PUNJAB	199	14	72	2	1	4	45	337
OUDH	134	11	29	1	1	2	20	198
CENTRAL PROVINCES	87	17	15	13	7	2	62	203
BRITISH BURMAH	84	79	50	5	...	6	8	232
BERARS	56	2	4	1	...	1	30	94
INDIA	36	8	35	43	16	8	16	162
TOTAL ...	1,965	357	613	118	72	60	561	3,746

IV.

AVERAGES.

	Maximum. Rs. A. P.	Minimum. Rs. A. P.	Average. Rs. A. P.
Amount deposited in each Bank during the year	23,993 0 0	100 0 0	6,473 6 2·59
Balance in each Bank on 31st March 1873	33,452 12 1	103 7 0	6,959 10 1·37
Amount of interest passed to each Bank	1,054 11 6	0 5 0	185 10 10·33
Amount of each deposit	2,943 13 0	1 0 0	224 11 2·25
Balance of each deposit	2,962 3 4	0 0 1	204 5 10·50
Amount of interest passed to each depositor	72 2 2	0 0 1	5 2 0·50
Number of depositors in each Bank	156	1	34·05

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Price-current of Food-grains in the several Districts of Bengal for the week ending the 24th January 1874.

Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD OF WEIGHT AS DEFINED IN ACT XXXI OF 1871.																		AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Surghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Moodwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
																												Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Western Districts.																																				
Burdwan	12·06	11·59	10·67	...	...	20·41	11·83*a*	11·83	18·09	13·22	13·45	20·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah	11·36	11·59	13·45	14·84	14·84	17·40	11·59*b*	11·59	16·70	12·76	13·69	18·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom	9·28	9·28	11·59	11·13	11·13	...	10·21	10·21	16·70	11·48	12·99	22·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore	9·86 to 10·56	9·28 to 10·56	9·74	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	20·41	16·70	17·16	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly	11·13	11·13	11·59	...	...	...	8·35*c* to 9·28	8·35 to 9·28	11·13	10·21 to 11·13	10·44 to 11·36	16·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	11·13	10·67	12·99	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	14·84	12·52	12·06	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																																				
Calcutta	10·91	10·67	...	17·16	18·09	...	8·81	8·81	...	11·59	11·59	...	13·45	13·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	11·59	...	...	18·55	8·24*d*	7·78	7·43	12·35 to 14·08	10·21 to 14·08	16·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	11·42	11·88	12·38	20·41	21·22	29·69	10·21	10·62	14·84	10·62	11·42	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	9·28	10·56	11·42	...	...	...	12·87*f*	12·99	16·47	14·84	15·77	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	12·06	11·13	13·91	...	...	...	8·81	8·35	12·99	11·59	11·13	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinagepore	10·21	10·21	11·13	9·86	9·86	20·87	11·13	11·13	21·34	12·29	12·29	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	11·13	10·67	12·99	18·55	18·55	32·47	10·21	10·21	20·41	10·67	10·67	21·34	...	...	...	13·91	13·91	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubnah	10·44	9·74	13·91	...	...	...	10·44	10·44	19·13	11·13	11·13	22·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	8·35	10·21	13·91	...	...	...	8·24	8·24	15·13	10·96	10·96	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh	11·13	11·13	11·13	...	...	...	7·66	7·66	18·55	12·52	12·52	34·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	13·22	13·22	12·99	...	...	...	7·43	7·43	11·13	13·22	13·91	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling*	5·57	4·64	5·57	5·57	5·57	9·28	7·43*g*	7·43	8·35	8·35	8·81	12·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	8·35	8·35	...	...	...	...	11·13	10·21	...	13·91	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																																				
Assam	10·21	9·86	11·13	20·41	...	37·11	12·99*h*	12·06	19·48	15·77*h*	15·77	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cherrapoonjee ...	...	11·13	18·55	...	...	...	8·35	7·43	9·28	14·37	12·99	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachargunge* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·99	14·37	14·84	15·30	16·23	26·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cossyah	9·28	9·28	11·13	...	...	...	16·23	12·99	20·41	18·55*i*	16·23	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet*	8·35	8·35	10·21	8·35	8·35	...	16·23	14·61	28·30	19·48	18·67	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar*	8·24	7·43	8·47	...	...	...	12·35	12·35	14·84	16·47	15·59	24·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong* ...	8·35	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	12·99	12·99	15·77	16·70	16·70	24·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	16·70	15·77	17·63	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah* ...	9·86	9·86	9·86	...	...	...	12·06*j*	12·06	18·55	16·70 to 18·55	16·70 to 18·55	30·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khasyrong Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·42	12·35	14·84	14·84	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea Tipperah* ...	7·66	...	10·44	...	...	...	11·30	11·30	22·62	17·16	18·55	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																																				
Patna (k)	15·07	15·30	22·27	16·70	18·55	28·99	11·13	11·13	...	12·06	12·06	19·48	15·77	17·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gya	10·67	10·21	12·06	13·45	15·77	33·40	7·66*l*	8·35	10·67	9·74	9·28	17·16	12·99*e*	13·91	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shahabad	13·45	13·45	13·91	18·55	18·55	27·83	11·13*m*	11·36	11·13	12·29	12·06	17·63	15·77*e*	15·77	24·12	15·30	15·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun	10·67	10·21	12·99	12·52	13·45	23·20	8·35*n*	8·81	19·48	9·28	9·74	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chumparun	12·52	12·52	12·52	16·23	16·70	25·97	7·66*o*	7·89	13·91	11·36	11·59	20·41	14·84	14·84	29·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mozufferpur ...	10·91	11·13	12·99	...	16·70	25·97	8·35	8·35	12·06	9·74	10·21	25·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhungah ...	12·41	12·41	15·30	19·48	18·15	33·81	8·58	8·58	12·41	10·50	10·50	17·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monghyr	11·71	12·29	12·87	18·72	18·72	21·05	10·56	10·56	16·18	11·71	11·71	21·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	10·21	10·21	15·77	...	...	37·11	9·28	9·57	23·20	10·21	10·21	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purneah	10·21	10·21	12·99	13·91*e*	13·91	29·69 to 31·54	10·21*p*	10·21	14·84	12·52	12·52	22·27	17·40*e* to 18·55	20·41 to 23·20	...	18·55	18·55	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																																				
Cuttack*	12·18	12·18	14·61	...	...	...	15·83	15·83	24·35	20·70	20·70	31·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10·96	10·96	13·40	...	...	...	17·05	17·05	24·35	20·70	20·70	29·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree	8·35	8·35	11·13	...	...	...	14·84	14·84	14·84	22·27	22·27	25·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore.																																				
Lohardugga ...	9·74	10·21	11·59	14·84	...	21·34	7·43	7·43	10·21	12·29	12·06	15·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	10·44	9·74	10·21	14·61	12·99	18·55	12·29	12·06	17·63	13·91	15·77	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom	12·99	12·99	14·84	18·55	18·55	20·41	14·81	15·77	22·27	18·55	20·41	27·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamow	9·74	10·21	11·13	...	...	22·27	13·91	13·91	24·12	14·84	14·84	25·05	...	...	...	29·69*e*	29·69	37·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tributary and Adjacent Hills.																																				
Kolehan*	12·06	9·28	18·55	...	...	...	10·21	10·67	13·91	11·13	11·59	20·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhalbhoom	7·43	12·06	12·06	...	...	...	12·06	11·13	12·06	19·48	14·84	18·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seraikella	9·28	9·28	9·28	...	...	...	9·28	9·28	12·06	12·99	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kharsawan	14·84	14·84	14·84	...	...	...	10·28	10·28	11·13	14·84	14·84	19·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porahat	...	...	12·06	...	...	14·84	7·43	7·43	11·13	9·28	11·13	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sirguja	6·50	6·50	9·28	9·28	9·28	9·28	5·57	5·57	6·50	10·21	10·21	12·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jushpoor Hills* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·89	7·43	12·99	8·81	9·74	14·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Prices for week ending 17th January 1874. *a.* In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 10·21 to 12·99 sers, and of common rice from 12·06 to 13·91 sers per rupee. *b.* New crop of nearest sort of rice in the sudder at 14·08 sers per rupee. *c.* In the interior. *d.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11·13 to 16·70 sers, and of common rice from 9·28 to 12·52 sers per rupee. *e.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7·43 to 10·44, and of common rice from 10·67 to 13·06 sers per rupee. *f.* The price of common rice at the outlying grain marts is from 16·70 to 20·41 sers per rupee. *g.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6·50 to 12·06 sers, and of common rice from 10·21 to 15·77 sers per rupee. *h.* In the interior of the sudder sub-division rice is selling at 10·21 to 12·06, and barley 15·77 to 16·70 sers per rupee. *i.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8·35 to 12·76, and of common rice from 9·28 to 13·91 sers, and of lesser millets from 13·45 to 18·55 sers per rupee; the last mentioned grain is selling in the sudder station. *j.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10·21 to 13·91, and of common rice 7·43 to 14·84 sers per rupee. *k.* Old rice. *l.* Price in the interior. *m.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7·43 to 9·74 sers, and of common rice from 10·21 to 12·99 sers per rupee. *n.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8·35 to 12·99 sers per rupee, and of common rice from 9·28 to 12·06 sers per rupee. *o.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7·43 to 9·28, and of common rice from 8·35 to 10·91 sers per rupee. *p.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10·21 to 13·91, and of common rice 7·43 to 14·84 sers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

REPORT BY HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S POLITICAL AGENT AND CONSUL GENERAL OF THE RESULT OF A SURVEY OF THE RIVER WAMI.

No. 101, dated 8th December 1873.

From—JOHN KIRK, Esq., H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul General, Zanzibar,

To—C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary to the Government of India, FOREIGN DEPT.

I have the honor to state that, availing myself of the kindness of Captain Wharton, of H. M.'s S. *Shearwater*, I crossed for two days to the opposite shore with a view to accompany him while surveying the mouths of the river Wami.

2. This river was highly spoken of first by Mr. Stanley as the road of the future by which commerce would enter this part of Africa, and it had been examined by Captain Malcolm and others last year without any definite result.

3. I had before visited the only known two mouths of the river, the Chanungu and Furahanya, and found them useless for navigation, but it had been since suggested that the Uloudwe creek, a little further south, might probably come from the Wami, and that the river higher up was of greater importance than it seemed at either of its known mouths.

4. This creek is marked on the old charts as Port Sam, and off this we anchored, crossing the Bar the same evening at high water in the steam-cutter without trouble. It proved, however, to be a mere tidal creek, running but a short way inland and not forming any communication with the Wami.

5. The following morning we passed north by sea to the Chanungu mouth of the Wami. This we entered with difficulty, although it was near springs and the tide had not fallen very much, the steam cutter drawing only 3 feet, touching several times between the waves.

6. The creek, once entered, was of small size and very shallow, and after a mile and a half we were told by natives engaged cutting wood, that we could pass no further by what seemed the main stream, which only at highest tide united above by a shallow channel with the Wami, but that the real connection was formed by a cross canal, the mouth of which we were then opposite; this was a ditch about fifteen yards wide, quite dry at low tide in great part of its extent, but by which we afterwards got the steam-cutter through into the Furahanya or main mouth of the Wami.

7. This main mouth is, however, itself impassable three miles from the sea, unless when the tide rises, and although this is not the dryest time of the year, and showers had of late been very frequent, the Wami was proved to be wholly impassable beyond three miles to a steam-cutter of 3 feet draft water.

8. At low tide there is not even a passage for a canoe by either of its mouths, and natives pass on foot easily along the sea-beach, crossing the two river mouths and walking through only a few inches of water and mud.

9. The river where we saw it was full of hippopotamus, and higher up these animals live in the deeper reaches and pools. As a trade route this river is, in my opinion, utterly useless; now there is not water enough for a boat, and in the rainy season the current will be very strong and the river subject to sudden rise and fall of level. Compared with the Kingani, a parallel river entering near Bagamoys a few miles further south, and which I have also ascended about twelve miles, the Wami seemed small.

10. There are in fact in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar only two rivers that deserve further exploration, the Lufigi and the Juba; regarding the former we may expect to receive some information through the officer now sent to inspect the villages between Dar-es-Salam and Kilwa, who will cross the Lufigi on his route, and whom I have particularly requested to note the size of the stream and collect what information he can.

11. Should the Lufigi prove navigable in any sense, it possesses an easy entrance without a Bar, into which a vessel of moderate size may easily pass and ascend for several miles.

12. When on the Wami I learned that a caravan of 400 slaves had just crossed at the Wadoe village of Gama, a little above where we turned. This is the largest caravan of slaves that has passed by land from Kilwa; it is now at Saadani, recruiting before marching to Pangani.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 6 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

CONTENTS.

	Paragraphs.	Appendices.
REVISION OF INLAND POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS—		
Alteration in the rates and conditions for the transmission of official correspondence	3	
Revision of rates and conditions on certain classes of private correspondence ...	4	
Prospective disturbance of departmental statistics	5	
Extension of compulsory registration	6	
COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD—		
Enlarged limit of weight for patterns to some countries in Europe	7	
Reduction of postage on letters sent through Trieste	8	
Increase of postage on letters sent to the Dutch East Indies	9	
Reduction in postage on letters for Newfoundland, &c.	10	
Steam communication between Aden and Zanzibar, &c.	11	
Destruction by fire of the "America"	12	
Local steam services	13—16	
Post Office and Telegraph amalgamation	17	
Security furnished by Post Office employés	18	
Overland parcel post	19	
Forged postage stamps	20	
Postal detective agency	21	
Need of reform in the Bengal postal circle	22	
Mysore Anché post	23	
Establishment of record offices	24	
Railway detaching and packing up apparatus	25	
Special train for the Madras overland mail	26	
Occupation of the new Post Office building at Bombay	27	
Dead Letter Office revision and extension	28	
Interruption of Railway communication	29	
Camp of exercise	30	
Extension of Rajpootana postal circle	31	
Postal Guide	32	
Dengue fever	33	
SECTION I.		
Post Offices, letter-boxes, and rural messengers	34 & 35	I
SECTION II.		
Postal lines	36	II

SECTION III.		
Statistics of correspondence	37	III
Further analysis in respect to letters	38	
Analysis of registered newspapers	39 & 40	
Disposal of correspondence	41	
Comparative statistics of overland correspondence	42 & 43	
Dead Letter Office statistics	44 & 45	IV
Sale of ordinary postage stamps	46	V
Sale of service postage stamps	47	VI
Overland money orders	48—52	
SECTION IV.		
District post	53—56	VII
SECTION V.		
Complaints	57	
Highway robberies	58	
Post Office establishment	59	IX
SECTION VI.		
Government Bullock Train	60	
Punjab Military Van Dâk	61	
Passenger service	62	
SECTION VII.		
Financial results	63—66	X & XI
„ of Bullock Train	67—68	
„ of Punjab Military Van Dak	*ib.*	
Certain items not included in the accounts	69	
SECTION VIII.		
General review of progress since 1854	70	
Statistics of letters and newspapers	*ib*	XII
„ of postal revenue	71	XIII
SECTION IX.		
Notice of Post Office officials	72—75	

No. 5584, dated Calcutta, 23rd December 1873.

From—F. R. HOGG, Esq., *Officiating Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Post Office of India for the year 1872-73.

2. Some of the more important events of the year will be noted before giving statistical information.

REVISION OF INLAND POSTAGE RATES AND CONDITIONS.

3. The most important feature of the year was the revision of the rates and conditions for the transmission of inland correspondence both official and private. As respects official correspondence, it appeared that the existing scale of letter postage, though perhaps reasonable enough for the comparatively light letters posted by private individuals, was wholly disproportionate to the heavy letters sent by officials; that it cost the Post Office less on the average to carry and deliver a large official envelope with a legible direction than to perform this work for a minute native letter crowded as respects address, and that recent railway extensions had rendered the question of weight as affecting correspondence a matter of less importance than formerly. It was also found that the inordinately high charge on official correspondence operated injuriously by promoting on the part of Government officials a disregard of economy in the use of the Post. The imposition of a thoroughly reasonable scale of charge on official covers was therefore determined on. And with this concession was coupled the absolute abolition of the privilege, formerly accorded to every public office in India, but of late restricted to a limited few, of posting covers under frank without paying any postage at all. The revised rates of postage for official letters are given below, side by side with those that previously prevailed :—

OFFICIAL POSTAGE.

Former Letter Post Rates.		*Revised Letter Post Rates.*	
Covers not exceeding ½ tola	... ½ anna.	Covers not exceeding ½ tola	... ½ anna.
„ „ „ 1 „	... 1 „	„ „ „ 10 tolas	... 1 „
„ „ „ 2 tolas	... 2 annas.	„ „ „ 20 „	... 5 annas.
For every additional tola	... 1 anna.	„ „ „ 30 „	... 10 „
		For every additional 10 „	... 5 „

4. Turning now to private correspondence, the revision under notice comprised the following principal changes, *viz.* :—

(1.) The extension to pamphlets, trade circulars, and in fact any article other than a letter, of the privilege of unregistered newspapers, *viz.*, transmission by letter post at the rate of one anna when enclosed in covers open at the ends and not exceeding ten tolas in weight.

(2.) The obliteration of all distinction as regards contents and mode of packing between book-packets, pattern-packets, and parcels, the sole remaining distinction being between those that are registered (parcels) and those which are unregistered (packets).

(3.) A reduction in the charge for parcels (or registered articles) from six annas to four annas for twenty tolas, and in like proportion for heavier weights, the rate for packets (or unregistered articles), prepayment compulsory, being half as much.

These alterations, while simplifying considerably the work of the Post Office, are a great convenience to the public, not only in providing a cheaper rate of charge for the transmission of parcels, but also, in abolishing all restrictions as to contents and mode of packing, including the requirement of open ends, which, especially in the monsoon season, exposes the contents to needless risk.

5. This revision, though arranged in the year under review, did not come into force until the 1st April last, and will therefore form matter for comment in the next Annual Report. One result may now, however, be safely predicted. A measure, like the present one, that radically affects the classification hitherto followed by the department, that transfers one section of Book or Pattern Post articles to the category of newspapers and classes another section as parcels, must obviously disturb the statistics of the department and lessen their value for the purposes of comparison with the returns of previous years. Another probable cause of disturbance in future statistical returns, arises from the change of practice in respect to counting inland correspondence, a change under which the number of covers of each class received for delivery will, as is the case in England, be deduced from periodical returns specially kept for the purpose, instead of being taken from daily reckonings throughout the year.

6. The rule regarding the compulsory registration of covers containing coin, or currency notes, has been extended to covers manifestly containing postage or other stamps, or cheques, hundis, bank notes, and the like.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

7. The regulations regarding the transmission of Book Packets and Pattern Packets for places abroad were revised, enlarged limits of weight being allowed for packets of patterns addressed to certain countries in Europe.

8. The rate of postage chargeable on letters sent through Trieste to Austria, Luxemburgh, the German States, and Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, was reduced from 8 annas 8 pie to 8 annas per half ounce; and on letters by the same route for Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, from 9 annas 4 pie to 9 annas per half ounce. The rates of postage on letters addressed to Bermuda were also reduced.

9. Consequent on alterations made by the French Government on the transit rate by French mail packets, the postage chargeable on letters sent by French packet to the "Dutch East Indies" was raised from 5 annas 4 pie to 9 annas 4 pie per half ounce, and prepayment made compulsory.

10. A reduction of postage was effected in respect to letters for Newfoundland, the Sandwich Islands, Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru: and arrangements were made under which letters for Greece can be sent *viâ* Bombay through the French Post Office at Alexandria.

11. A line of mail steamers, once every four weeks, was established by the British Post Office under contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company between Aden and Zanzibar, the subsidy payment being £10,000 per annum. By this line, and its continuation to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape, by steamers belonging to the Union Steam Navigation Company, letters can be sent from India to the places named.

12. The United States Mail Packet "America," with mails from San Francisco destined for India, was destroyed by fire at Yokohama on the 1st August 1872.

LOCAL STEAM SERVICES.

13. At the close of the calendar year 1871, the original periods of the contracts held by the British India Steam Navigation Company for the performance of local steam services having expired, and their continuance being dependent on twelve months' notice on either side, certain preliminary negotiations for a renewed service were undertaken by this office, which received the general approval of the Government. A formal and detailed scheme was then submitted, and, having been approved of by a special committee, was sanctioned by the Government under date the 19th March 1873. A new contract deed, embracing the revised services to be performed, is now in course of preparation, and meanwhile the conditions of the old contracts hold good. The existing contracts with the Company are as follows :—

(1). Calcutta and British Burmah, *weekly*, with a continuation to the Straits, *once every four weeks*, the subsidy being Rs. 21,333 per mensem, of which Rs. 1,083 are paid by the Straits Government.

(2). Bombay and Kurrachee, *weekly*, with a continuation to the Persian Gulf, *once a fortnight*, the subsidy being Rs. 23,111 per mensem.

(3). Calcutta, Bombay, and intermediate ports on the East and West Coasts, *fortnightly*, the subsidy being Rs. 10,000 per mensem.

(4). Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the East Coast, *once every four weeks*, the subsidy being Rs. 6,000 per mensem.

(5). Calcutta, Port Blair, and Camorta, *monthly*, without any subsidy, but under contract arrangements in respect of the transmission of Government stores, &c.

(6). Akyab to Kyouk Phyoo and back, *fortnightly*, and to Sandoway, *once every four weeks*, except in the monsoon, the subsidy being Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

14. Under the revised scheme now sanctioned, the following service will be performed :—

(1). Direct weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon, in addition to the fortnightly communication *viâ* Akyab and the fortnightly communication with Akyab *viâ* Chittagong, and the doubling of the service between Burmah and the Straits.

(2). Semi-weekly communication between Bombay and Kurrachee, and a weekly extension to the Persian Gulf.
(3). Weekly communication between Calcutta, Bombay, and intermediate ports.
(4). Fortnightly communication between Madras, Rangoon, and intermediate ports on the East Coast.
(5). An extension of the Port Blair line to Rangoon and Moulmein, thus uniting the Andamans with Burmah and Calcutta.
(6). The addition of a new monthly coasting line from Calcutta to the Straits, touching at numerous intermediate ports, coupled with the maintenance of the existing Kyouk Phyoo and Sandoway line.
(7). The establishment of a new coasting line from the Persian Gulf to Aden.

15. This new service will double or very nearly double the mileage extent of the services performed, and the tonnage of the fleet which performs them; the contract tariff rates for troops, Government passengers, and stores, will be reduced by about 20 or 30 per cent., and the Government will have the right of chartering for special service any vessel or even the whole fleet of the Company at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton per mensem, Government finding coal. Except in respect to the Calcutta and Port Blair line, which is terminable by six months' notice on either side, the contract will last for a term of ten years. As respects subsidy, existing payments will be reduced from an aggregate of Rs. 7,37,000 to Rs. 7,25,000.

16. I have already detailed the services performed by the British India Steam Navigation Company, and now subjoin a list of additional steam services executed by other Companies; of these, the first two on the list are managed by the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah, the third by this department, and the last by Her Majesty's British Government, though paid for from the Indian revenues.

(1). By the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Burmese Steam Navigation Company for *weekly* communication between Rangoon, Mandalay, and intermediate ports, with a *monthly* extension to Bhamo, the subsidy being Rs. 5,000 per mensem.
(2). By the Burmese Steam Tug Company for a *monthly* communication with Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui, the subsidy paid being Rs. 750 per trip.
(3). By Jardine, Matheson and Company (of Hong-Kong), and Apcar and Company (of Calcutta), for the conveyance of mails *monthly* between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hong-Kong, the dates of the starting of the steamers being regulated primarily with reference to the Calcutta opium sales (no subsidy).
(4). By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for *fortnightly* communication between Busreh and Bagdad, the subsidy being Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH AMALGAMATION.

17. The great success that followed the acquisition, by Government, in England of all Telegraph property, and the transfer of the management of this new department to the British Post Office in 1868, led to a consideration of the advantage, or otherwise, of an amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph Departments in India. A careful examination of the subject shewed the conditions of telegraphic existence in the two countries to differ so widely, that no argument in favor of the extension of the scheme to India could be deduced from the fact of success in England; and while some good might fairly be anticipated from the measure proposed, there were also weighty arguments against it. The Government therefore decided against the contemplated combination of the two departments.

SECURITY FURNISHED BY POST OFFICE EMPLOYÉS.

18. Allusion was made in the last Annual Report to the difficulties which beset the question of security in connection with Post Office employés. It was stated that more than 10,000 servants in the department had to give security for the faithful discharge of their duties; that they could not afford to furnish it by cash deposits or in Government paper, and that the rates of premium charged by the late European Assurance Guarantee Society, whose bonds were recognized by the department, were so excessive as to be almost prohibitive. It was further stated that, on the collapse of the European Assurance Guarantee Society in 1871, a provisional system of mutual assurance was introduced, pending the prescription of some permanent scheme. It has now been determined to substitute for security subscriptions in the shape of trifling deductions from salary. Peons and other servants attached to non-pensionable grades, instead of being subjected to the heavy assessment of Rs. 6 per annum, the minimum charge of the late European Assurance Guarantee Society, only pay the sum of eight annas each half-yearly, and the contributions of no member of the department can exceed Rs. 2 per annum. Arrangements have been made for the return, in certain cases, to a subscriber of the unexpended proportion of his contributions, and suitable provision has been made in the rules against surplus accumulations.

OVERLAND PARCEL POST.

19. In 1871, the British Post Office, declining to have any concern with the parcel traffic that had grown up in connection with the Overland Pattern Post, restricted its use to *bonâ fide* samples. A public demand then arose for some ready means of transmitting parcels between India and England, and it became necessary to employ a purely private agency for their collection and delivery in Great Britain. Thus arose a new organisation by the Indian Post Office of what is termed the "Overland Parcel Post," which really is a mere extension beyond Indian limits of the Inland Banghy Post. Parcels are now received at any Post Office in India, for transmission to the United Kingdom, up to a maximum limit of 50 lbs. in weight, if fully prepaid at the low rate of three annas per ten tolas; this was the rate of charge at which *inland* banghy parcels were conveyed prior to the introduction, on the 1st April last, of the revised rates and conditions for the transmission of inland correspondence. Similarly, parcels can be booked in the United Kingdom by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and their Agents for transmission to India, either paid or unpaid. The arrangements above described were not introduced until March 1873, and in that, the first month of the experiment, no fewer than 568 parcels were received and despatched, the revenue derived by the Indian Post Office being Rs. 863. Since then this business has largely expanded, and promises to be not only a great convenience to the public but a lucrative source of income to the department.

FORGED POSTAGE STAMPS.

20. In the early part of the year some anxiety was experienced, owing to the detection of counterfeit postage stamps of the value of eight annas and four annas in circulation in Calcutta. The imitations were, however, very clumsy and easy of detection. It was found that the fraud originated, not through any idea of defrauding the postal revenue, but in an enlarged demand for spurious Court Fee Stamps. Sanction was unfortunately given a few years ago to the conversion of service postage labels into Court Fee Stamps; the defacement to which these labels were thus subjected, in the erasure of the word "service," the substitution of the words "Court Fees," and ultimately the punching of the stamp in Court, rendered fraud almost impossible of detection. But genuine service stamps could not be stolen from Government Offices in sufficient quantities, and ordinary postage stamps were thereupon forged for the special purpose of conversion, first, into service stamps and then into Court Fee Stamps. An endeavour to pass off the original unconverted imitation as ordinary postage stamps was immediately detected by the Calcutta Post Office; the police were communicated with, the gang discovered, their apparatus seized, and their leaders prosecuted and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

POSTAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.

21. Attention was directed in the last Annual Report to an important experiment made in the Punjab for the investigation of crime connected with Post Office work by the provision of a special detective agency. The success of that experiment led to the transfer to this office of Mr. Turton Smith of the Punjab Police for a term of three years, his duty being "to collect, examine, and collate the various complaints of missing covers arriving from all parts of the country, to work out therefrom the probabilities of delinquency against each office, to direct and guide the investigations in all important cases, working partly through the Police, partly through ordinary departmental channels, partly through picked officers of the department, who are known to possess special detective qualifications, and partly also by direct personal investigation." Mr. Smith was invested with the necessary Police powers, and the various local Governments were requested to give him such occasional assistance as might be necessary. An extensive field for the utilisation of his professional services at once presented itself. A very remarkable case occurred in which hundis were abstracted from a posted letter addressed to Bombay. Mr. Turton Smith at once proceeded to the spot, and a patient series of investigations, extending over several months, revealed a complex net work of cases of cheating by personation supported by forgeries, the work of skilled gangs of dishonest men, with the connivance of certain Post Office officials. The area of this fraud was not confined to the Bombay Presidency alone, but spread to the North-Western Provinces, to Central India, and also to Madras, and its victims were mainly native bankers and merchants. I cannot undertake within moderate compass to give even a brief sketch of the many and intricate cases referred to, and I will merely state therefore that they were traced back so far as August 1870, that they contemplated the illicit acquisition of property aggregating in value Rs. 96,300, and that the sum of Rs. 37,000 was actually fraudulently obtained by members of the gangs within the period specified. Seven prosecutions were instituted, referring to sixteen distinct offences, and including eighteen accused persons; and convictions were obtained against eleven of these persons, the remaining seven being acquitted. The convictions included six life sentences, of which one was commuted on account of assistance rendered to the prosecution, one of the life sentences was against a postal official, another was punished by three years' imprisonment, and three more servants of the department having been acquitted by the Court, were dismissed and precluded from further service under Government. Ten persons, including two postal officials, absconded to avoid being brought to trial.

NEED OF REFORM IN THE BENGAL POSTAL CIRCLE.

22. Many instances having come to notice of what was described as "prevailing laxity, slovenly performance of work, and want of discipline," in various parts of the Bengal postal circle, it was determined to depute a special officer to overhaul certain selected localities. Mr. Alpin, an experienced Inspector from the Punjab, was selected for the duty, and the result of his tour exposed a degree of irregularity and imperfect control that exhibited a great need for reform. It was acknowledged, however, that this circle was unwieldy in size, and that to this cause the bad results adverted to might, in a measure, be ascribed. The separation of the province of Assam into a distinct postal circle is a step that will probably soon be called for; but, pending a fuller consideration of this larger measure, an additional supernumerary inspector in the first grade was added to the Bengal establishment. With this additional help it was hoped that a more vigorous administration of the large and important circle of Bengal would ensue.

MYSORE ANCHÉ POST.

23. The Anché is a local post organization confined to the native state of Mysore. The full prepayment of covers destined for delivery by the Anché Post was heretofore compulsory, owing to the refusal of the authorities to collect and account for postage; hence large numbers of unpaid covers found their way to the Dead Letter Office, it being impossible even to attempt delivery. In communication with the present administration of Mysore, an arrangement was made under which covers upon which any postage is due are forwarded to destination through certain selected frontier offices of exchange. The arrangement now concluded will probably form a convenient basis for the conduct of future similar negotiations.

ESTABLISHMENT OF RECORD OFFICES FOR THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

24. One imperfection in the Travelling Post Office consisted in a system under which each set had to maintain their own registers. This duty, which essentially is a stationary work, was performed during intervals of rest by a travelling establishment; the records having to be written up once in three days were necessarily constantly in arrear, and delay occurred in receipting and returning documents, and in replying to references. Record offices were, therefore, established at convenient localities, whose duties were the performance of all purely office work connected with the Travelling Post Office. This system advocated and tried first by Mr. Bedford, an Inspector in Bombay, succeeded so well as an experiment that it has now been extended to every part of India where large Travelling Post Offices exist.

INTRODUCTION OF RAILWAY DETACHING AND PACKING UP APPARATUS.

25. The question of the postal service on the Eastern Bengal line of railway occupied some attention, a difficulty being experienced in the matter of exchanging mails at small road-side stations, where the train was not required to stop for the purposes of ordinary traffic. The difficulty was solved by the introduction of the apparatus in use in England for taking up and discharging mail bags with the train in motion. Although this apparatus was obtained by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company several years ago, it has never yet been brought into use, and its introduction in the Bengal line of railway is the first instance of the utilisation of this convenience for postal purposes in India.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR THE MADRAS OVERLAND MAIL.

26. A lengthy correspondence occurred with the Madras Chamber of Commerce, relative to the provision of a special train on the south-east extension of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on occasions when the overland mail reaches Bombay too late for despatch by the ordinary train. It was shown that, while the cost of a special train as far as Poona would amount to Rs. 408, the net revenue yielded by each overland mail deriving benefit from the proposed measure, excluding ordinary expenses connected with transit, inland sorting and delivery, amounted only to Rs. 307-8; the Government, therefore, declined to sanction the expense. A modified proposal was thereupon submitted by the Chamber, asking for the employment of special engines, when necessary, as far as Kurjut only, a distance from Bombay of 62 miles, at a cost of Rs. 186 per trip; and this latter proposal received the sanction of Government.

OCCUPATION OF THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING AT BOMBAY.

27. A new and handsome building, for the accommodation of the Post Office at the Presidency Town of Bombay, having been completed and placed at the disposal of this department, occupation was taken in December 1872.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE REVISION AND EXTENSION.

28. The difficulties and importance of Dead Letter Office work formed the subject of comment in the last Annual Report, and it was stated that the matter had separately been reported to Government, in view to the entertainment of more effective establishments on a better scale of pay. The sanction of Government having been received, the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, and Lahore, were all revised at the close of the year under review, and a new Dead Letter Office was opened at Lucknow on the 1st April.

INTERRUPTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

29. During the monsoon season of 1872 several important breaks occurred on some of the lines of railway, thus causing interruption of postal communication. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line the bank was washed away between Doodner and Goodoor, near Sholapore, and the mails for and from Madras for several days arrived irregularly. On the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, extensive floods took place, stopping the running of trains for about a fortnight, and necessitating the employment of a special postal establishment. And in the Punjab a portion of the Sutlej Bridge was carried away, the adoption of special measures being called for to cross the mails over the river.

CAMP OF EXERCISE.

30. Excellent arrangements were again made this year by the Postmaster General of the Punjab for the large camp of exercise in the neighbourhood of Hussan Abdal during last December and January. Six special Post Offices were established, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the principal military authorities were pleased to express their sense of the efficiency of the postal service rendered.

EXTENSION OF RAJPOOTANA POSTAL CIRCLE.

31. The Rajpootana Postal Circle was augmented by the transfer thereto from the North-Western Provinces of the districts of Jeypore, Shekhawuttee, Bhurtpore and Ulwar.

POSTAL GUIDE.

32. The calendar of mail steamer departures from Bombay and the Time Tables of mail steamer services were omitted from the last edition of the Postal Guide, it being found more convenient to publish them separately. A change was also effected in the Foreign Post Schedule by the inclusion therein of detailed references to the Book and Pattern Post rules of each country. The price of the Postal Guide was reduced from Rupees 1-8-0 to Rupee 1-0-0 per copy.

DENGUE FEVER.

33. I cannot conclude this section of my report without adverting briefly to a calamity which for some months interfered seriously with the conduct of Post Office work. I refer to the dengue fever. The Postmaster General of Bengal states that 80 per cent. of the inhabitants of Calcutta suffered from this fever, and that his own office was almost depopulated by it. The Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces reports as follows:—

> "Almost the entire strength of the establishments were simultaneously prostrated, and special and "extraordinary efforts were made to carry on the work. In the large offices of Benares, Allahabad, "Cawnpore, Agra and Meerut, over 80 per cent. of the establishment were laid up at one time, and "it was only by the devoted exertions of the officials who were not attacked that the work was "kept in hand. The Postmasters of these places deserve great credit for their exertions. In my "own office for some three days only two men were able to attend. When the late Mr. Mackenzie, "Postmaster of Agra, died of this desease, his death was probably hastened by his brave efforts to "perform his work, with his crippled establishment, whilst he himself was laboring under an "attack of the fever.

There can be no doubt that in Post Office work, where each day must see its own duties performed, an epidemic of this kind is attended with more than ordinary difficulties, and it is satisfactory to find evidence of the praiseworthy manner in which the establishments at the localities afflicted met so grave an emergency.

SECTION I.—POST OFFICES, LETTER BOXES AND RURAL MESSENGERS.

34. In Appendix No. 1 will be found the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in each Postal Circle during the year, of which an abstract appears on the margin. Out of the whole number of 200 new offices no less than 95 or nearly one-half were opened in the Punjab; this was the natural consequence of the transfer in the previous year (1871-72) by the local Government of the district post to the management of the Postmaster General. It was found in some places in Bombay that the multiplication of Post Offices, instead of creating fresh correspondence, had merely diverted the previously existing stream to other channels, and thus the abolition of several Post Offices was called for: therefore we find in that Postal Circle 34 old Post Offices closed and 21 new ones opened. Again in Bengal, where the transfer of the district post to the management of the Postmaster General has not yet even been completely effected, it came to knowledge that Imperial and District Post Offices sometimes co-existed at one place. Measures were taken to put a stop to this unnecessary expense, and the result was that in the Bengal Postal Circle 18 Post Offices were closed against 25 new ones opened.

	Opened in 1871-72.	Opened in 1872-73.
Post Offices	218	200
Letter Boxes	288	332
Total ...	506	532

35. On the whole, there has been a very fair extension of postal facilities; for the total number of Post Offices in all India stood at 3,006 on the 31st March as compared with 2,884 at the close of 1871-72, while the number of Letter Boxes has grown from 1,885 to 2,168. One hundred and eighty-two rural messengers were newly entertained and 31 dismissed, thus giving a net increase of 151 and raising the total number at the close of the year under report from 981 to 1,132.

SECTION II.—POSTAL LINES.

36. The total extent in miles of each class of postal lines is exhibited on the margin in contrast with the returns of the previous year. It will be seen that there has been an increase of railway communication and a decrease in the distance over which the mails are carried by horses or camels and by runners. The increase of mileage under the head of Railway is due mainly to the following extensions of the Oude and Rohilcund Railway:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail Cart Horse and Camel Dâk.	Runners and Boats.	Sea.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1871-72 ...	5,063¾	4,278	35,929	6,367	51,637¾
1872-73 ...	5,368¼	3,915	35,533	6,367	51,183¾
Increase ...	305	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	363	396	...	454

Allygurh to Mooradabad,
Lucknow to Fyzabad;
Barabunki to Byramghat; and
Sundela to Shajehanpore *viâ* Hurdui:

there has also been a 40-mile extension of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from Veerumgaum to Wudwan, and four miles of line opened between Pothanore and Coimbatore. The decrease in mail cart, horse and camel dâk is mainly caused by the railway extensions in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Bombay, to which I have already adverted; in Bengal the line between Burrakur and Hazareebaugh was abolished. As a set-off against these reductions, which affect 634 miles of road, a mail cart line was established in the North-Western Provinces between Moradabad and Kaladoongee and between Shekoabad and Futtehgurh; in Bombay a Tanga dâk was opened, connecting Dhoolia with the line of rail and a horse dâk between Hooblee and Moondagode; in Madras an arrangement was made for the conveyance of mails under contract between Pallamcottah and Tuticorin. The net result of all these changes is a decrease of mileage to the extent of 363 miles. Under the head of runners and boats 1,667 miles were newly opened and 2,063 closed, giving a net decrease of 396 miles; this result was caused by railway extension, by an extensive revision of lines in Bombay, by the abolition of certain lines temporarily opened in connection with the Lushai campaign, and by a variety of minor changes which it is unnecessary to detail.

SECTION III.—CORRESPONDENCE.

37. The correspondence returns for each circle will be found in Appendix III, and the results for the whole of India have been abstracted on the margin. There is a fair increase under the head of letters of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a very large increase (nearly 16 per cent.) of newspapers. The year under review is the first complete year available for comparative returns since the reduction by one-half in October 1871 of the charge for registered newspapers; and it is satisfactory to find how soon the change has been followed by an increase in respect to this class of correspondence far greater than has ever yet been recorded. Under Government orders, the Post Office refrain from carrying parcels between places connected by rail, where proper arrangements for their transit and delivery have been made by the railway authorities; and, as railway extensions occur, this order operates more and more in restricting the parcel traffic of the department; it has led this year to the decrease which appears under the head of parcels. There is a small increase of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of books and patterns.

Year.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books and Patterns.	TOTAL.
1871-72	80,636,648	6,840,120	675,588	1,409,329	89,561,685
1872-73	83,127,098	7,928,092	653,401	1,448,723	93,157,314
Increase	2,490,450	1,087,972	...	39,394	3,595,629
Decrease	...	...	22,187	...	...
Increase percentage ...	3·08	15·91	...	2·78	4·01
Decrease percentage ...	...	...	3·28	...	...

38. A further analysis of the letter returns is given in the margin, and exhibits what was predicted in last year's report, *viz.*, a still higher rate of increase of registered letters. This result is consequent on the orders of Government extending the scope of compulsory registration and on the introduction of five-rupee currency notes. It is a remarkable fact that the issue of five-rupee currency notes in July 1872 was almost immediately followed by an influx of registered correspondence so large as at first to embarrass the Travelling Post Office working on the East Indian line of railway.

Year.	Paid and service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	TOTAL.
1871-72	50,526,310	28,420,046	1,690,292	80,636,648
1872-73	52,080,653	29,205,293	1,841,152	83,127,098
Increase	1,554,343	785,247	150,860	2,490,450
Increase percentage ...	3·07	2·76	8·93	3·08

39. At the close of the year 1871-72 there were in all 430 registered newspapers in India; since then 48 fresh newspapers have been registered, thus raising the number to 478, of which 255 are published in vernacular languages, 67 in English and vernacular, and the remainder (156) in English. The following analysis exhibits their distribution in the several postal circles:—

	English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.	TOTAL.
Bengal	35	59	5	99
Madras	36	26	22	84
Bombay	34	62	22	118
North-Western Provinces ...	10	58	5	73
Punjab	10	30	1	41
British Burmah	14	5	0	19
Central Provinces	3	4	2	9
Sind	9	3	1	13
Oudh	5	6	8	19
Rajpootana	0	2	1	3
Total 1872-73 ...	156	255	67	478
Total 1871-72 ...	141	223	66	430
Increase ...	15	32	1	48

40 The multiplication even of the worst description of native newspapers is necessarily attended with a certain educating influence and must tend in some measure to form public opinion. How far the expressions of the press can be regarded as a criterion of the views of the masses may roughly be judged by the following calculation. Assuming that each of the 478 newspapers registered in India attains an average circulation of 700, and that each individual paper is read by ten persons, it follows that 3,346,000 people obtain intelligence of some sort through the public press. But the population of British India, as given in the Statesman's year book for 1873, stands at 190,277,654, so that 186,931,654 persons never see a newspaper at all. In other words, the newspaper circulation of India as now developed has not penetrated even two per cent. of the population of the country.

41. The statement given below shows how the correspondence received was disposed of and calls for no special remark:—

Directly delivered (Appendix III), 80 per cent.	66,482,313
Retained for re-issue, 20 per cent.	16,644,785
TOTAL	83,127,098
Detail of re-issue.	
Sent to District Post	4,151,468
Sent to Dead Letter Office	2,519,892
Remainder disposed of by re-direction to other Offices, or sent to Branch Offices, or in deposit at the end of the year	9,973,425
TOTAL	16,644,785

42. I give below a statement showing the estimated number of letters and newspapers sent to and received from the United Kingdom:—

	DETAIL OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Route.	Estimated aggregate number of letters.	Estimated aggregate number of newspapers.
Despatched from India to the United Kingdom	*Vid* Southampton.	509,448	57,376
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,471,929	309,317
Received in India from the United Kingdom ...	*Vid* Southampton.	431,422	520,494
	Vid Brindisi ...	1,045,257	1,087,643
TOTAL ...	1872-73 ...	3,458,056	1,974,830
	1871-72 ...	2,754,759	1,973,745

The increase, as compared with 1871-72 as respects letters, is in a large measure due to the inclusion in the returns of the year under report of what is termed transit correspondence, *i. e.*, correspondence between India and those countries the route to which lies through England. Notwithstanding the inclusion of transit correspondence, no appreciable increase has occurred under the head of newspapers. This is the consequence, I believe, not of a diminished influx of newspapers from Europe, but of the more extended use of Indian agencies for their distribution. The adverse rates of exchange in the money market drive the public to vendors in this country, who by packing newspapers together get them out at reduced rates by Book Post and in other ways, and thus render purchase in India more economical to individual members of the public than direct dealings with England. The most striking point connected with the details of the figures given above is the larger use of the Brindisi route for correspondence coming from England; in 1871-72 only 65 per cent. of the overland letters from England travelled *vid* Brindisi, while in the year under report the proportion has risen to 77 per cent. The proportion of newspapers sent from the United Kingdom *vid* England has risen from 56 to 67 per cent., and that sent by India from 77 to 84 per cent. The adoption of the Brindisi French route through the Mont Cenis Tunnel, whereby a saving of two days occurred in the transit of overland mails between England and India, doubtless accounts for the increasing popularity of the Italian route in respect to correspondence. Of the whole number of newspapers received in India from England rather more than half travelled by the Brindisi route. More than three-fourths of the entire correspondence (letters and newspapers) from India to England is sent *vid* Brindisi.

43. The marginal abstract contains interesting statistics in respect to the total number of letters sent by each of the principal routes used for the exchange of foreign mails with India. It should be explained that the routes called *vid* Italy, *vid* Trieste, and *vid* France exhibit only the correspondence exchanged with Foreign Europe to the exclusion of that sent to or received from Great Britain. The ports described as east of Suez include Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Japan, Shanghai, Australia, New Zealand, and other miscellaneous places. Of the three routes for Foreign Europe, the Italian is, as might be expected, the most popular; next in order

		Sent from and received in India.
By British Packet.	Letters exchanged *vid* Italy ...	102,830
	Letters exchanged *vid* France ...	76,050
	Letters exchanged *vid* Trieste ...	19,356
	Letters exchanged with Gibraltar, Malta, and Ports east of Suez ...	231,994
Letters exchanged by French Packets of the Indo-China Line ...		12,622
TOTAL ...		442,852

comes the French route, and lastly that *viâ* Trieste. If to the totals given above be added the gross number of letters exchanged with Great Britain, the foreign correspondence of India, *i. e.*, the number of foreign letters received and despatched in the year, will stand at 3,900,908. Of this as much as 88½ per cent. travels to or through England; of the remaining 11½ per cent. more than half is composed mainly of correspondence with British possessions in Asia and Australia and the Mediterranean and with China and Japan. The Italian route absorbs about 2½ per cent. of the whole correspondence, the French route nearly 2 per cent., and the Trieste route and Indo-China Line French Packets each carry about half per cent.

44. There are Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, and Nagpore; details relating to the working of each Dead Letter Office will be found in Appendix IV, and the statement given below presents a comparison of the general result for the last three years:—

	Number.			Proportion of each class to the whole.		
	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters returned to senders ...	1,100,086	1,407,249	1,619,642	48·66	56·58	64·27
Letters undisposable ...	1,160,403	1,079,963	900,250	51·34	43·42	35·73
Total ...	2,260,489	2,487,212	2,519,892	100	100	100

45. It is satisfactory to notice a continually increasing proportion of covers returned to senders. The total number of covers received in the several Dead Letter Offices, with no addresses or with illegible addresses, amount to 135,836.

46. The gross value of ordinary postage stamps sold has risen from Rs. 30,40,791 to Rs. 31,26,699, being an increase of nearly Rs. 86,000. A return showing the sales of each description of stamp in the several Postal Circles will be found in Appendix V, and an abstract is given below:

	8 pie labels.	½-anna labels.	1-anna labels.	2-anna labels.	4 anna labels.	6 anna 8 pie labels.	8 anna labels.	½ anna note paper.	½-anna envelopes.	1-anna envelopes.
	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Decrease.	Decrease.
1870-71 as compared with 1869-70	·71 Decrease.	8·22	3·34 Decrease.	3·58 Decrease.	6·12	43·38	5·74	95·22	9·01	35·54
1871-72 as compared with 1870-71	14·21	13·58	19·64	6·92	2·78	71·91 Increase.	14·35	58·34	11·59	35·36
1872-73 as compared with 1871-72	17·78	12·86	24·83	3·07	·22	3·33	5·34	42·48	7·04	18·47

There have been numerous changes in the rates of postage to the United States of America, to the west coast of Africa, to Alexandria, and other places, the tendency of which has been to supersede eight-pie labels and to bring into use two-anna labels. As explained in last year's report, the reduction of newspaper postage from one anna to one-half anna each has caused a diminution in the sale of one-anna labels and an increase in the sale of half-anna labels. This reduction came into effect from October 1871, so that while it affected only the latter half of 1871-72, it has influenced the whole of the year under report. The growth of overland correspondence *viâ* Brindisi has of course been accompanied by a more extended sale of eight-anna labels. Endeavors have been made to sell off the remaining stock of half-anna note paper, and thus an increase has been produced under this head: no more indents are sent for this paper, as the demand for it is small and the paper soon deteriorates.

47. Appendix VI contains the returns of the sale of service postage stamps, showing an increase in the gross value of stamps sold from Rs. 6,49,324 to Rs. 10,63,847. This increase followed on the new rules for the treatment of official correspondence that came into force on the 1st January 1872, under which the privilege of sending and receiving official correspondence by inland letter or packet post, without actual payment of postage, was withdrawn from a large number of public offices, the use of service postage stamps being substituted. On the whole, however, there has been a very large loss of revenue derived from official correspondence as will be explained in a later section under the head of Financial Results.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDER.

48. A system for the exchange of money orders between India and England was introduced during the last half of the year under report. In this period 4,444 orders were drawn on the United Kingdom, aggregating in value £28,734-18-6. The following statement shows the average remittances per mail, both as respects number and value, in each

month, and gives on the whole six months' transactions a weekly average of 170 orders, aggregating slightly over £1,100 per week:—

Money orders drawn by India on the United Kingdom during the six months ending 31st March 1873.

Month.	Average number of orders drawn per week.	Average aggregate amount per week. £.	s.	d.
October	97	612	3	7
November	218	1,414	17	2½
December	175	1,147	7	11
January	168	1,139	13	5
February	178	1,156	13	5¼
March	184	1,140	17	8

Each order averaged in amount £6-9-3½.

49. There can be no doubt that a public demand existed in India for some ready means of transmitting small sums of money to the United Kingdom, and that the introduction of the overland money order system at once supplied that demand. A limited amount of business in the transactions of the first month is naturally found, but so soon as the measure became known, the call for orders, in the second month of the experiment, rose suddenly to its maximum and then declined to a level which was afterwards maintained with tolerable steadiness. The present demand in India for small money remittances to England may, I think, fairly be represented in the aggregate as about £1,100 per week, and there is but little prospect, for the present at least, of any material expansion in this class of business.

50. The orders drawn by the United Kingdom on India during the six months were only 332 in number, aggregating in value £1,325-13-4, and yielding a weekly average of about 14 orders to the gross value of £57-12-8 per week.

51. The financial result of the overland money order system is exhibited below, and shows a profit of Rs. 10,418 on the six months' transactions:—

Receipts.	Rs. A. P.	Charges.		Rs. A. P.
Value of orders sold in India at 1s. 10¾d.	3,03,137 0 0	Actual gross payments on account of drawals by the United Kingdom ...	£ s. d.	13,256 0 0
Commission at one per cent. on orders sent and received ...	3,005 0 0	Remittance to the British Post Office. Aggregate drawals by India ...	28,734 0 0	
		Aggregate drawals by United Kingdom	1,325 0 0	
		Net ...	27,409 0 0	
		@ ...	0 1 11½	2,79,924 0 0
		Establishment and contingencies ...		2,544 0 0
Total ...	3,06,142 0 0	Total ...		2,95,724 0 0
Deduct charges ...	2,95,724 0 0			
Net Receipts ...	10,418 0 0			

52. It should be explained, however, that this statement gives the profit and loss at the rate of exchange (1s. 11½d. the rupee) fixed by the Secretary of State for the adjustment of financial transactions during the year 1872-73, and represents the actual state of accounts adjusted thereunder. In point of fact, however, the rate of exchange fluctuated during the six months in question between 1s. 10¾d. and 1s. 10·62d. the rupee, the average rate being 1s. 10·7d. An application to the transaction of each mail of the ruling rate of exchange reduces the real profit to Rs. 363-3-7.

SECTION IV.—DISTRICT POST.

53. The district post, as has been explained in former reports, is designed primarily to provide means of inter-communication between the principal revenue, magisterial and police authorities at the head-quater stations and their subordinates in the interior of the district. In Madras and Bombay it is entirely supported by grants from the imperial revenues; in Bengal it is maintained by a local cess levied for the purpose; in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Oude, the cost of the district dâk is defrayed from special local cesses supplemented by contributions from the imperial revenue. These charges upon the imperial revenue for district dâk maintenance have heretofore been regarded as grants for specific establishments; but, with the object of giving local Governments greater latitude in the disposal of the money, the grants as noted in the margin were added to the several provincial assignments, with a stipulation that this addition would only be continued so long as it was really required to supplement the local cess income.

	£
Government of India	540
Oude	1,074
Central Provinces	1,400
North-Western Provinces	6,000
Punjab	4,500
Madras	10,800
Bombay	8,940
	33,254

54. The district post is always managed under the direction of the local Government, sometimes through the Collector and Magistrate or other district officer, sometimes through the Postmaster General acting as an Agent for the local Government; this latter system whenever tried has always proved successful, and is therefore gradually superseding the older but less efficient plan. In Bombay, in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Oude, and the Central Provinces, the transfer of district dâk management to the Postmaster General or officer exercising the powers of a Postmaster General has been complete. Omitting those districts which contain no special district post organization, the Bengal Postal Circle contains 42 districts, of which 27 have come under the management of the Postmaster General, the remaining 15 still resting in the hands of the Magistrate. The transfer of management of the district post from the Magistrate to the Postmaster General was suddenly stopped by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the early part of the year under review, and one effect of the measure is thus described by the Postmaster General of Bengal:—

"Of village letter boxes again, a much smaller amount were opened in 1872-73 than in 1871-72, the "numbers in the last year being 290, and in the year before 828. This is explained by the fact that, in "1871-72, many of the district dâks were made over to the Postal Department, and in these a large "number of letter boxes were at once opened, whereas any further transfer of these dâks was stopped "in 1871-72 (10th July) by an order of the Government of Bengal."

I have reason to believe that this order has recently been relaxed; for in October last the Post Master General was directed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to assume charge of the zemindary dâk in the Purneah district.

55. In Madras, the district of Coimbatore came on the 1st April 1873 under the management of the Post Master General, who now controls six districts out of a total of twenty-one, and Major Bourke reports an expressed desire on the part of many Collectors to make over to him the conduct of their district post arrangements.

56. The operation of the district post, as affecting the correspondence passing between it and the imperial post, will be found in appendix VII, and an abstract is given below:—

	Number.	Percentage.
Sent to district post for delivery ...	4,498,358	Being 4·94 per cent. of the total number of covers received for delivery.
Portion of the above received back ...	416,430	Being 9·25 per cent. on the number sent to district post.
Received from district post	2,761,707	Being 3·03 per cent. on the total number received by General Post Office for delivery.

This exhibits a continued improvement in the proportion of covers received back undelivered.

SECTION V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. It is satisfactory to find that the number of well-grounded complaints made by the public against the Calcutta Post Office, which in 1871-72 had risen to the high figure of 365, fell to 119 in the year under report. Much yet remains to be done to improve the working of the Calcutta Post Office, but it is well to find evidence of success in respect to efforts already made.

Postal Circles.	1871-72. British territory.	1871-72. Foreign territory.	1871-72. Total.	1872-73. British territory.	1872-73. Foreign territory.	1872-73. Total.
Bengal ...	4	0	4	2	0	2
Madras ...	2	2	4	2	0	2
Bombay ...	2	6	8	1	7	8
North-Western Provinces ...	10	3	13	6	1	7
Punjab ...	5	0	5	1	0	1
Central Provinces ...	1	1	2	0	1	1
Rajpootana ...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	24	12	36	13	12	25

58. From the abstract given on the margin, it will be seen that the number of highway robberies of the mail has fallen again from 36 to 25, the decrease having occurred entirely in British territory. In three cases the highway-men were apprehended and convicted, in seven instances the mails were wholly recovered, and in eleven cases partially recovered. The localities in which the robberies occurred are given below:—

British Territory.			Foreign Territory.	
Bengal ...	Champarun	1		
	Rajshahye	1		
		2		
Madras ...	Salem	1		
	Masulipatam	1		
		2		
Bombay ...	Dharwar	1		
N. W. Provinces ...	Agra	1		
	Muttra	1		
	Bareilly	3 Besides		
	Kurrutpore	1 1 attack.		
		6		
Punjab ...	Dera Ismail Khan	1		
Central Provinces.				
Rajpootana ...	Ajmere	1		
	Total	13 Besides 1 attack.		
			Guicwar ...	1
			Kattyawar ...	2
			Joonaghur ...	1
			Porebunder ...	1
			Guzerat ...	1
			Drangdra ...	1 Besides 1 attack.
				7
			Scindia ...	1 Besides 3 attacks, as follows:—
				Marwar ... 1
				Central India ... 1
				Jhansie ... 1
				3
			Nizam's Dominion	1
			Marwar ...	2 Besides 1 attack at Oodeypore.
			Harowtee ...	1
				12 Besides 5 attacks.
GRAND TOTAL ...		25 Besides 6 attacks.		

Postal Officials.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Inspectors	141	154
Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters	2,365	2,376
Clerks	1,970	2,069
Peons, &c.	6,021	6,220
Road Establishment ...	14,228	14,401
TOTAL ...	24,734	25,220

59. The marginal abstract gives the total number of persons permanently serving in the Post Office Department of a grade below that of a Postmaster General. Details for each circle will be found in Appendix IX.

SECTION VI.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT.

60. The Government bullock train is an organization for the conveyance of box and bale goods; formerly its traffic was very large, but, owing to railway extension, the business is fast disappearing, and even now is limited to a few localities. In the year under report one new office only was opened at Moradabad, and twelve offices were closed, *viz.*, Caragola, Purneah, Kissengunge, Titalya, Silligori, Kurseong, Hope Town, Jore Bungalow, Darjeeling, Dholepore, Lucknow and Fyzabad. The branch lines from Caragola to Darjeeling and from Lucknow to Fyzabad were also abolished, it being found that they were maintained at a loss. Thus, on the 1st April 1873, there were in all 52 bullock train offices, consisting of a main line from Calcutta to Peshawur, with branches to Jubbulpore, Futtehgurh, Gwalior, Landour, Simla, Ferozepore, Bhawulpore, (through Mooltan), Sealkote and Murree. With the solitary exception of the Calcutta office, the Government bullock train has now ceased to exist in Lower Bengal.

61. The Punjab Military Van Dâk is a service for the conveyance of passengers by means of horsed conveyances. Its lines of traffic have not been modified since last year, and are as follows, *viz.*:—

Mean Meer to Peshawur.
Wazeerabad to Sealkote.
Rawul Pindee to Murree (during the summer months only).
Umritsur to Pathankote (during the summer months only).

62. A passenger service is also maintained on the Simla road between Umballa and Kalka, on the Darjeeling road between Caragola and Silligori, on the Nynee Tal line from Moradabad to Kaladoongee, and in Central India between Indore and Khundwa.

SECTION VII.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

63. In paragraph 66 of the last annual report, it was explained that the new official correspondence rules, introduced with effect from the 1st January 1872, excluded altogether from account the correspondence received by or sent to the largest Government offices of the country, and it was shown that the operation of this change was the nominal reduction of the receipt of the Post Office Department under the head of official postage to the extent of Rs. 7,14,178. This change of system, while it influenced only the last quarter of the year 1871-72, has of course affected the whole of the following year, and the natural result therefore a still further a nominal reduction of official postage to the extent of Rs. 24,31,721.

64. The revenue derived from private correspondence shows an increase of Rs. 1,13,499. In point of fact, however, the increase has been no less than Rs. 2,13,499,

the receipts of the year 1871-72 having been swelled to the extent of one lakh of rupees by the re-adjustment of a special account with the English Post Office, the causes and effect of which have fully been detailed in the last two annual reports. The year under review is the first complete year affected by the reduction of newspaper postage, and if the receipts of that year, obtained from private correspondence only, are compared with those of the last complete year (1870-71), during which the former newspaper rates operated, the result is an improvement to the extent of more than four lakhs of rupees as given below :—

1870-71 ...	Rs. 40,43,771	... Newspaper postage rate	one anna per ten tolas.
1872-73 ...	„ 44,52,262	... „ „	„ half anna per ten tolas.
Excess ...	„ 4,08,491.		

65. Under the head of disbursements an increase of Rs. 1,34,994 is found; of this about half a lakh of rupees is nominal, being composed of items that heretofore have not appeared as charges against the department. I allude to district dâk charges which formerly were debited against the Bullock Train, a non-postal branch of the Post Office, and the invalid pay and allowances of Major Fanshawe, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burma, which now for the first time have, under Government orders, been exhibited as a civil charge. Nearly half a lakh of the increase was caused by departmental expansion in the opening of new Post Offices and lines, and the remainder (about Rs. 39,000) mainly by the revision of some large offices. Nevertheless, if the expenditure of the department during the year under review be contrasted with the average disbursements of the preceding four years, the result is a saving as shown below :—

	Rs.
Aggregate average expenditure of the Post Office Department for the four years ending 1871-72	53,10,560
Aggregate expenditure of the Post Office Department during the year 1872-73	52,32,689
Saving	77,871

66. I now subjoin the financial results in the usual abstract form :—

Review of Financial Results.

	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
Purely Postal Service.		
Receipts, including official postage and sale of service postage stamps	78,34,331 11 11	55,16,110 7 4
Receipts, excluding official postage and sale of service postage stamps	43,38,763 1 4	44,52,262 13 4
Disbursements	50,97,695 8 1	52,32,689 3 1
Net revenue, including official postage and sale of service postage stamps	27,36,636 3 10	2,83,421 4 3
Net deficit, if official and service postage stamps be excluded ...	7,58,932 6 9	7,80,426 5 9
Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train.		
Receipts	8,36,613 10 9	8,11,149 3 3
Disbursements*	9,54,338 15 10	7,83,406 7 5
	Deficit. 1,17,725 5 1	Surplus. 27,742 11 10
Punjab Military Van Dâk.		
Receipts	2,06,072 12 1	3,16,817 3 3
Disbursements	2,10,542 5 5	2,50,751 1 4
	Deficit. 4,469 9 4	Surplus. 66,066 1 11
Passenger Services on Mail Cart Lines.		
Receipts	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10
Disbursements	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10
Contract subsidies to Local Steamers engaged primarily for Non-Postal Services.		
Disbursements	7,68,694 6 9	6,48,686 9 10

	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
* Purely Bullock Train	8,03,603 12 11	7,16,198 6 4
Road steamer charges debited to Bullock Train ...	8,705 8 0	40,867 15 4
District Dâk ditto ditto (a) ...	1,00,000 0 0	... ...
Postal ditto ditto	42,029 10 11	25,503 13 8
Camp of exercise	.....	836 4 1
	9,54,338 15 10	7,83,406 7 5

(a). District Dâk Establishments in 1869-70 contributed from Bullock Train Fund of 1871-72.

Briefly stated, these results show—

	Rs.	
(1).—A net revenue in the purely Postal Department of ...	2,83,421	If sale of service postage stamps be included.
(2).—A net deficit in the purely Postal Department of ...	7,80,426	If the sale of service postage stamps be excluded.
(3).—A net surplus in the Bullock Train Department of ...	27,743	Including charges not purely bullock train.
(4).—A net surplus in the Punjab Military Van Dâk of ...	66,066	

67. The working of the non-postal branches of the service has been eminently successful.

68. In the Bullock Train Department, notwithstanding a heavy drain for road steamer charges, the deficit of Rs. 1,17,725 of the year 1871-72 has been changed to a surplus of Rs. 27,743. In the Punjab Military Van Dâk, in place of a small deficit, a large surplus of Rs. 66,066 is exhibited.

	Rs.
Railway free service (estimated value) ...	1,90,000
English stores { Post Office ...	34
English stores { Road steamer charges...	1,27,689
Value of service rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press ...	32,034
Rent of Government buildings occupied by Post Office (estimate) ...	1,15,362
TOTAL ...	4,65,119

69. I give on the margin the usual abstract of items not included in the regular accounts. The purchase of road steamers has largely swelled the item of English stores; the issue of the new Post Office Manual has increased press expenses, and new buildings placed at the disposal of the department, more especially the Bombay Post Office, has of course raised the value of the estimated rent of Government buildings used by the Post Office.

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL REVIEW OF PROGRESS SINCE 1854.

Progress of Correspondence since 1854.

Number of letters and newspapers received for delivery in the year under report, as compared with the numbers received in the year prior to the introduction of the Post Office Act of 1854.

A year before the Act XVII of 1854 came into operation ...	19,082,676 = 100
1869-70	83,082,957 = 435
1870-71	88,868,397 = 439
1871-72	87,476,768 = 458
1872-73	91,055,190 = 477

70. Appendix XII shows the progress of correspondence since 1854 in each Postal Circle, and the general result of all India is given in abstract on the margin.

Year.	Percentage.
1853-54, last complete year of former rates	128
1855-56, first complete year	100
1867-68, thirteenth ditto	237
1868-69, fourteenth ditto	258
1869-70, fifteenth ditto	246
1870-71, sixteenth ditto	235
1871-72, seventeenth ditto	272
1872-73, eighteenth ditto	279

71. The marginal abstract shows the progress from 1853-54 of revenue derived from private correspondence, that of 1855-56 (the first complete year after the reduction of postage rates in 1854) being represented by 100, and the revenue of the last six years in like proportion. The apparent decline in 1870-71 is explained by a large arrear adjustment with the British Post Office which fell for payment in that year. Further details will be found in Appendix XIII.

SECTION IX.—NOTICE OF POST OFFICE OFFICIALS.

72. From the commencement of the year under review up to the 10th February, the Post Office was administered by Mr. A. M. Monteath; for the brief remaining portion of the year I officiated as Director General of the Post Office.

73. In March last, Mr. J. Tweedie, Officiating Postmaster General of Bengal, took leave, and was succeeded by Mr. T. W. Gribble of the Bengal Civil Service. Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke assumed charge of his new appointment as Postmaster General of Madras in May 1872. In November 1872, Colonel Battye, having returned from leave, resumed charge of his substantive appointment as Postmaster General of Bombay. In March 1873, he was deputed to the Punjab to act for Major Lane who had obtained leave, and Mr. J. MacFarlan again reverted to his officiating appointment as Postmaster General of Bombay. On the 31st March last, Major R. W. H. Fanshawe, Chief Inspector of Post Offices, British Burmah, retired from Government service, after a long and honorable connection with the department of nearly 20 years, and was succeeded by Mr. J. W. Barwise. Mr. W. H. McGowan was transferred in March last from the Calcutta Post Office to the Chief Inspectorship of the Central Provinces, and Mr. W. A. Hoghton assumed charge of the Sind and Persian Gulf Postal Circle. Mr. P. Sheridan was appointed in June to the Travelling Post Office to officiate for Mr. E. C. George, who had been transferred to Bombay as Acting Postmaster.

74. The acknowledgments of this office are due to the following chief officers of the Department:—Major Lane, Postmaster General of the Punjab; Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Postmaster General of the North-Western Provinces; Mr. J. MacFarlan, Officiating Postmaster General of Bombay; Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bouke, Postmaster General of Madras; Mr. J. Dillon, Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Oude; Mr. P. Sheridan, Acting Chief Superintendent of the Travelling Post Office, and to Mr. Tupton Smith, the Police Officer attached to this department.

75. Among the officers not directly under the control of this office, I would name Messrs. Douglas and Roussac for their exertions in improving the Calcutta Post Office; Mr. Alpin for the thorough way in which he performed the special duty entrusted to him in Bengal; Mr. Bedford for improvements effected in the Travelling Post Office in Bombay; Rai Saligram Bahadoor, an Inspector in the North-Western Provinces, for special service in connection with certain robberies of the bangly mail at Neemuch; Mr. Faichnie for efficiency of postal arrangements at the Hussan Abdal camp of exercise; and Mr. Mackenzie, who has been specially noticed by his immediate superior for industry and tact in his management of the Travelling Post Office in Bengal.

APPENDIX No. I.

Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes which were opened during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73, *and the total number that stood at the end of those Official years.*

Names of Postal Circles.	Opened in 1871-72.		Existing on the 31st March 1872.		Opened in 1872-73.		Total of 1872-73.		Closed or Discontinued.		Balance on the 31st March 1873.	
	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.
Bengal	52	61	770	251	25	103	795	354	18	3	777	351
Madras	12	10	360	138	16	17	376	155	4	1	372	154
Bombay	25	67	458	793	21	106	479	899	34	23	445	876
North-Western Provinces	20	9	433	174	22	12	455	186	4	12	451	174
Punjab	32	37	448	267	95	6	543	273	17	...	526	273
British Burma	3	2	22	2	1	7	23	9	1	...	22	9
Central Provinces	24	59	179	177	14	11	193	188	...	8	193	180
Sind	9	6	68	33	5	2	73	35	...	2	73	33
Oudh	41	37	82	48	...	65	82	113	...	...	82	113
Rajpootana	...	...	64*	2*	1	3	65	5	...	...	65	5
Total ...	218	288	2,884	1,885	200	332	3,084	2,217	78	49	3,006	2,168

* Number of Offices transferred from North-Western Provinces.

ABSTRACT.

			Number
Total number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened in 1871-72	... ...	506	
Ditto ditto existing on the 31st March 1872	... ...	4,769	
Ditto ditto opened in 1872-73	... ...	532	
			5,301
Ditto ditto closed in 1872-73	... ...		127
Gross number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes existing on the 31st March 1873	... ...		5,174

APPENDIX No. II.

Statement showing the Distance over which Mails were conveyed throughout India by Railway, Mail Cart, Horses, Runners, and Boats during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Names of Postal Circles.	Railway.		Mailcart, Horse, Camel Dak, &c.		Runners or Boat Lines.		Sea.		Total.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal	957	957	291	228	9,343	9,399	2,837	2,837	13,428	13,421
Madras	1,017¾	1,021¾	132	166	6,205	6,263	... ...	... ...	7,354¾	7,450¾
Bombay	1,599	1,639	885	791	5,512	5,311	567	567	8,563	8,308
North-Western Provinces	506	594	820	391	5,935	4,069	... ...	.....	7,261	5,054
Punjab	567	567	1,026	1,026	2,858	2,878	... ...	... ...	4,451	4,471
~~British Burma ... ...~~	~~... ...~~	~~... ...~~	~~... ...~~	~~... ...~~	~~1,810~~	~~1,804~~	~~1,078~~	~~1,078~~	~~2,888~~	~~2,882~~
Central Provinces	240	240	98	98	2,674*	2,651	...	... ...	3,012	2,989
Sind	105	105	892	892	758	758	1,885	1,885	3,640	3,640
Oudh	72	245	134	54	834	873	... ...	... ...	1,040	1,172
Rajpootana	.....	... ...	.....	269	... ...	1,527	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,796
Total ...	5,063¾	5,368¾	4,278	3,915	35,929*	35,533	6,367	6,367	51,637¾	51,183¾

* The mileage given under this head last year erroneously included 220 miles of District Post Lines in the Central Provinces, an error which has been corrected in this statement.

APPENDIX

Comparative Statement showing the number of Letters, Newspapers, Parcels, Books, and Patterns received for delivery in the Post Offices under the Post Masters General of Bengal, Madras,

NAMES OF POSTAL CIRCLES.		Delivered at the Window or sent out for Delivery by Peons.			Retained at Office as unclaimed, or for re-direction or for District Post.		Total Number received.			Grand Total.
		Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Registered.	
					LETTERS						
... ...	1871-72 ...	9,2[illegible]4,931	5,200,140	541,279	1,198,708	2,420,053	98,631	10,473,639	7,620,193	639,901	18,733,733
	1872-73 ...	9,35[illegible]7,287	5,473,230	578,[illegible]02	1,329,010	2,635,381	106,127	10,686,297	8,108,611	684,129	19,479,037
... ...	1871-72 ...	7,8[illegible]4,955	1,569,387	232,469	1,722,181	825,413	53,013	9,547,136	2,394,800	285,482	12,227,418
	1872-73 ...	8,20[illegible]1,589	1,639,460	256,601	1,778,030	832,343	57,323	9,981,619	2,471,803	313,924	12,767,346
... ...	1871-72 ...	9,3[illegible]16,283	3,633,798	215,024	1,189,697	1,420,684	33,296	10,505,980	5,054,482	248,320	15,808,782
	1872-73 ...	9,48[illegible]3,542	3,456,489	224,359	1,291,380	1,378,776	35,518	10,777,922	4,835,265	259,877	15,873,064
tern Provinces ...	1871-72 ...	7,9[illegible]17,035	5,166,577	227,051	829,090	1,916,332	30,161	8,746,125	7,082,909	257,212	16,086,246
	1872-73 ...	7,18[illegible]3,765	4,649,487	232,908	797,069	1,899,116	31,993	7,983,834	6,548,603	264,901	14,797,388
.. ..	1871-72 ...	5,1[illegible]4,357	2,127,658	104,119	935,572	1,167,461	16,838	6,069,929	3,295,119	121,257	9,486,305
	1872-73 ...	5,41[illegible]7,884	2,267,683	121,787	1,003,263	1,293,684	21,220	6,421,147	3,561,367	143,007	10,125,521
ma	1871-72 ...	3[illegible]42,285	214,148	12,669	6,036	10,370	147	348,321	224,518	12,816	585,655
	1872-73 ...	351[illegible]9,857	248,828	13,728	5,619	12,499	268	365,476	261,327	13,996	640,799
vinces ...	1871-72 ..	1,7[illegible]99,926	832,619	40,928	367,908	495,109	11,467	2,167,834	1,327,728	52,395	3,547,957
	1872-73 ...	1,91[illegible]0,378	875,937	47,559	362,429	520,092	12,848	2,272,807	1,396,029	60,407	3,729,243
... ...	1871-72 ...	1,5[illegible]32,570	281,157	25,331	120,075	95,342	4,940	1,702,645	376,499	30,271	2,109,415
	1872-73 ...	1,68[illegible]0,754	277,330	26,345	115,816	90,426	4,873	1,796,570	367,756	31,218	2,195,544
... ...	1871-72 ...	8[illegible]31,087	553,329	22,847	133,614	490,469	19,791	964,701	1,043,798	42,638	2,051,137
	1872-73 ...	9[illegible]11,515	586,452	27,979	185,359	572,884	27,383	1,106,874	1,159,336	55,362	2,321,572
... ...	1872-73 ...	59[illegible]3,950	347,233	12,395	94,157	147,963	1,936	688,107	495,196	14,331	1,197,634
Grand Total ...	1871-72 ...	44,0[illegible]23,429	19,578,813	1,422,008	6,502,881	8,841,233	268,284	50,526,310	28,420,046	1,690,292	80,686,643
	1872-73 ...	45,11[illegible]8,521	19,822,129	1,541,663	6,962,132	9,383,164	299,489	52,080,653	29,205,293	1,841,152	83,127,098

No. III.

Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab, and the Chief Inspectors of Post Offices British Burma, Central Provinces, Sind, Oudh and Rajpootana during the year 1872-73.

NEWSPAPERS.							PARCELS.							BOOKS AND PATTERNS.		
Delivered at the Window or sent out for delivery by Peons.		Retained at Office as unclaimed, or for re-direction or for District Post.		Total Number.		Grand Total.	Delivered at the Window or sent out for delivery by Peons.		Retained at Office as unclaimed, or for re-direction or for District Post.		Total Number received.		Grand Total.	Number of Steamer Books delivered.	Number of Indian Books delivered.	Total.
Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.		Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.	Paid and Service.	Unpaid.				
1,223,163	37,012	150,635	7,768	1,373,798	44,780	1,418,578	89,383	38,170	10,575	6,105	99,958	44,275	144,233	30,234	271,003	301,237
1,865,693	43,540	210,861	8,704	1,576,554	52,244	1,628,798	97,868	47,530	12,183	6,333	110,051	53,863	163,914	31,807	358,988	390,795
953,809	39,280	291,701	14,458	1,245,510	53,738	1,299,248	81,327	35,251	11,770	5,248	93,097	40,499	133,596	28,150	233,815	261,965
1,136,012	49,485	321,339	14,592	1,457,351	64,077	1,521,428	68,965	40,003	10,448	5,373	79,413	45,376	124,789	26,056	260,627	286,683
1,027,157	48,585	141,096	15,414	1,168,253	63,999	1,232,252	42,638	21,275	7,614	4,141	50,252	25,416	75,668	157,975	128,843	286,818
1,213,267	54,246	186,199	18,547	1,399,466	72,793	1,472,259	37,789	19,323	6,502	3,789	44,291	23,112	67,403	40,913	148,343	189,256
994,554	49,532	123,184	15,017	1,117,738	64,549	1,182,287	91,003	40,939	9,445	4,619	100,448	45,558	146,006	51,012	156,503	207,515
1,040,964	51,969	113,082	12,758	1,154,046	64,727	1,218,773	66,175	33,549	7,714	4,272	73,889	37,821	111,710	46,000	144,028	190,028
650,694	59,121	124,594	16,114	775,288	75,235	850,523	51,019	26,225	8,522	3,881	59,541	30,106	89,647	43,949	147,939	191,888
772,612	65,411	144,175	18,495	916,787	83,906	1,000,693	57,876	27,265	7,139	5,785	65,015	33,050	98,065	52,810	167,039	219,849
166,469	8,245	4,176	1,421	170,645	9,666	180,311	2,881	2,446	240	100	3,121	2,546	5,667	12,361	16,149	28,510
186,188	8,043	4,377	1,737	190,565	9,780	200,345	2,835	2,673	103	101	2,938	2,774	5,712	12,065	22,496	34,561
218,027	7,641	35,922	3,917	253,949	11,558	265,507	21,889	8,699	1,815	1,127	23,704	9,826	33,530	14,342	54,356	68,698
259,880	10,583	44,975	3,359	304,355	13,942	318,297	15,703	10,496	1,388	1,073	17,091	11,569	28,660	12,976	48,891	61,867
140,161	9,070	21,730	3,313	170,891	12,383	183,274	18,849	3,116	2,611	899	21,460	4,015	25,475	6,955	15,421	22,376
187,659	10,780	25,674	3,462	213,333	14,192	227,525	14,504	3,246	1,490	616	15,994	3,862	19,856	4,905	15,171	20,076
192,947	8,758	24,477	1,958	217,424	10,716	228,140	13,968	5,052	2,039	707	16,007	5,759	21,766	11,826	28,496	40,322
213,633	13,244	33,480	2,047	247,113	15,291	262,404	13,795	5,467	2,956	970	16,751	6,437	23,188	17,303	29,516	46,819
65,763	3,895	7,002	910	72,765	4,805	77,570	5,522	4,194	228	160	5,750	4,354	10,104	1,182	7,607	8,789
5,575,981	267,244	917,515	79,380	6,493,496	346,624	6,840,120	412,957	181,173	54,631	26,827	467,588	208,000	675,588	356,804	1,052,525	1,409,329
6,441,171	311,146	1,091,164	84,611	7,532,335	395,757	7,928,092	381,032	193,746	50,151	28,472	431,183	222,218	653,401	246,017	1,202,706	1,448,723

APPENDIX No. IV.

Statement showing the number of Unclaimed and Refused Letters received at and disposed of by the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee and Nagpore, during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Class of Letters.	Calcutta.				Madras.				Bombay.				Agra.				Lahore.				Kurrachee.				Nagpore.			
	Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.		Number of chargeable letters unclaimed or refused in		Proportion.	
	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73	1871-72	1872-73
The number of unclaimed paid letters returned to senders	49,229	59,599	61·78	60·14	21,098	26,911	46·54	62·54	50,877	41,961	70·91	64·93	45,361	77,910	55·87	83·45	34,749	38,436	95·2	96·45	1,463	2,645	52·57	81·74	...	6,639	...	93·28
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	30,451	39,499	38·22	39·86	24,227	16,120	53·46	37·46	20,871	22,964	29·09	35·37	35,823	15,455	44·13	16·55	1,751	1,416	4·8	3·55	1,320	591	47·43	18·26	...	478	...	6·72
Total ...	79,680	99,098	100	100·	45,315	43,031	100·	100·	71,748	64,925	100·	100·	81,184	93,365	100·	100·	36,500	39,852	100·	100·	2,783	3,236	100·	100·	...	7,117	...	100·
The number of unclaimed bearing letters returned to senders	233,284	174,653	54·62	38·49	32,614	42,438	37·07	49·73	173,600	131,804	65·56	60·78	134,617	226,321	48·89	83·05	75,132	84,811	69·93	77·30	7,916	6,552	60·44	56·46	...	87,798	...	91·50
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	193,830	279,129	45·38	61·51	55,357	42,903	62·93	50·27	91,191	85,060	34·44	39·22	140,756	46,178	51·11	16·95	32,306	24,914	30·07	22·70	5,180	5,053	39·56	43·54	...	8,153	...	8·50
Total ...	427,114	453,782	100	100·	87,971	85,341	100·	100·	264,791	216,864	100·	100·	275,373	272,499	100·	100·	107,438	109,725	100·	100·	13,096	11,605	100·	100·	...	95,951	...	100·
The number of refused paid letters returned to senders	876	3,745	74·17	79·36	345	1,083	26·58	53·17	4,258	4,074	86·72	74·50	2,114	48,67	89·65	99·39	281	486	65·96	77·76	102	438	63·75	92·80	...	609	...	84·82
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	305	974	25·83	20·64	953	954	73·42	46·83	652	1,394	13·28	25·50	244	30	10·35	·61	145	139	34·04	22·24	58	34	36·25	7·20	...	109	...	15·18
Total ...	1,181	4,719	100	100·	1,298	2,037	100·	100·	4,910	5,468	100·	100·	2,358	4,897	100·	100·	426	625	100·	100·	160	472	100·	100·	...	718	...	100·
The number of refused bearing letters returned to senders	172,871	123,455	48·46	45·27	24,008	35,733	30·67	45·98	116,496	91,116	63·01	57·53	145,327	214,117	56·51	87·84	71,090	81,164	76·12	84·36	9,551	7,694	71·08	72·82	...	42,583	...	94·11
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	183,797	149,251	51·54	54·73	54,271	41,996	69·33	54·02	68,404	67,253	36·99	42·47	111,876	29,632	43·49	12·16	22,308	15,044	23·88	15·64	3,887	2,872	28·92	27·18	...	2,665	...	5·89
Total ...	356,668	272,706	100	100·	78,279	77,719	100·	100·	184,900	158,369	100·	100·	257,203	243,749	100·	100·	93,398	96,208	100·	100·	13,438	10,566	100·	100·	...	45,248	...	100·
Total number of all classes of letters returned to senders ...	456,260	361,452	52·77	43·53	78,055	106,165	36·67	51·01	345,231	268,955	65·59	60·36	327,419	523,215	53·14	85·14	181,252	204,897	76·23	83·15	19,032	17,329	64·56	66·96	...	137,629	...	92·35
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	408,383	463,853	47·23	56·47	134,808	101,963	63·33	48·99	181,118	178,671	34·41	39·64	288,699	91,295	46·86	14·86	56,510	41,513	23·77	16·85	10,445	8,550	35·44	33·04	...	11,405	...	7·65
Total number of letters received in the Dead Letter Offices ...	864,643	830,305	100	100·	212,863	208,128	100·	100·	526,349	445,626	100·	100·	616,118	614,510	100·	100·	237,762	246,410	100·	100·	29,477	25,879	100·	100·	...	149,034	...	100·

ABSTRACT.

		1871-72.	1872-73.
The total number of all classes of letters returned to senders ...	...	1,407,249	1,619,642
Ditto that cannot be disposed of ...	...	1,079,963	900,250
Grand Total ...		2,487,212	2,519,892

APPENDIX No. V.

Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each of the Presidencies and Provinces, with gross value and discount thereof, during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	8 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Note Paper.	1 Anna Envelopes.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	6 Anna Labels.	6 Anna 8 Pie Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross value.	Discount.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	170,729	16,347	9,555	3,515	8,713,887	1,485,755	636.258	7,44,585	117	12,999	458,731	8,73,970 12 7	39,786 3 11
Madras	129,392	22,824	144	2,738	9,311,503	693,779	297,378	3,80,606	...	4,044	153,619	5,51,643 13 1	28,731 2 9
Bombay	191,434	2,772	...	496	9,325,598	622,979	375,747	3,62,032	...	6,419	390,010	6,73,636 10 6	29,770 13 4
North-Western Provinces	93,934	35,428	...	1,652	6,204,098	498,677	163,631	3,09,654	...	232	108,253	3,82,549 14 4	22,047 7 10
Punjab	109,885	13,707	...	1,672	4,171,259	417,801	110,410	2,18,085	...	56	109,722	2,84.902 12 5	15,948 15 0
British Burma	50.199	2,368	...	704	378,792	137,913	78,108	66,219	...	2,568	85,989	93,073 3 0	4,745 6 5
Central Provinces	22,715	2,293	...	584§	1,997,866	143,609	55,366	92,195	...	33	27,730	1,16,333 6 11	6,509 15 9
Sind	18,058	1,184	...	176	1,173,298	71,819	39,292	37,418	...	323	26,309	69,520 6 0	4,060 14 3
Oudh	35,463	2,196	...	288	654,032	97,071	27,400	45,056	...	33	19,631	52,607 5 6	2,951 1 3
Rajpootana	3,938	272	...	...	517,675	28,602	12,712	22,035	...	...	6,447	28,460 14 10	1,729 4 10
Total of 1872-73 ...	825,747	99,391	9,699	11,825§	42,448,008	4,198,005	1,796,302	22,77,885	117	26,707	1,386,441	31,26,699 3 2	1,56,281 5 4
Total of 1871-72 ...	1,004,318	106,921*	16,864†	14,504‡	37,610,695	5,585,311	1,853,357	22,72,753	440	25,844	1,316,104	30,40,791 10 7	1,46,164 2 1

* Sold at 10 annas per packet of 16 envelopes.
† Do. at 8 annas do. 16 notepapers.
‡ 4,826 sold at par, and 9,678 envelopes sold at Re. 1-2-0 per packet of 16 envelopes.
§ { 40 envelopes sold at the rate of 17 annas per packet of 16 envelopes.
{ 80 do. do. 1 Rupee do. do.

APPENDIX No. VI.

Statement exhibiting the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Presidency and Province, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Names of Presidencies and Provinces.	8 Pie Labels.	½ Anna Labels.	1 Anna Labels.	2 Anna Labels.	4 Anna Labels.	8 Anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	...	1,014,819	1,285,720	336,166	106,673	57,102	2,69,310 9 6
Madras	...	1,464,260	942,982	243,834	98,805	42,383	1,81,066 8 0
Bombay	960	1,570,768	1,334,002	345,795	121,495	50,818	2,31,508 12 0
North-Western Provinces	...	1,114,816	971,533	179,910	64,034	23,645	1,45.878 9 0
Punjab	...	711,181	1,023.641	182,318	71,674	31,023	1,42,421 11 6
British Burma	...	48,696	76,664	15,075	3,957	1,176	9,774 14 0
Central Provinces	...	473,648	375,262	80,929	28,012	9,214	59,981 8 0
Sind	...	471,007	240,064	62,837	20,841	7,150	46,362 13 6
Oudh	...	232,698	183,342	31,499	13,335	11,121	31,562 5 0
Rajpootana	...	36,345	32,363	10,596	4,410	789	5,979 15 6
Total of 1872-73 ...	960	7,138,238	6.465,573	1,488,959	533,236	234,421	10,63,847 10 0
Total of 1871-72 ...	...	3,843,627	3,188,814	1,056,582	417,307	187,021	6,49,324 3 6

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the Correspondence sent to and received from the District Post by the General Post in each Postal Circle during the year 1872-73.

	Total Number sent to District Post.			Number Received back from District Post.			Received for Despatch from District Post.		
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.
Bengal	769,402	50,426	6,668	91,069	1,379	97	589,742	6,774	2,879
Madras	809,793	170,510	16,509	97,190	2,056	407	601,861	20,041	7,236
Bombay	779,509	39,383	1,529	52,252	345	13	171,595	351	8
North-Western Provinces	782,596	29,035	10,739	78,847	705	183	684,305	4,697	8,597
Punjab	460,124	21,209	6,415	46,236	448	55	242,861	1,007	1,715
Central Provinces	178,782	9,933	1,588	7,453	59	6	148,479	168	1,131
Sind	105,247	13,634	769	5,003	103	5	98,721	841	183
Oudh	235,717	11,298	714	29,987	188	10	157,885	3,080	198
Rajpootana	30,298	1,462	829	3,025	85	27	29,209	90	150
Total ...	4,151,468	346,890	45,760	411,062	5,368	803	2,724,658	37,049	21,487

APPENDIX No. VIII.

Statement showing the Offences committed by the Post Office Officials during the year 1872-73.

Names of Postal Circles.	Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Officials.		Total.
	Number of Legal Convictions.	Number of Cases Departmentally Punished.	
Bengal	23	2	25
Madras	9	4	13
Bombay	17	38	55
North-Western Provinces	17	... ...	17
Punjab	2	2	4
British Burma	.....	... ...	... ...
Central Provinces	... ...	... ...	... ...
Sind	... ...	3	3
Oudh	... ...	3	3
Rajpootana	... ...	5	5
Total ...	68	57	125

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks and others of the Post Office Department in British India, on the 31*st March* 187

Specification of Staff of Officials.	Bengal.		Madras.		Bombay.		N.-W. Provinces.		Punjab.		British Burma.		Central Provinces.		Scind.		Oudh.		Rajpootana.		Total.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.
Director General of the Post Office of India	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Personal Assistant to the Director General and Compiler of Post Office Guides	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Postmasters General and Chief Inspectors exercising the powers of a Postmaster General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	9
Inspectors including Supernumerary and Sub-Inspectors ...	41	43	15	19	15	16	41*	37	20	21	...	...	6	6	3	3	...	6	...	8	143
Assistant and Deputy Post Masters ...	632	654	331	342	388	359	470	413	273	279	9	10	136	137	55	55	71	66	...	61	2,366
Clerks (English and Vernacular) ...	574	547	295	298	348	379	339	380	255	258	29	29	71	79	31	31	37	38	...	30	1,979
Overseers and other servants	1,800	1,901	769	813	962	982	1,267	1,088	575	608	42	49	315	335	126	135	165	168	...	141	6,081
Establishment consisting of Superintendents, overseers, mootsuddies, peons, bearers, coachmen, bullockmen and others ...	3,455	3,620	2,934	2,812	1,956	1,970	2,194	1,786	1,946	1,922	94	92	1,084	1,091	232	240	333	337	...	631	14,[illegible]
Total ...	6,506	6,769	4,345	4,285	3,670	3,607	4,312	3,706	3,070	3,089	175	181	1,613	1,649	448	465	607	616	...	897	34,7[illegible]

* Including Chief Inspector, Frontier Travelling Post Office.

APPENDIX No. X.

Comparative Statement showing the Receipts of the Post Office Department for the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Head of Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.				
Postage on Letters.				
Bengal	3,94,304 7 8	4,26,851 2 5	32,546 10 9	...
Madras	1,42,951 7 1*	1,49,501 9 1*	6,550 2 0	...
Bombay	2,83,533 12 3	2,76,049 11 7	...	7,484 0 8
North-Western Provinces	3,81,866 12 7	3,63,931 7 0	...	17,935 5 7
Punjab	1,86,204 11 11	1,94,305 11 1	8,100 15 2	...
British Burma	15,627 14 9	18,108 11 1	2,480 12 4	...
Central Provinces	67,039 9 11	70,015 2 11	2,975 9 0	...
Sind	21,132 13 3	20,732 2 10	...	400 10 5
Oudh	57,823 7 5	62,864 4 6	5,040 13 1	...
Rajpootana	...	25,953 8 8	25,953 8 8	...
Total ...	1,550,485 0 10	16,08,313 7 2	83,648 7 0	25,820 0 8
Postage on Banghy Parcels.				
Bengal	62,685 1 0	61,232 15 5	...	1,452 1 7
Madras	50,424 8 0	46,393 10 3	...	4,030 13 9
Bombay	33,202 2 9	26,352 12 6	...	6,849 5 3
North-Western Provinces	84,173 10 8	61,220 4 1	...	22,953 6 7
Punjab	43,928 12 11	40,943 9 5	...	2,985 3 6
British Burma	5,598 4 6	5,228 10 7	...	369 9 11
Central Provinces	14,556 7 9	15,774 12 2	1,218 4 5	...
Sind	4,411 10 6	3,981 12 6	...	429 14 0
Oudh	7,571 10 9	6,056 15 6	...	1,514 11 3
Rajpootana	...	11,461 2 1	11,461 2 1	...
Total ...	3,06,552 4 10	2,78,646 9 6	12,679 6 6	40,585 1 10
Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	8,48,400 8 9	8,73,970 12 7	25,570 3 10	...
Madras	5,24,696 9 10	5,51,643 13 1	26,947 3 3	...
Bombay	6,93,836 11 2	6,73,636 10 6	...	20,200 0 8
North-Western Provinces	4,02,572 8 8	3,82,549 14 *4	...	20,022 10 4
Punjab	2,75,431 12 3	2,84,902 12 5	9,471 0 2	...
British Burma	85,203 4 4	93,073 3 0	7,869 14 8	...
Central Provinces	92,388 1 5	1,16,333 6 11	23,945 5 6	...
Sind	68,773 6 2	69,520 6 0	746 15 10	...
Oudh	49,488 12 0	52,607 5 6	3,118 9 6	...
Rajpootana	...	28,460 14 10	28,460 14 10	...
Total ...	30,40,791 10 7	31,26,699 3 2	1,26,130 3 7	40,222 11 0
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps ...	1,46,164 2 1	1,56,281 5 4	10,117 3 3	...
	28,94,627 8 6	29,70,417 13 10	1,16,013 0 4	40,222 11 0
Sale of Service-Postage Stamps.				
Bengal	1,17,749 12 6	2,09,310 9 6	91,560 13 0	...
Madras	75,967 5 6	1,81,066 8 0	1,05,099 2 6	...
Bombay	1,62,894 11 0	2,31,508 12 0	68,614 1 0	...
North-Western Provinces	1,19,847 8 0	1,45,878 9 0	26,031 1 0	...
Punjab	89,818 1 0	1,42,421 11 6	52,603 10 6	...
British Burma	5,220 1 6	9,774 14 0	4,554 12 6	...
Central Provinces	28,575 2 0	59,981 8 0	31,406 6 0	...
Sind	30,801 13 0	46,362 13 6	15,561 0 6	...
Oudh	18,449 13 0	31,562 5 0	13,112 8 0	...
Rajpootana	...	5,979 15 6	5,979 15 6	...
Total ...	6,49,324 3 6	10,63,847 10 0	4,14,523 6 6	...

* Including Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian post to and from Ceylon 1871-72 F[illegible]

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Head of Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service—*continued.*				
Official Postage.				
Bengal	5,11,754 15 4	...	...	5,11,754 15 4
Madras	4,26,953 15 11	...	...	4,26,953 15 11
Bombay	5,98,440 13 3	...	...	5,98,440 13 3
North-Western Provinces	5,78,619 7 3	...	...	5,78,619 7 3
Punjab	4,12,697 10 2	...	...	4,12,697 10 2
British Burma	14,253 5 3	...	...	14,253 5 3
Central Provinces	1,30,615 0 0	...	...	1,30,615 0 0
Sind	74,533 8 3	...	...	74,533 8 3
Oudh	98,375 11 8	...	...	98,375 11 8
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...
Total	†28,46,244 7 1*	...	...	28,46,244 7 1
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	75,247 5 2	16,696 1 8	...	58,551 3 6
Madras	3,477 10 6	7,231 2 7	3,753 8 1	...
Bombay	2,56,486 3 8	2,93,245 13 6	36,759 9 10	...
Total	3,35,211 3 4	3,17,173 1 9	40,513 1 11	58,551 3 6
Miscellaneous.				
Bengal	8,492 15 9 (*w*) 2,570 0 0 ...	11,166 14 4 (*w*) 2,634 13 0 (*s*) 62 15 0	2,801 10 7	...
Madras	2,787 4 4 1,005 0 0 ...	2,425 1 7 (*w*) 1,042 0 0 (*s*)) 0 2 8	...	325 0 1
Bombay	10,741 2 6 (*w*) 2,631 0 0 (*c*) 44 7 7	15,949 15 8 (*w*) 2,750 0 0 ...	5,283 5 7	...
North-Western Provinces	6,729 8 0 (*w*) 1,043 0 0 ...	9,829 0 3 (*w*) 711 0 0 (*s*) 65 1 0	2,832 9 3	...
Punjab	5,310 7 3 342 0 0 ...	8,342 12 4 (*w*) 206 8 0 (*s*) 21 11 0	2,918 8 1	...
British Burmah	911 7 1 (*w*) 516 0 0 ...	862 15 11 (*w*) 480 0 0 (*s*) 6 5 0	...	78 2 2
Central Provinces	1,867 7 8 (*w*) 415 0 0 ...	1,291 10 7 (*w*) 482 0 0 (*s*) 13 0 0	...	495 13 1
Sind	655 2 6 (*w*) 324 0 0 ...	288 11 11 (*w*) 531 0 0 ...	...	159 6 7
Oudh	242 7 8 (*w*) 192 0 0 ...	258 8 0 (*w*) 84 0 0 (*s*) 8 7 0	...	83 8 8
Rajpootana	...	441 13 9 (*w*) 12 0 0 (*s*) 5 1 0	458 14 9	...
Total	‡46,820 6 4	59,973 8 0	14,295 0 3	1,141 14 7
Overland Money Order, Bombay	...	18,805 11 10	18,805 11 10	...
Guarantee Fund, Bengal	...	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0	...

* Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378-2, an erroneous excess credit on account of official postages in the year 1871-72.

† From January 1872 no accounts are kept of privileged offices.

‡ Including sale proceeds of the Indian Postal Guide and passage money in dâk boats, as follows :—

	Sale of Postal Guide. 1871-72.	Sale of Postal Guide. 1872-73.	Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1871-72.	Passage Money in Dâk Boats. 1872-73.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal	398 4 0	438 8 0	287 0 6	661 1 6
Madras	275 0 0	313 12 0	...	...
Bombay	166 4 0	277 8 0	4,614 0 0	6,676 5 0
North-Western Provinces	275 0 0	267 12 0	...	...
Punjab	293 12 0	282 0 0	...	...
British Burmah	95 4 0	143 12 0	61 0 0	77 0 0
Central Provinces	77 8 0	50 0 0	13 7 0	8 14 9
Sind	46 12 0	57 8 0	...	...
Oude	46 4 0	51 8 0	...	...
Rajpootana	...	18 12 0	...	...
Total	1,681 0 0	1,899 0 0	4,974 7 6	7,324 5 3

(*w*) Sale proceeds of delivery tickets. (*s*) Sale proceeds of service books. (*c*) Contribution from Native States.

APPENDIX No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service—*concluded.*				
Total of Postal Services.				
Bengal	20,21,205 2 2	16,31,926 3 11	...	3,89,278 14 3
Madras	12,28,263 13 2	9,39,303 15 3	...	2,88,959 13 11
Bombay	20,41,811 0 2	15,38,299 8 7	...	5,03,511 7 7
North-Western Provinces	15,74,852 7 2	9,64,185 3 8	...	6,10,667 3 6
Punjab	10,13,733 7 6	6,71,144 11 9	...	3,42,588 11 9
British Burma	1,27,330 5 5	1,27,534 11 7	204 6 2	...
Central Provinces	3,35,456 12 9	2,63,891 8 7	...	71,565 4 2
Sind	2,00,632 5 8	1,41,416 14 9	...	59,215 6 11
Oudh	2,32,143 14 6	1,53,441 13 6	...	78,702 1 0
Rajpootana	...	72,314 7 10	72,314 7 10	...
Total	87,75,429 4 6	65,03,459 3 5	72,518 14 0	23,44,488 15 1
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,46,164 2 1	1,56,281 5 4	10,117 3 3	...
Net Amount	86,29,265 2 5	63,47,177 14 1	62,401 10 9	23,44,488 15 1
Deduct—Amount due to the London Post Office.				
Bengal	2,49,548 9 10	2,34,563 9 0	...	14,985 0 10
Madras	47,873 5 10	43,398 9 3	...	4,474 12 7
Bombay	4,97,511 6 10	5,53,105 4 6	55,593 13 8	...
Total	7,94,933 6 6	8,31,067 6 9	55,593 13 8	19,459 13 5
Net Amount.				
Bengal	17,71,656 8 4	13,97,362 10 11	...	3,74,293 13 5
Madras	11,80,390 7 4	8,95,905 6 0	...	2,84,485 1 4
Bombay	15,44,299 9 4	9,85,194 4 1	...	5,59,105 5 3
North-Western Provinces	15,74,852 7 2	9,64,185 3 8	...	6,10,667 3 6
Punjab	10,13,733 7 6	6,71,144 11 9	...	3,42,588 11 9
British Burma	1,27,330 5 5	1,27,534 11 7	204 6 2	...
Central Provinces	3,35,456 12 9	2,63,891 8 7	...	71,565 4 2
Sind	2,00,632 5 8	1,41,416 14 9	...	59,215 6 11
Oudh	2,32,143 14 6	1,53,441 13 6	...	78,702 1 0
Rajpootana	...	72,314 7 10	72,314 7 10	...
GRAND TOTAL	79,80,495 14 0	56,72,391 12 8	72,518 14 0	23,80,622 15 4
Deduct—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps	1,46,164 2 1	1,56,281 5 4	10,117 3 3	...
Net Amount	78,34,331 11 11	55,16,110 7 4	62,401 10 9	23,80,622 15 4
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	1,59,039 1 4	1,32,786 9 2	...	26,252 8 2
North-Western Provinces	1,73,033 1 2	1,44,662 4 1	...	28,370 13 1
Punjab	4,82,415 15 6	5,26,677 7 1	44,261 7 7	...
Central Provinces	927 14 3	1,199 9 2	271 10 11	...
Oudh	21,197 10 6	5,823 5 9	...	15,374 4 9
Total	8,36,613 10 9	8,11,149 3 3	44,533 2 6	69,997 10 0
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,06,072 12 1	*3,16,817 3 3	1,10,744 7 2	...
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	35,428 5 0	40,565 8 0	5,137 3 0	...
Madras	360 12 0	13 8 0	...	347 4 0
Bombay	14,289 6 0	8,640 13 0	...	5,648 9 0
North-Western Provinces	20,825 1 6	11,075 15 9	...	9,749 1 9
Punjab	57,792 8 5	66,097 8 1	8,304 15 8	...
Central Provinces	2,286 10 9	...	...	2,286 10 9
Total	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10	13,442 2 8	18,032 5 10
Total of Non-Postal Branches.				
Bengal	1,94,467 6 4	1,73,352 1 2	...	79,193 5 9
Madras	360 12 0	13 8 0	...	347 4 0
Bombay	14,289 6 0	8,640 13 0	...	5,648 9 0
North-Western Provinces	1,93,858 2 8	1,55,738 3 10	...	38,119 14 10
Punjab	7,46,281 4 0	9,09,592 2 5	1,63,310 14 7	...
Central Provinces	3,214 9 0	1,199 9 2	...	2,014 15 10
Oudh	21,197 10 6	5,823 5 9	...	15,374 4 9
GRAND TOTAL	11,73,669 2 6	12,54,359 11 4	1,63,310 14 7	1,42,620 15 4

	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
	7,16,198 6 4
	...
	40,867 15 4
	25,503 13 8
	836 4 1
	7,83,406 7 5

* Exclusive of Rs. 9,641 14 0 on account of the balance of the Military Van Dâk Fund transferred by the Local Government in 1868, but not credited until the current year to the Van Dâk in the Books of the Comptroller General.

Department No. 1545, dated 30th April 1869.

APPENDIX No. X.—*continued.*

Comparative Statement shewing the Charges of the Post Office Department during the year 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Head of Charges.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Director General of Post Office	70,926 13 3	75,560 12 3	4,633 15 0	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	72,618 0 3	79,205 9 9	6,587 9 6	...
Bengal	8,54,258 5 6	9,04,762 10 2	50,504 4 8	...
Madras	6,45,457 1 10	6,43,102 1 7	..	2,355 0 3
Bombay	7,56,323 14 5	7,67,028 4 8	10,704 6 3	...
North-Western Provinces	6,97,178 8 10	6,70,729 5 0	...	26,449 3 10
Punjab	(g) 1,535 7 8 3,94,805 10 0	(p)4,23,867 12 4	27,526 10 8	...
British Burma	80,664 12 11	91,823 15 7	11,159 2 8	...
Central Provinces	2,06,608 13 1	2,10,191 3 8	4,582 6 7	...
Sind	85,010 7 7	82,226 8 7	...	2,783 15 0
Oudh	68,293 14 10	80,470 10 9	12,176 11 11	...
Rajpootana	...	74,596 14 5	74,596 14 5	...
TOTAL ...	39,32,681 14 2	41,03,565 12 9	2,02,472 1 8	31,588 3 1
Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.				
Director General of Post Office	6,444 10 7	6,346 5 8	...	98 4 11
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	1,311 14 5	1,402 11 0	90 12 7	...
Bengal	(f) 49,193 4 0 (a) 335 5 3 (l)1,17,555 1 11	(f) 43,831 10 8 1,01,059 5 2 (l) 5,338 4 10	...	16,854 6 6
Madras	(a) 0 8 0 46,233 4 3	... 63,119 13 2	16,886 0 11	...
Bombay	(h) 12,493 14 6 (i) 6,277 0 6 (a) 493 0 9 1,10,477 0 3	(h) 25,301 8 0 1,18,446 5 6	14,006 13 6	...
North-Western Provinces	(h) 792 10 0 (i) 2 0 0 (a) 343 12 0 80,068 0 1	... 78,104 2 0	...	3,102 4 1
Punjab	(i) 7,903 8 2 (k) 71,047 5 8	73,211 9 8 (c) 4,717 11 3	...	1,021 8 11
British Burma	(a) 50 0 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces	5,398 13 2 17,363 6 2	8,900 2 7 16,035 4 0	3,451 5 5 ...	...
Sind	(i) 4 12 0 (a) 0 8 0 7,398 11 11	... 8,106 10 3	... 702 10 4	1,328 2 2 ...
Oudh	(a) 18 0 0	...	...	...
Rajpootana	9,637 7 2 ...	11,597 11 4 4,491 4 9	1,942 4 2 4,491 4 9	...
TOTAL ...	(c) 5,50,843 14 9	(c) 5,70,010 7 10	41,571 3 8	22,404 10 7
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).				
Bengal	55,997 7 0	34,212 3 5	...	21,785 3 7
Madras	34,512 5 5	27,758 15 6	...	6,753 5 11
Bombay	1,43,228 15 8	1,22,437 11 0	...	20,791 4 8
North-Western Provinces	1,18,649 7 3	1,02,739 7 4	...	15,909 15 11
Punjab	1,24,619 2 4	1,33,038 6 5	8,419 4 1	...
Central Provinces	2,904 5 3	5,157 0 0	2,252 10 9	...
Sind	1,03,458 0 10	1,02,180 10 9	...	1,277 6 1
Oudh	11,680 12 11	9,671 9 10	...	2,009 3 1
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	5,95,050 8 8	5,37,196 0 3	10,671 14 10	68,526 7 3
Bounty Money.				
Bengal	65 8 0	29 10 0	...	35 14 0
Madras	522 10 0	366 12 0	...	155 14 0
Bombay	511 2 0	546 9 0	32 7 0	...
British Burmah	170 7 0	40 9 0	...	129 14 0
Sind	9 14 0	4 4 0	...	5 10 0
* L TOTAL ...	1,282 9 0	987 12 0	32 7 0	327 4 0
† F				
‡ MONEY ORDER, BOMBAY ...	...	2,544 7 5	2,544 7 5	...

...w charges.
...ge carriages.
...tective officer.
Ma
Bo
No... 7 11 on account of camp of exercise in 1871-72.
Punja... 6 „ Lushai expedition.
British ... 0 „ detective police.
Central ...
Sind
Oude
Rajpootana.

(e) Including printing establishment :—

	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
Bengal ...	574 8 6	366 0 0
Madras ...	481 8 10	2,265 12 8
Bombay ...	12,831 9 9	13,470 13 9
N. W. Provinces ...	27,358 14 8	15,342 4 1
Punjab ...	27,936 11 10	29,142 15 5
B. Burma ...	15 6 0	...
Central Provinces ...	486 8 0	1,281 4 0
Sind ...	1,409 9 0	547 6 0
Oudh ...	2,153 8 0	3,640 8 0
Rajpootana ...	...	268 7 6
Total ...	73,197 4 7	66,325 7 0

(*e*) Sale

APPENDIX No. X.—*concluded.*

Head of Charges	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Postal Service.—*continued.*				
Construction and Repair of Buildings.				
Bengal	11,545 8 1	12,971 0 4	1,425 8 3	...
Madras	2,255 2 2	432 3 11	...	1,822 14 3
Bombay	253 4 1	691 3 6	437 15 5	..
North-Western Provinces	2,558 3 10	2,008 8 4	...	549 11 6
Punjab	110 4 9	499 14 0	389 9 3	...
British Burma	10 0 0	107 0 0	97 0 0	...
Central Provinces	597 10 6	311 13 9	...	285 12 9
Sind	367 0 1	929 13 0	562 12 11	...
Oudh	139 8 0	395 2 0	255 10 0	...
Rajpootana	...	38 0 0	38 0 0	...
TOTAL ...	17,836 9 6	18,384 10 10	3,206 7 10	2,658 6 6
Total of Postal Service.				
Director General of Post Office	77,371 7 10	81,907 1 11	4,535 10 1	...
Compiler of Post Office Accounts	73,929 14 8	80,608 4 9	6,678 6 1	...
Bengal	10,88,950 7 9	11,02,204 12 7	13,254 4 10	...
Madras	7,28,980 15 8	7,34,779 14 2	5,798 14 6	...
Bombay	10,30,061 4 2	10,36,996 1 1	6,934 12 11	...
North-Western Provinces	8,99,592 10 0	8,53,581 6 8	...	46,011 3 4
Punjab	6,00,021 6 7	6,35,335 5 8	35,313 15 1	...
British Burma	86,294 1 1	1,00,871 11 2	14,577 10 1	...
Central Provinces	2,26,474 3 0	2,31,695 5 5	5,221 2 5	...
Sind	1,96,249 6 5	1,93,447 14 7	...	2,801 7 10
Oudh	89,769 10 11	1,02,135 1 11	12,365 7 0	...
Rajpootana	...	79,126 3 2	79,126 3 2	...
TOTAL ...	50,97,695 8 1	52,32,689 3 1	1,83,806 6 2	48,812 11 2
Non-Postal Branches.				
Bullock Train.				
Bengal	2,81,123 8 0	2,31,553 2 9	.....	49,570 5 3
North-Western Provinces	1,71,380 13 1	1,01,936 9 1	.....	69,444 4 0
Punjab	4,77,566 5 3	4,46,339 8 7	.....	31,226 12 8
Central Provinces	14,587 1 0	489 10 6	.....	14,097 6 6
Oudh	9,681 4 6	3,087 8 6	.....	6,593 12 0
TOTAL ...	*9,54,338 15 10	*7,83,406 7 5	.....	1,70,932 8 5
Military Van Dâk.				
Punjab	2,10,542 5 5	2,50,751 1 4	40,208 11 11	.....
Passenger Service.				
Bengal	35,428 5 0	40,565 8 0	5,137 3 0	.....
Madras	360 12 0	13 8 0	.....	347 4 0
Bombay	14,289 6 0	8,640 13 0	.....	5,648 9 0
North-Western Provinces	20,825 1 6	11,075 15 9	.....	9,749 1 9
Punjab	57,792 8 5	66,097 8 1	8,304 15 8	.....
Central Provinces	2,286 10 9	.....	.....	2,286 10 9
TOTAL ...	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10	13,442 2 8	18,031 9 6
Subsidy Payments to British India Steam Navigation Company.				
Bengal	7,68,694 6 9	6,48,686 9 10	.....	1,20,007 12 11
TOTAL OF NON-POSTAL BRANCHES.				
Bengal	10,85,246 3 9	9,20,805 4 7	.....	1,64,440 15 2
Madras	360 12 0	13 8 0	.....	347 4 0
Bombay	14,289 6 0	8,640 13 0	.....	5,648 9 0
North-Western Provinces	1,92,205 14 7	1,13,012 8 10	.....	79,193 5 9
Punjab	7,45,901 3 1	7,63,188 2 0	17,286 14 11	.....
Central Provinces	16,873 11 9	489 10 6	.....	16,384 1 3
Oudh	9,681 4 6	3,087 8 6	.....	6,593 12 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	20,64,558 7 8	18,09,237 7 5	17,286 14 11	2,72,607 15 2

	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
* Purely Bullock Train	8,03,603 12 11	7,16,198 6 4
District Dâk charges debited to B. T.	1,00,000 0 0(*a*)	...
Road Steamer ditto	8,705 8 0	40,867 15 4
Postal charges debited to B. T.	42,029 10 11	25,503 13 8
Camp of exercise	...	836 4 1
TOTAL	9,54,338 15 10	7,83,406 7 5

(*a*) District Dâk Establishment in 1869-70 contributed from Bullock Train Fund of 1871-72, under Financial Department No. 1545, dated 30th April 1869.

APPENDIX No. XI.

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges during the years 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Head of Receipts.	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
I.—Postal Service.		
Cash Receipts	18,57,037 5 8	18,86,960 0 8
Sale of ordinary Postage Stamps	28,94,627 8 6*	29,70,417 13 10*
Sale of service Postage Stamps	6,49,324 3 6	10 63,847 10 0
Official Postage	28,46,244 7 1‡	... ...
Due by the London Post Office	3,35,211 3 4	3,17,173 1 9
Miscellaneous, *i. e.* Sale of waste paper, fines, savings, &c.,	46,820 6 4	59,973 8 0
Overland Money Order	... ...	18,805 11 10
Guarantee Fund	... ...	30,000 0 0
Total	86,29,265 2 5	63,47,177 14 1
Deduct—		
Amount due to the London Post Office	7,94,933 6 6	8,31,067 6 9
Net Amount	78,34,331 11 11	55,16,110 7 4
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	8,36,613 10 9	8,11,149 3 3
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,06,072 12 1	3,16,817 3 3§
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10
Total	11,73,669 2 6	12,54,359 11 4

Head of Charges.	1871-72. Rs. A. P.	1872-73. Rs. A. P.
I.—Postal Service.		
Salaries and establishment	39,32,681 14 2	41,03,565 12 9
Miscellaneous and contingent charges	5,50,843 14 9	5,70,010 7 10
Mail Cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service)	5,35,050 8 8	5,37,196 0 3
Bounty money due to Ship Captains for conveyance of Mails	1,282 9 0	987 12 0
Construction and Repairs of Buildings	17,836 9 6	18,384 10 10
Overland Money Order	... ...	2,544 7 5
Total	50,97,695 8 1	52,32,689 3 1
II.—Non-Postal Branches.		
Bullock Train	9,54,338 15 10†	7,83,406 7 5
Military Van Dâk, Punjab	2,10,542 5 5	2,50,751 1 4
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,30,982 11 8	1,26,393 4 10
Subsidy payments to B. I. S. N. Company	7,68,694 6 9	6,48,686 9 10
Total	20,64,558 7 8	18,09,237 7 5

* Exclusive of discount, *viz.* ... ... Rs. 1871-72. 1,46,164 2 1 — 1872-73. 1,56,291 5 4

† Purely bullock train ... ... Rs. 1871-72. 8,03,603 12 11 — 1872-73. 7,16,198 6 4
District dâk charges debited to B. T. ... ... „ 1,00,000 0 0(a)
Road steamer ditto ditto ... ... „ 8,705 8 0 — 40,867 15 4
Postal charges debited to B. T. ... ... „ 42,029 10 11 — 25,503 13 8
Camp of exercise ... ... „ ..... — 836 4 1
Total ... Rs. 9,54,338 15 10 — 7,83,406 7 5

‡ Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378-2 an erroneous excess credit on account of Official Postage within year 1871-72.
§ Exclusive of Rs. 9,641-14-0 on account of the balance of the Military Van Dâk Fund transferred by the Local Government, Punjab, to the Postal Department in 1866, but not credited until the current year to the Van Dâk in the Books of the Comptroller General,
(a) District Dâk Establishment in 1869-70 contributed from Bullock Train Fund of 1871-72, under Financial Department No. 1545, dated 30th April 1869.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters and Newspapers received for delivery in the Post Office of India during the years 1854-55 *to* 1872-73.

Names of Postal Circles.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1866-67 (exclusive of Eastern Settlements.)	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Bengal	5,890,380	6,816,144	7,538,496	8,423,448	9,300,504	9,177,492	9,054,810	9,357,518	9,729,618	9,734,709	11,167,741	12,814,453	13,036,977	12,920,607	13,822,253	15,236,422	17,388,632	18,993,424	20,152,311	21,107,835
Madras	5,166,672	5,707,464	7,129,044	7,773,720	8,108,191	8,264,857	8,937,428	8,732,297	8,680,578	8,836,562	9,172,172	9,732,145	10,471,156	10,471,156	40,829,753	11,917,857	12,890,229	13,084,463	13,526,666	14,288,774
Bombay	6,304,260	7,101,768	9,709,828	11,607,168	15,145,272	12,978,084	12,275,431	10,645,100	11,442,461	12,982,291	14,138,783	14,395,039	13,654,313	13,654,313	15,156,672	17,123,690	19,045,682	16,695,109	17,041,034	17,345,323
N.-W. Provinces	11,136,288	12,676,584	13,883,052	14,503,644	18,424,068	17,367,072	16,709,741	12,094,231	12,390,673	13,065,577	14,148,361	15,333,524	16,520,837	15,520,837	15,652,848	16,986,561	18,276,503	18,586,982	17,268,533	16,016,111
Punjab	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,348,387	6,126,964	6,456,594	6,882,907	7,368,105	9,288,617	9,288,617	10,001,172	10,631,585	10,237,434	9,989,789	10,336,828	11,126,214
British Burma	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	388,355	434,360	480,771	476,702	488,638	502,711	502,711	515,593	626,786	690,646	713,309	765,966	841,144
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,780,746	1,780,746	1,991,075	2,142,106	2,410,531	3,611,513	3,813,464	4,047,540
Sind	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,093,300	2,194,128	2,292,689	2,423,069
Oudh	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,279,277	2,583,976
Rajpootana	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275,204
Total	28,797,600	32,301,960	37,260,420	42,307,990	50,978,035	47,788,105	46,977,410	46,565,888	48,804,654	51,556,504	55,986,646	59,931,904	64,235,357	64,118,987	67,978,365	74,664,817	83,032,957	83,368,397	87,476,768	91,055,190

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Account showing the gross Revenue, cost of Management, and net Revenue of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 *to* 1872-73.

Years.	Receipts, exclusive of fares from passengers by Mail Carts and Parcel Vans. Rs. A. P.	Official Postage. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	Disbursements exclusive of Bullock Train, Military Transport Train and charges connected with the conveyance of passengers. Rs. A. P.	Excess of Receipts. Rs. A. P.	Deficit, if Official Postage be not taken into account. Rs. A. P.
1853-54	20,48,454 4 9	24,71,168 15 1	45,19,623 3 10	24,37,209 15 4	20,82,413 4 6	3,88,755 10 7
1854-55	19,86,912 1 1	13,00,000 0 0	32,86,912 1 1	27,39,376 0 4	5,47,536 0 9	7,52,463 15 3
1855-56	15,90,524 5 5	16,2 ,662 6 9	32,11,186 12 2	29,44,501 1 10	2,66,685 10 4	13,53,976 12 5
1856-57	18,50,844 3 9	18,62,006 13 6	37,12,851 1 3	29,03,289 5 2	8,09,561 12 1	10,52,445 1 5
1857-58	17,49,814 1 9	18,53,210 15 5	36,03,025 1 2	35,92,848 8 0	10,176 9 2	18,43,034 6 3
1858-59	24,14,952 9 7	25,25,189 2 0	49,40,141 11 7	35,20,092 4 9	14,20,049 6 10	11,05,139 11 2
1859-60	25,92,233 5 10	27,47,012 11 0	53,39,246 0 10	37,37,911 15 3	16,01,334 1 7	11,45,678 9 5
1860-61	27,34,279 7 6	23,84,734 8 8	51,19,014 0 2	38,60,798 12 7	12,58,215 3 7	11,26,519 5 1
1861-62	28,04,846 11 10	28,68,833 3 2	56,73,679 15 0	37,99,755 10 8	18,73,924 4 4	9,94,908 14 10
1862-63	30,20,682 14 8	31,92,983 12 8	62,13,666 11 4	37,37,535 12 7	24,76,130 14 9	7,16,852 13 11
1863-64	32,07,045 2 2	35,58,546 13 0	67,65,591 15 2	38,76,162 15 6	28,89,428 15 8	6,69,117 13 4
1864-65	34,16,579 6 6	40,20,822 10 9	74,37,402 1 3	39,30,579 4 2	35,06,822 13 1	5,13,999 13 8
1865-66	35,59,268 9 3	50,08,003 7 3	85,67,272 0 6	41,88,625 11 7	43,78,646 4 11	6,29,357 2 4
1866-67 (11 months)	33,65,613 9 4	(*a*) 26,56,260 6 11	60,21,874 0 3	40 29,481 9 7	(*b*) 19,92,392 6 8	6,63,868 0 3
1866-67 (12 months), calculated on the average of 11 months, including Eastern Settlements.	36,71,578 7 4	(*a*) 28,97,738 10 5	65,69,317 1 9	43,95,798 1 7	(*b*) 21,73,519 0 2	7,24,219 10 3
1866-67 ditto, excluding Eastern Settlements	36,11,245 5 10	(*a*) 28,89,758 0 7	65,01,003 6 5	43,75,067 11 10	(*b*) 21,25,935 10 7	7,63,822 6 0
1867-68	37,74,607 4 6	(*a*) 23,09,839 12 0	60,84,447 0 6	47,54,940 6 5	(*b*) 13,29,506 10 1	9,80,333 1 11
1868-69	41,05,704 4 3	(*a*) 27,55,016 8 0	68,60,720 12 3	53,70,201 15 8	(*b*) 14,90,518 12 7	12,64,497 11 5
1869-70	(*c*) 39,28,383 5 10	(*a*) 28,87,627 3 6	68,16,010 9 4	55,96,779 11 4	(*b*) 12,19,230 14 0	(*c*) 16,68,396 5 6
1870-71	(*d*) 37,43,771 4 5	(*a*) 42,39,124 4 2	79,82,895 8 7	51,77,567 1 9	28,05,328 6 10	(*d*) 14,33,795 13 4
1871-72	(*e*) 43,38,763 1 4	(*a*) 34,95,568(*g*)10 7	(*f*) 78,34,331 11 11	50,97,695 8 1	(*f*) 27,36,636 3 10	(*e*) 7,58,932 6 9
1872-73	44,52,262 13 4	(*h*) 10,63,847 10 0	(*i*) 55,16,110 7 4	52,32,689 3 1	(*i*) 2,83,421 4 3	7,80,426 5 9

(*a*) Including sale of Service Postage Stamps.
(*b*) The apparent reduction is to a large extent nominal, owing to the introduction of a new system of accounting for official postage, under which a portion of the official correspondence between Government Officers in the same District is not brought to account.
(*c*) These amounts are less by Rs. 1,38,429-2-2 than they would have been under the former mode of calculation, owing to the deduction for the first time in 1869-70 of the discount on sale of Stamps.
(*d*) Exclusive of Rs. 1,46,639-14-7, being the discount on sale of Stamps.
(*e*) Ditto „ 1,46,164-2-1 ditto ditto.
(*f*) Including Rs. 5,411 on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.
(*g*) Excluding the sum of Rs. 29,378-2 an erroneous excess credit on account of official postage in the year 1871-72.
(*h*) Only sale proceeds of Service Stamps.
(*i*) Including Rs. 4,434-7-9 on account of Indian share of postage on covers conveyed by Indian Post to and from Ceylon.

No. 913, dated 4th February 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

Read—

The annual report of the Director General of the Post Office on the operations of the department during the year 1872-73.

OBSERVATIONS.—PARA. 3.—The new rates of official postage and the final abolition of the privilege of franking have worked well. The nominal charge for official postage has been largely reduced, and though this has necessarily caused an apparent reduction of postal revenue, the net effect has been a real saving of public expenditure.

Formerly, official correspondence was sent almost indiscriminately by letter mail at a considerable real cost. Now, heavy packages are usually sent by packet or parcel post.

PARAS. 4 & 5.—The Governor General in Council will defer any remarks upon the revision of the rates on private correspondence till he receives the report upon the current year. They affect exclusively what used to be called the book and banghy posts, and are now known as the parcel and packet posts.

PARA. 6.—The complaints that were made upon the introduction of the rule for the compulsory registration of covers containing postage labels, cheques, hundis, bank-notes, and the like, appear to have ceased, and were based probably upon a misunderstanding. Clearly, the rule can only be enforced when these valuable articles are so carelessly covered that the contents are apparent to the officers of the department. It is improper that these officers should be exposed to temptation.

PARAS. 7-12.—The several changes in the regulations relating to communication with places abroad do not require particular notice. The most important of them is the establishment by the British Post Office of a new contract line between Aden and Zanzibar, opening quick postal communication with Southern Africa.

PARAS. 13-15.—The general results of the new contract now about to be completed with the British India Steam Navigation Company are as follows:—

The subsidy is to be reduced from Rs. 7,37,000 to Rs. 7,25,000 a year, of which the Straits Settlements will contribute Rs. 12,996. The mileage run and the tonnage employed is to be nearly doubled. The contract rates payable by Government for troops, passengers and stores are to be reduced by 20 or 30 per cent.; and the Government may take up at the fixed monthly rate of Rs. 20 per ton, plus the cost of coal, all or any of the ships of the Company's fleet, which is estimated to amount, when completed, to, at least, 40,000 tons of shipping. Credit is due to Mr. Monteath for the negotiation of this contract.

PARA. 17.—The arrangements made for the mutual guarantee of the officers of the Post Office appear to be working well. With future annual reports an account should be given of the receipts and expenditure on this account.

PARA. 19.—The success of the overland parcel post is satisfactory. It is a convenience for which the European community in India is indebted to Mr. Monteath.

PARA. 20.—The postage labels now in use have never been so forged as to escape detection in the Post Office.

PARA. 21.—The proceedings of Mr. Turton Smith, the officer at the head of the special detective service of the Post Office, have been separately reported in detail. Mr. Smith's continued success is creditable to him.

PARAS. 34 & 35.—The number of post offices increased during the year from 2,884 to 3,006, or by 122, and the number of letter-boxes from 1,885 to 2,168, or by 283.

PARA. 36.—There has been a further increase of railway mileage which, with other reforms, has made it possible to effect a considerable reduction in the more costly methods of conveyance.

PARAS. 37 & 38.—The business of the department has again increased, and now exceeds 93 millions of articles. The increase in the number of newspapers carried from 6,840,120 to 7,928,092 or by 1,087,972 (15·91 per cent.) is an important response to the cheap newspaper postage conceded last year.

The increase of registered letters from 1,690,292 to 1,841,152, or by 150,860 (8·92 per cent.) is attributed to the extension of compulsory registration and to the issue of 5-rupee currency notes.

PARA. 39. The number of newspapers registered increased from 430 to 478, or by 48, of which 15 are English and 32 Vernacular, and 1 is Anglo-Vernacular. The Director General does not mention the discontinuance of any newspaper, though it is hardly likely that all the 430 in existence at the beginning of the year survived to its end. Measures should be taken yearly for ascertaining whether any of the registered newspapers no longer exist. Doubtless, as shown by the Director General, there is great scope for the expansion of the newspaper press in India. A complete list of the newspapers registered at the beginning of the year should be supplied for publication in the *Gazette of India*, and a like return should be appended to future annual reports.

PARAS. 42 & 43.—India received from the United Kingdom 1,476,679 letters and 1,608,137 newspapers, and sent to the United Kingdom 1,981,377 letters and 366,693 newspapers. The gross increase of letters from 2,754,759 to 3,458,056, or by 703,297, is due to the inclusion, for the first time, of correspondence passing *through* England to countries beyond. The Director General does not explain the reason why the homeward letters so greatly exceeded the outward letters. Last year the excess was the other way, and there seems no *primâ facie* reason, such as produces the excess of outward newspapers, for any excess of letters either way. The newspapers sent home show a slight increase from 361,211 to 366,693. But the outward newspapers have decreased from 1,612,538 to 1,608,137. The Director General attributes this to the increased despatch of newspapers in parcels for distribution by Indian agencies.

PARAS. 44 & 45.—There is again a satisfactory improvement in the transactions of the dead letter offices. The establishments of these offices have been revised during the year at a considerable expense, and the Government looks for still better results.

PARAS. 46 & 47.—Rupees 86,000 more than last year were yielded by the sale of ordinary postage labels and Rs. 414,523 more by the sale of service labels. This last increase was due to the withdrawal of the privilege of franking.

PARAS. 48-52.—The overland money orders appear to have answered the purpose; about £1,150 is sent home in this way weekly. The table given in para. 51 shows a net apparent profit of Rs. 10,418 on the remittance of £30,059 both ways, but, as explained in para. 52, this profit is nominal only, being obtained by the adoption of the artificially fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 11½*d.*: the actual rate was only 1*s.* 10·7*d.*, and the real profit only Rs. 363. If account be taken of interest on the capital employed, it is evident, in fact, that the transactions have resulted in a slight loss, and that the rates charged have been too low. In future, the actual average rate of exchange obtained for the Secretary of State's bills should be used in working out the profit or loss upon these orders. The management of this business has now been made over to the Comptroller General, and it will hereafter be reported upon together with the inland money order department.

PARAS. 53-56.—The gradual extension of the management of the district post by the imperial postal department is satisfactory. The Governor General in Council has no doubt that in time the local Governments will all recognise the advantage of the trained management that the imperial department can alone supply. The Director General should report separately the amounts received by the department from the several local Governments for the management of the district post.

PARA. 57.—The diminution of complaints affecting the Calcutta office is satisfactory.

PARAS. 63-69.—The prominent financial feature of the year is the nominal loss of Rs. 24,31,721 revenue derived from official covers. The loss is balanced by a corresponding diminution of the expenditure of the public offices for postage, and has actually enabled the Post Office to effect some saving of expenditure. The increase of revenue from private correspondence is shewn to be really Rs. 2,13,499. This increase and the increase of Rs. 4,08,491 received from newspapers in 1872-73 as compared with 1870-71 are gratifying.

As regards expenditure, the department appears to have been administered with economy.

Including the official postage, the department, as a whole, shows a net surplus of Rs. 3,77,230. Excluding official postage, there is a net deficit of Rs. 6,86,617.

In paragraph 69, there is an estimate of Rs. 4,65,119 for charges not included in the accounts upon which these balances are struck, to which at least Rs. 5,00,000 must be added to cover the cost of pensions and of leave allowances paid in Europe.

Adding the sums thus obtained to the disbursements shown in the accounts, there is a real deficit of Rs. 5,87,889, including official postage, or Rs. 16,51,736 excluding official postage. And these deficits are exclusive of the sum of Rs. 6,48,686 paid in subsidies to steam navigation companies, only a small portion of which can properly be debited as a charge of the Post Office.

PARAS. 70-71.—Compared with the system in force before 1854, the correspondence has now multiplied $4\frac{3}{4}$ times, and compared with the first complete year of the present system (1855-56) the revenue from private correspondence has multiplied $2\frac{3}{4}$ times.

Major Lane.
Mr. C. W. Hutchinson.
Mr. J. MacFarlan.
Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Mr. J. Dillon.
Mr. P. Sheridan.
Mr. Turton Smith.

The Governor General in Council is glad to read the testimony borne to the good service of the officers named in the margin and of the other officers mentioned in paras. 73 and 75 of the report, and he desires to acknowledge the efficiency of the administration of the department by Messrs. Monteath and Hogg.

ORDERED, that these Observations be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the report, with these Observations upon it, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of October 1873.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	EAST. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	750	6,264 8	51	247 6	69	343 6	814	5,354 9	15	89 12	216	1,181 1	104	195 8	2,022	13,676 2
Received ...	708	5,531 12	54	255 2	123	953 6	678	4,334 6	24	109 3	214	1,195 12	50	93 4	1,851	12,472 13
TOTAL ...	1,458	11,796 4	108	502 8	192	1,296 12	1,492	9,688 15	39	198 15	430	2,376 13	154	288 12	3,873	26,148 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	45	279 5	1	4 3	3	12 10	1,026	6,283 3	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	1,076	6,583 8
West to East	258	1,512 0	34	168 0	3	16 13	779	4,546 8	1	4 3	...	...	...	...	1,075	6,247 8
TOTAL ...	303	1,791 5	35	172 3	6	29 7	1,805	10,829 11	2	8 6	...	...	...	...	2,151	12,831 0
													GRAND TOTAL		6,024	38,979 15

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of October 1873.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Numbers. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	708	750	1,458	45·30	44·46	44·86
	„ Turkey	54	54	108	3·45	3·20	3·32
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	123	69	192	7·87	4·09	5·91
RED SEA ...	*Vid* Suez	678	814	1,492	43·38	48·25	45·91
	TOTAL ...	1,563	1,687	3,250	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of December 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hurdee, Chillies, Wheat and Garden produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugarcane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 5, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall. Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee Season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
			4				8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
			Acres.																			(a) The details of Column 18 are—
			1,269	212·40	...	...	...	341	809	1,150	12	33	45	...	1	1	1,193	157				Cotton ... 1,165
			675	82	...	...	...	16	8	24	4	1	5	...	...	...	29	1				Sugarcane ... 21
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendrapara...	1,300	80·75	...	...	...	2	24	26	...	4	4	...	1	1	31	1		0·61		Huldee ... 46
		High Level, Section I. ...	650	22·26	...	...	...	6	25	31	...	4	4	...	...	...	31	...				Oil-seeds ... 3
		Taldandah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	14	159		0·18		Pulses ... 43
		Matchgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Garden produce ...
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	365	866	1,231	14	33	62	1	1	2	1,505	159				Wheat ...
																						TOTAL ... 1,284
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	675	201·61	178	...	178	...	28	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	178	...	...	...	...	(b) The details are—
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	240	38·43	178	...	178	...	28	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	178	...				At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1
		TOTAL ...	...	...	178	...	178	...	28	28	...	...	...	2	...	2	178	...				Ditto „ 2 ... 16
		GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	178	...	178	365	894	1,259	14	33	62	1	1	2	1,683	159				Ditto „ 1-8 ... 173
																						Ditto „ 1-8 ... 13
																						Ditto „ 1-10 ... 10
																						Ditto „ 0-10 ... 4
																						TOTAL Rs. ... 221

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 24th January 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of January 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajree) *Penicillaria spicata.*			Inferior Millets (Ragi, &c., Kuddoo, Varagu, Sawee, Cudjera, Coraloo, Murhwa, Ringlee) *Panicum, Eleusine Coracanum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Ganjam ...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 0	...	21 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325 10	325 10	...	16 15	16 15	...			
Vizagapatam ...	14 4	14 4	16 3	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 7	16 0	16 0	14 14	26 2	...	40 5	28 1	30												
Godavery ...	10 14	10 14	12 12	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	19 2	17 4	17 4	20 13	...	...	...	...	...												
Kistna ...	8 11	8 11	7 12	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	15 4	18 2	18 2	16 1	20 8	20 8	22 0	...	...												
Nellore ...	9 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	16 8	17 4	18 0	21 4	20 6	20 6	29 9	21 4	21												
Cuddapah ...	12 10	11 14	7 7	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 7	12 9	11 11	13 6	20 12	20 12	21 9	25 11	25												
Bellary ...	10 13	11 7	9 3	...	...	...	11 5	11 9	12 2	13 10	13 10	13 6	24 9	24 9	23 5	23 12	23												
Kurnool ...	12 14	10 4	10 9	...	...	...	11 7	10 1	11 7	13 1	13 1	11 14	24 13	23 8	24 3	25 4	26												
Madras ...	10 2	9 13	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 7	...	12 9	13 13	...	16 15	22 11	...	20 12	19												
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	13 13	16 0	12 9	14 11	17 1	...	...	...	...													
South Arcot ...	7 2	7 7	8 5	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	17 10	...	11 9	19 7	...	...	...	17 15	19												
Tanjore ...	6 15	7 9	8 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 8	...	...	20 12	27 6	25 4	45 0	27 1	27												
Trichinopoly ...	8 12	8 5	9 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	14 11	14 11	14 11	...	19 12	...	23 1	25												
Madura ...	9 1	8 5	6 4	...	...	...	10 9	13 10	13 10	12 5	14 14	16 14	24 9	27 13	31 3	25 6	31												
Tinnevelly ...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 9	10 9	10 11	12 3	12 3	...	...	...	14 9	15												
Coimbatore ...	8 14	8 14	11 14	...	...	...	10 11	11 14	13 15	11 9	12 14	14 7	19 14	19 14	20 10	27 8	26												
Nilgiris ...	8 10	8 10	11 14	...	...	...	8 14	9 12	10 8	9 12	11 5	11 5	18 11	23 5	29 9	14 4	19												
Salem ...	8 15	7 7	11 4	...	...	...	12 7	14 2	17 15	13 7	15 0	19 12	17 11	19 5	32 9	28 8	28												
South Canara ...	10 8	10 8	8 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 12	8 0	13 15	13 15	14 2	...	...	...	...	...												
Malabar ...	10 4	10 11	9 15	...	...	...	13 11	13 8	14 13	14 2	14 6	15 4	...	...	27 15	...	...												
Bombay ...	11 5	12 0	11 5	23 8	23 8	18 0	7 12	8 5	7 6	16 12	14 1	8 12	21 6	21 6	20 1	20 16	19	68 9	68 9	66 13	15 0	15 12	12 10						
Ahmedabad ...	13 10	13 10	14 6	22 4	22 4	30 3	7 3	6 10	7 3	11 2	11 0	24 3	24 3	25 2	22 22	22 22	22	107 12	70 6	70 6	16 10	16 10	16 8						
Kaira ...	11 7	11 7	11 14	...	...	37 14	7 11	7 11	9 6	12 5	12 5	14 9	28 0	23 0	24 11	21 8	21	104 0	104 0	...	16 15	16 1	16 1						
Surat ...	12 15	12 9	9 10	7 7	7 7	6 3	8 12	8 9	5 11	14 4	10 11	7 2	18 12	15 14	18 12	20 16	21	105 0	90 9	...	16 1	16 1	17 1						
Broach ...	15 4	15 4	12 2	15 0	15 0	13 8	9 8	9 8	10 1	13 1	13 1	13 8	21 9	21 2	21 2	20 1	20	71 11	71 11	97 2	15 2	15 2	15 2						
Tanna ...	12 2	12 2	9 15	13 1	13 1	11 14	8 0	7 9	8 2	12 2	12 2	10 4	16 1	16 1	15 2	17 3	17	114 15	114 15	...	14 1	14 1	13 1						
Kolaba ...	10 2	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	...	14 1	14 1	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	150 14	150 14	172 7	12 10	12 10	13 8						
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	18 6	18 6	13 8	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 9	10 13	10 13	10 13	32 1	30 3	25 0	24 8	23	101 9	101 9	101 9	16 15	14 6	15 7						
Nasik ...	17 8	16 5	11 4	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 15	12 15	12 15	10 1	23 15	23 15	...	27 3	27	100 10	100 10	86 4	15 2	15 2	13 5						
Ahmadnagur ...	27 3	24 3	14 6	33 4	36 4	20 3	11 5	9 13	7 14	11 5	10 2	9 6	42 5	42 5	25 14	31 11	32	86 4	86 4	71 2	16 3	14 14	14 14						
Poona ...	14 6	14 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	9 3	9 1	12 9	11 0	10 4	29 0	29 0	24 1	22 2	22	84 4	84 4	112 0	14 4	14 1	13 6						
Sholapur ...	21 13	23 10	14 7	24 9	24 9	12 5	12 9	13 0	9 8	13 13	13 13	12 5	37 15	35 3	22 14	32 12	31	109 15	109 15	109 15	13 10	13 10	12 10						
Belgaum ...	14 11	14 11	11 11	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	7 12	10 4	10 4	8 5	24 6	23 7	27 6	26 6	25	128 13	128 13	169 7	15 14	15 14	16 10						
Dharwar ...	18 11	15 4	11 0	20 3	20 6	...	11 4	11 4	9 1	13 15	13 15	10 8	29 14	32 2	20 6	27 3	28	150 13	150 13	78 4	16 1	16 1	15 0						
Kaladgi ...	16 1	16 1	11 0	...	...	12 9	14 1	14 1	9 8	14 9	14 9	10 1	20 5	19 15	19 2	23 1	22	93 2	93 2	93 2	11 12	11 12	11 12						
Belgaum ...	14 4	12 14	10 11	...	...	...	9 13	8 5	6 6	14 11	12 14	10 6	23 7	21 2	20 15	20 6	20	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Kanara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214 6	214 6	...	14 11	13 1	13 3						
Ahmednagar (Karwar) ...	13 1	13 1	11 9	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 1	16 1	16 1	14 11	18 2	18 2	...	20 1	11	215 9	215 9	...	12 15	12 15	9 12						
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	10 13	10 13	8 10	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	7 12	13 8	12 15	9 12	30 3	30 3	...	22 11	22	64 5	66 3	49 14	32 7	32 7	40 10						
...	9 6	8 2	7 2	...	...	...	6 11	6 4	6 1	8 2	7 0	7 0	19 0	18 14	13 6	14 2	12	125 2	123 4	73 0	8 9	8 9	7 11						
...	15 9	15 9	11 14	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 1	13 1	13 1	11 14	27 8	29 11	25 9	29 11	29	81 2	81 2	...	15 9	15 9	...						
...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	...	13 11	13 11	...	20 15	23 12	...	22 2	21	150 13	150 13	150 13	32 2	32 2	32 2						
...	15 9	16 14	14 9	25 2	22 14	23 7	6 8	7 0	6 7	8 15	9 6	8 0	24 6	23 15	19 15	19 14	19	140 12	140 12	140 12	28 3	28 3	27 1						
...	14 13	14 13	13 13	23 1	23 1	17 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 2	23 1	23 1	14 1	14	101 7	101 7	81 3	45 11	45 11	40 0						
...	14 4	13 13	15 9	17 10	16 7	29 14	7 0	7 0	6 1	8 2	8 2	7 0	16 14	17 4	30 7	14 2	13	45 4	45 4	...	39 15	39 15	80 7						
...	17 3	17 3	16 1	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	4 0	11 2	11 2	12 2	28 3	27 3	23 4	24 3	24	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 2	32 2	32 2						
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 1	19 0	15 0	26 2	26 2	22 2	10 1	10 1	8 0	16 1	16 1	13 1	32 2	32 2	31 3	32 2	32	122 10	123 10	122 10	...	...	...						
Karachi ...	12 3	13 1	13 11	21 11	20 10	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 1	10 1	9 8	22 9	26 2	26 2	20 10	20	141 9	119 12	109 0	36 2	32 2	...						
Hyderabad ...	12 0	12 0	14 1	22 2	25 2	28 3	7 7	8 1	7 0	16 1	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	240 9	200 8	200 8	35 4	35 1	37 2						
Shikarpur ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	22 14	23 0	26 2	10 1	10 1	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	26 9	26	129 6	129 6	...	34 8	34 8	34 8						
Sind and Parker ...	14 9	14 13	9 12	25 14	25 14	...	11 14	11 14	10 13	14 1	14 1	13 0	32 6	32 6	...	21 9	21	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Western Districts.																													
...	12 8	10 4	11 8	...	19 0	22 0	12 12	13 0	19 8	14 8	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	90 0	...	9 6	9 4	9 8						
...	12 8	12 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 12	12 8	11 0	18 0	14 12	15 0	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8						
...	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	11 0	11 4	18 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 0						
...	10 to 116	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	22 0	18 8	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12						
...	12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	9 0 & 10 0	10 0	12 0	11 4 & 12 4	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0						
...	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0						
Central Districts.																													
...	11 8	11 6	...	19 8	19 4	...	9 8	10 0	...	12 8	12 4	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	103 0	110 0	...	8 0	8 12	...						
...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 6	8 4	8 0	11 0 to 15 3	11 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	110 0	...	8 14	9 0	8 12						
...	12 13	11 7	13 5½	23 14	22 13½	32 0	14 7	11 7	16 0	12 5	13 1	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	...	8 10½	8 10½	8 14						
...	11 6	11 8	12 5	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 12	17 0	17 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0						
...	12 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 4	...	...	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 12						

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts—contd.																		
Dinagpore ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 10	11 0	22 8	12 0	10 0	24 0	13 4	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldah ...	11 8	12 8	13 8	20 0	22 0	33 12	11 0	11 8	22 0	11 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	23
Rajshahye ...	10 8	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	11 4	9 12	20 10	12 0	11 4	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore ...	11 0	10 2	13 1	...	...	...	8 14	9 6	13 1	11 13	11 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	20 0	13 8	13 3	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna ...	14 4	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	15 0	16 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling ...	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree ...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 5	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
Dacca ...	10 10	10 10	12 0	...	20 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...
Furreedpore ...	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge ...	...	5 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mymensing ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 0	17 8	16 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylhet ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	15 12	15 12	30 8	20 2	21 14	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar ...	8 0	8 0	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 13	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah ...	10 10	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	19 0 to 20 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	26 6	20 0	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
Patna ...	16 8	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...
Gya ...	11 0	11 4	13 0	17 0	17 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	10 0	11 3	18 8	15 0	16 0	31 to 35	...	...	...
Shahabad ...	14 8	13 8	14 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	12 4	12 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	26 0	16 8	16	...
Tirhoot ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	25 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarun ...	13 8	14 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	28 0	8 8	9 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	16 0	18 8	31 0	...	...	...
Chumparun ...	12 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 0	8 8	13 0	11 0	12 8	27 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...
Monghyr ...	13 6	13 6	16 8	19 9	21 0	36 7	9 4	9 4	13 6	11 5	12 6	18 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore ...	13 4	13 5	14 8	20 3	20 3	22 11	11 0	10 1	18 15	12 10	13 14	21 7	...	17 0	...	...	...	...
Purneah ...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	10 5	10 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Pergunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 8	16 0	13 8	14 0	24 0	22 0 to 25 0	...	...	20 0	20	...
Orissa.																		
... ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	26 4	22 5	23 5	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	11 13	11 13	17 1	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 10	22 5	21 0	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore.																		
Hazareebaugh ...	11 0	12 8	12 8	...	16 0	23 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	13 0	13 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga ...	10 8	9 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manabhoom ...	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	24 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	...	...
Assam and Adjacent Hills.																		
... ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	15 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Doon ...	18 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	25 0	24	...
... ...	19 14	18 5	22 10	32 5	24 13	34 4	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 15	26 15	25 14	26 15	25	...
... ...	19 18	19 13	22 0	27 8	26 6	36 0	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 3	14 5	26 6	26 6	26 6	24 2	24	...
... ...	19 5	19 0	21 4	25 0	24 8	31 11½	7 8	7 8	7 4	13 8	13 8	15 0	24 12	25 5½	25 7½	22 6	22	...
... ...	19 8	20 8	21 8	27 0	27 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	23	...
... ...	18 8	18 12	...	24 8	24 8	...	8 (	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	24 0	24 8	...	21 6	21	...
... ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

...dia for the 1st half of January 1874 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

...er Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	
...	...	...	12 0	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	400 0	400 0	...	8 2½	8 2½	...	
...	...	...	11 0	11 4	11 13	107 0	107 0	100 0	7 8	7 6	7 6	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	65 0	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	
7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	...	
...	...	...	14 8	12 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 15	8 15	9 0	
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	12 0	...	...	140 0	150 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	
...	...	...	11 4	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 4	8 8	
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 4	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	7 0	
...	...	...	9 11	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	
...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	
...	...	...	10 10	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8 to 8 12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
...	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 4	...	12 0	...	7 6	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	19 8	19 0	34 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
7 0	40 0		18 8	14 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 8	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
19 7	...		14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	
17 0	...		15 8	16 8	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
20 0	40 0		14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	
...	...	...	15 7	15 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	8 1	7 5	8 4	
18 0	34 5½											
to	to	to	19 0	17 11	27 12	176 12	176 12	176 12	7 14	7 14	8 3	
20 0	60 0											
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	200 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	
25 0	...		13 0	15 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
0	...	...	24 15	24 15	31 8	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	9 0	
...	...	...	23 10	23 10	18 1	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	
19 0	...		14 8	13 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	6 1	7 0	7 8	
20 0	...		12 0	14 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 1	6 8	6 4	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	
...	...	...	8 0	10 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	7 8	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...	...	...	8 0	5 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	5 4	5 0	
...	...	...	25 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
...	...	...	28 0	25 14	24 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	7 13	7 12	7 8	
...	...	...	27 2	26 2	24 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	
...	...	...	25 0	24 8	23 2	111 4	110 0	105 0	9 8	9 0	7 14	
...	...	...	24 0	25 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	
...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	9 8	...	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 8	5 8	5 0	

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Pehicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Gurhwal ...	13 0	13 0	17 8	13 0	13 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour ...	16 5	16 14	20 13	16 14	19 2	32 10	10 11	11 4	13 8	12 6	12 15	15 12	22 8	22 8	23 10	20 4	20 4	24 1
Moradabad ...	16 9	16 14	18 12	23 12	23 12	28 2	8 12	8 12	9 6	13 12	15 4	16 14	21 4	23 2	25 0	20 10	21 10	21
Budaon ...	15 0	15 9½	17 1	22 3	22 3	24 0	9 9½	10 12¾	11 3	13 12¾	13 12¾	15 9	21 9½	21 9½	21 3	19 3	20 6½	18
Bareilly ...	14 6	15 0	16 14	18 12	18 12	23 12	6 9	6 9	6 4	13 7	15 0	15 0	20 10	23 12	21 4	20 0	21 4	18
Shahjehanpore ...	15 8	15 8	16 8	20 10	20 6	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 2	15 10	17 0	21 4	21 14	19 8	21 8	21 12	20
Terai Pergunnahs ...	17 0	16 4	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 14	15 0	15 0	17 8	23 12	22 8	...	21 4	20 0	22
Muttra ...	17 0	17 0	18 0	22 8	23 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20
Agra ...	14 15½	15 1	16 7½	20 11	21 7½	21 10½	7 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 13	20 5½	20 0	18 2	18 1	
Furruckabad ...	14 7	15 2	16 8	17 14	18 9	21 14	9 10	9 10	8 10	13 12	14 6	14 2	20 10	21 5	19 4	19 4	20 1	
Mynpoorie ...	15 8	16 4	17 4	18 4	19 4	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	17 8	18 8	19 8	17 0	18 8	19
Etawah ...	15 0	15 8	16 8	20 8	20 8	22 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	19 8	20 0	18
Etah ...	17 0	17 8	18 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20
Jaloun ...	13 0	13 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	17 0	19
Jhansie ...	13 12	13 6	15 15½	18 0	17 8	24 5	10 1	10 11	8 0	14 13	14 3	14 0	18 4	19 1	21 15½	17 13	17 12	20
Lullutpore ...	14 4	14 4	16 12	16 0	16 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	23 4	15 0	17 0	17
Cawnpore ...	16 0	16 0	16 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	19 8	21 0	19
Futtehpore ...	15 0	15 0	14 12	18 0	19 0	22 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	15 0	15 0	16 4	18 4	21 0	22 12	18 0	19 0	19
Banda ...	13 0	12 12	15 6	15 8	15 8	20 12	13 0	13 8	9 4	14 12	15 0	18 4	17 4	19 0	20 4	16 4	17 8	19
Allahabad ...	14 0	14 4	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 8	9 4	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 0	15 4	20 8	21 0	19 8	19 0	19 8	17
Humeerpore ...	13 12	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 12	14 2	18 12	20 0	4 20	4 18	0 18	0 19
Jounpore ...	13 12	14 13	14 2	18 0	17 10	18 5	12 0	12 0	14 2	13 12	14 7	14 13	16 15	16 15	21 14	17 10	18 6	21
Goruckpore ...	13 2	13 2	11 13	16 10	16 10	18 6	10 8	10 8	17 8	13 2	13 2	21 14	16 10	16 10	26 4	15 12	15 12	17
Bustee ...	14 6	14 6	13 2	...			16 4	16 4	10 0	10 0	11 4	10 10	10 15	20 0	...	...	...	
Azimgurh ...	13 10	13 10	14 0	26 3	16 3	19 3	10 5	10 5	13 5	12 9	12 9	15 8	17 11	17 11	23 9	...	...	23
Mirzapore ...	14 8	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	19
Benares ...	14 4	15 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 8	18
Ghazeepore ...	15 7¼	14 13	11 12	18 0	17 6	18 12	9 0	7 11½	8 12	12 14	12 14	15 0	18 0	20 9½	23 12	16 12	16 12	20
Delhi ...	19 2	18 1	20 2	25 2	25 2	30 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 1	27 2	27 2	29 3	22 2	22 2	24
Gurgáon ...	17 1	17 10	18 10	26 2	27 10	29 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 1	27 2	28 3	30 3	24 2	23 2	24
Karnál ...	21 2	21 2	24 3	31 3	31 3	38 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	31 3	30 3	29 3	25 2	24 2	24
Hissár ...	22 2	21 2	25 2	35 3	35 3	40 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	32 3	32 3	43 4	26 2	26 2	26
Rohtak ...	18 1	18 1	21 2	29 3	29 3	26 2	...	...	...	11 1	10 1	11 1	28 3	28 3	33 3	24 2	22 10	26
Sirsa ...	22 14	23 2	23 10	40 4	38 4	38 4	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 9	36 3	38 4	48 4	27 2	27 2	28
Ambálah ...	22 2	22 2	24 2	31 3	31 3	33 3	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	12 1	31 3	31 3	29 3	24 2	22 2	25
Ludiánah ...	24 2	24 2	23 10	36 11	35 3	35 3	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	16 1	35 3	34 3	38 4	26 10	29 10	31
Simla ...	17 1	17 10	17 10	17 2	17 2	23 2	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	11 9	22 2	24 2	...	20 2	20 2	19
Jullundhar ...	23 10	24 2	24 2	36 3	34 3	29 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	31 3	33 3	31 3	24 2	26 2	26
Hoshiárpúr ...	24 2	24 2	24 2	32 3	32 3	36 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	30 3	30 3	28 3	24 2	24 2	24
Kángra ...	16 1	18 1	18 1	21 2	21 2	28 3	...	...	...	15 1	16 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore ...	23 10	24 2	23 10	33 3	31 3	37 3	...	...	...	19 3	19 2	18 1	35 3	35 3	33 3	25 2	28 3	28
Umritsar ...	19 2	19 10	23 10	29 11	28 3	36 3	...	...	...	15 1	14 0	16 1	24 2	26 2	29 3	21 2	21 2	22
Gurdáspúr ...	24 2	24 2	27 2	33 3	33 3	29 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	28 3	28 3	28 3	20 2	20 2	24
Peshore ...	23 2	23 2	20 10	36 3	36 3	36 3	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	15 1	33 3	35 3	32 3	33 3	33 3	27
Rawulpindi ...	25 2	25 2	19 2	40 4	40 4	35 3	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	15 1	35 3	35 3	26 2	30 3	30 3	25
Gujránwála ...	21 2	20 4	22 14	34 3	34 3	41 4	...	...	...	16 1	12 1	18 1	30 3	30 3	28 3	20 2	20 2	20
Rawalpindi ...	18 1	18 1	17 6	25 2	25 2	23 10	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	28 3	28 3	28 3	24 10	25 2	25
Jhelam ...	16 1	16 1	19 10	23 2	23 2	26 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	22 2	22 2	24 2	21 2	20 2	20
Gujrát ...	20 2	19 10	22 6	28 3	25 2	35 3	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	10 12	32 3	25 2	26 2	24 2	23 2	23
Shahpúr ...	19 10	19 10	20 10	29 3	29 3	30 2	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	30 3	30 3	26 2	24 2	24 2	24
Multán ...	16 1	16 1	19 2	24 2	22 2	25 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	12 1	25 2	25 2	28 3	21 2	22 2	22
Jhang ...	18 10	18 10	24 10	28 3	28 3	30 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	12 1	24 2	24 2	35 3	26 2	27 2	25
Montgomery ...	20 2	19 2	21 2	28 3	26 2	28 3	...	...	...	8 1	6 1	8 1	25 2	25 2	24 2	24 2	24 2	24
Muzaffargarh ...	17 2	...	20 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	...	12 1	21 2	...	24 2	20 2	2	
Nawab Ismael Khán ...	23 14	23 4	18 14	37 11	36 7	35 3	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	40 4	43 14	36 7	35 3	40 3	
Nawab Ghazee Khán ...	16 6	16 15	20 2	25 2	25 7	29 14	...	...	...	17 10	20 2	17 10	25 2	28 9	35 3	22 5	25 2	25
Dehra ...	27 7	27 2	22 10	51 2	53 5	43 14	...	...	...	6 15	6 5	6 5	50 5	52 7	40 4	37 11	37 11	
Peshawar ...	17 5	18 5	17 15	34 10	34 0	30 6	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	9 2	30 11	30 1	25 9	26 13	24 14	
Kohat ...	21 3	21 3	18 1	44 14	44 14	38 8	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 9	33 5	33 5	24 1	35 15	35 12	
Hazara ...	18 1	18 1	16 1	30 2	30 2	20 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	5 0	26 2	26 2	22 2	...	...	
Derajat ...	14 11	14 7	14 13	20 1	20 1	22 2	5 15	5 15	5 15	9 8	10 1	13 1	20 1	21 8	21 8	20 1	20 1	
Leia ...	14 11	14 11	15 11	19 9	19 9	21 9	9 13	9 13	9 13	14 2	14 2	16 10	18 9	20 10	21 9	18 9	19 9	
Dera Ismail Khán ...	8 41	12 9	14 2	15 2	14 7	21 4	7 9	7 9	7 9	12 0	13 6	17 15	16 5	18 7	20 10	16 5	15	
Mooltan ...	16 10	16 10	16 12	24 4	24 4	22 14	8 2	8 2	8 2	18 2	16 10	18 2	22 5	26 5	24 4	22 5	22	
Shujabad ...	14 14	14 14	16 14	21 15	21 15	22 11	6 3	6 3	5 12	14 2	14 2	14 4	22 11	22 11	20 1	21 15	21	
Jhung ...	17 8	18 0	17 1	27 1	29 2	23 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 1	17 1	16 1	29 9	30 2	27 6	24 1		
Montgomery ...	14 9	14 11	14 0	...	18 11	19 2	9 3	9 0	12 5	13 5	13 5	20 5	19 15	19 9	26 9	18 0	16	
Muzaffargarh ...	13 1	13 1	12 9	17 1	17 1	20 1	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 1	13 1	20 1	19 2	21 1	26 2	...		
Nawab Ismael Khán ...	13 1	13 5	12 14	15 11	16 0	17 8	9 13	9 10	7 6	12 9	12 9	19 4	19 14	18 14	26 9	15 2	15	
Nawab Ghazee Khán ...	15 14	15 14	14 2	17 6	17 6	25 6	14 2	15 4	15 4	17 1	17 13	19 2	19 14	19 12	24 16	19 13	18	
Dehra ...	18 13	14 6	13 13	19 2	19 2	19 2	8 10	8 10	10 6	14 13	15 5	17 11	18 2	19 3	19 14	15 5	15	
Peshawar ...	14 14	15 4	13 1	20 8	21 4	17 1	12 15	13 6	8 0	13 15	16 15	15 0	21 9	23 1	...	20 1	20	
Kohat ...																		
Hazara ...																		

...ia for the 1st half of January 1874 —continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum; &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			REMARKS.
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	5 10				
...	...	...	21 6	21 6	21 6	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...				
...	...	...	21 9	20 15	22 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9	9 1				
...	...	...	22 3	22 3	23 9½	240 0	240 0	...	8 11	8 11	8 6½				
...	...	...	18 12	20 15	23 12	125 0	125 0	112 8	8 12	8 7	8 12				
...	...	...	20 8	18 12	23 0	162 8	162 8	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 2				
...	...	...	22 0	21 4	22 8	200 0	200 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12				
...	...	...	23 0	22 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	20 9½	21 2½	19 10½	80 0	70 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				
...	...	...	19 15	20 5	22 0	158 2	158 2	165 0	8 4	8 4	8 4				
...	...	...	17 2	19 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0				
...	...	...	20 0	19 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0				
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	20 4	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 0				
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	16 7	16 2	21 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4				
...	...	...	18 4	19 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8				
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	21 4	163 0	163 0	167 0	10 0	10 12	10 8				
...	...	...	19 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	150 0	100 0	8 4	8 4	7 12				
...	...	...	18 0	17 12	21 2	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...				
...	...	...	18 5	19 1	21 3	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3				
...	...	...	14 14	15 12	21 14	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 2				
...	...	...	15 15	16 9	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 14	6 14	6 12				
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 12	206 8	206 8	177 0	6 14	6 14	6 14				
...	...	...	17 8	18 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0				
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	19 8	180 0	130 0	100 0	6 0	6 8	6 4				
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 1½	7 1½	6 14				
...	...	...	26 2	26 2	26 2	80 7	80 7	80 7	7 1	6 12	7 1				
...	...	...	26 10	26 10	23 10	120 11	120 11	120 11	7 5	7 5	6 12				
...	...	...	32 3	31 3	27 2	160 15	160 15	160 15	8 4	8 1	8 1				
...	...	...	35 3	32 3	35 3	100 10	100 10	100 10	8 1	8 1	8 1				
...	...	...	29 3	28 3	28 3	160 15	120 11	160 15	8 1	7 1	8 1				
...	...	...	38 4	38 4	38 4	160 15	160 15	160 15	42 3	42 3	35 3				
...	...	...	32 3	32 3	24 2	125 11	120 11	120 11	9 1	9 1	8 9				
...	...	...	34 11	34 3	28 3	120 11	120 11	85 8	9 9	9 9	9 9				
...	...	...	22 2	22 2	16 1	100 10	100 10	...	7 13	7 13	7 7				
...	...	...	32 3	31 11	26 2	100 10	100 10	100 10	9 9	9 9	9 9				
...	...	...	28 3	28 3	25 2	100 10	100 10	100 10	9 9	9 9	9 9				
...	...	...	20 2	20 2	22 2	160 15	160 15	...	8 1	8 1	8 1				
...	...	...	35 3	34 3	25 3	100 10	110 10	120 11	10 5	10 5	10 5				
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	20 10	120 11	120 11	120 11	10 3	10 1	10 5				
...	...	...	32 3	32 3	20 2	100 10	100 10	100 10	9 1	9 1	9 1				
...	...	...	37 3	36 3	18 1	110 10	110 10	115 10	10 5	10 5	9 9				
...	...	...	27 2	27 2	21 2	100 10	100 10	100 10	10 5	10 5	10 1				
...	...	...	29 11	29 11	20 2	140 13	120 11	115 10	10 13	11 1	11 1				
...	...	...	22 10	22 10	18 1	100 10	100 10	100 10	11 1	11 1	11 1				
...	...	...	24 10	24 2	19 2	160 15	160 15	100 10	10 13	10 13	10 9				
...	...	...	26 2	26 2	20 2	321 14	321 14	...	11 1	11 1	11 1				
...	...	...	23 2	22 2	17 2	100 10	100 10	...	10 13	10 13	10 13				
...	...	...	25 2	25 2	23 2	241 6	241 6	241 6	10 9	10 9	10 13				
...	...	...	30 3	26 2	21 2	160 15	160 15	160 15	8 1	8 1	8 1				
...	...	...	23 2	...	17 2	120 11	...	...	10 1	10 1	...				
...	...	...	34 9	33 15	27 4	113 2	113 2	...	10 1	10 1	10 1				
...	...	...	22 10	22 15	21 11	151 0	151 0	203 7	32 11	30 3	42 12				
...	...	...	41 10	41 2	30 3	80 7	80 7	80 7	100 10	100 10	100 10				
...	...	...	24 13	24 14	15 1	98 1	97 1	...	57 8	57 8	42 9				
...	...	...	33 5	33 5	17 15	179 9	179 9	205 3	102 9	102 9	102 9				
...	...	...	24 2	24 2	15 1	110 10	120 11	80 7	9 1	9 1	8 1				
35 3	...		18 0	17 1	20 10	128 10	128 10	128 10	7 7	7 7	7 7				
34 8	...		18 9	20 10	22 7	126 15	126 15	...	7 12	7 12	7 12				
12 15	...		16 5	16 5	21 11	150 15	150 15	...	7 7	7 7	7 9				
...	...		21 4	21 15	21 4	202 14	202 14	162 5	8 2	8 2	8 2				
24 13	23 12		19 10	19 10	21 13	199 7	199 7	199 7	7 0	7 0	6 13				
24 10	32 2		22 2	21 8	21 1	201 3	201 3	201 3	7 7	7 4	7 7				
1	...		17 4	17 4	20 13	160 12	120 10	8 0	8 0	7 4					
1	...		16 1	16 1	20 1	241 7	241 7	200 10	7 7	7 7	7 0				
8	...		16 3	15 14	18 7	76 15	76 15	...	7 9	7 9	6 10				
38 4			17 13	17 13	25 6	201 8	201 8	201 8	8 5	7 6	6 10				
0	...		16 12	16 12	20 5	153 5	153 5	153 5	7 11	7 11	7 6				
15	...		17 4	17 2	18 0	197 4	197 4	197 4	6 10	6 12	7 0				

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort.)			Rice (common.)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Nagpur ...	21 2	19 10	21 11	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 0	16 1	15 2	15 9	28 3	26 2	25 2	...	...	...
Bhandara ...	21 9	21 9	23 12	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 14	16 3	16 3	23 12	29 2	29 2	29 2	...	...	...
Chanda ...	20 10	20 10	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 3	13 3	37 12	37 12	20 8	...	...	...
Wardha ...	22 2	21 2	17 1	...	...	...	8 9	8 0	7 9	13 1	15 2	12 2	32 2	35 3	24 3	...	...	...
Balaghat ...	18 2	18 2	24 3	...	...	...	13 1	14 1	18 2	17 1	18 2	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jabalpur ...	19 2	19 2	21 2	16 1	15 2	14 1	13 1	14 11	16 1	15 2	16 1	17 1	23 1	25 2	30 3	20 1	21 2	21 ...
Sagar ...	14 13	14 6	17 1	...	...	...	8 9	6 10	8 0	10 9	10 9	15 2	20 1	21 2	26 2	...	...	...
Damoh ...	17 1	15 4	18 2	...	...	24 3	14 9	14 1	16 1	15 2	14 9	15 4	23 1	21 2	24 3	20 1	20 1	20 ...
Seoni ...	23 1	24 3	27 3	...	...	...	10 1	11 0	11 0	17 1	21 2	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla ...	18 2	16 3	21 2	...	...	...	14 1	14 9	17 1	18 2	17 1	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betul ...	23 1	23 1	16 1	...	...	...	13 1	11 14	14 1	14 1	13 10	15 2	28 3	28 3	22 2	...	...	...
Chindwara ...	23 15	22 11	21 15	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	15 2	15 2	19 2	40 3	40 3	28 3	...	...	...
Hoshangabad ...	17 13	18 0	14 11	...	...	...	10 1	9 1	12 2	11 0	10 1	14 2	25 2	24 3	26 4	16 1	16 1	18 ...
Narsinghpur ...	19 2	19 2	20 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 1	13 1	13 1	16 1	24 1	24 1	24 1	27 2	21 2	24 ...
Nimar ...	15 9	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	31 15	35 11	...	30 3	27 15	...
Raipur ...	32 4	32 4	48 5	...	...	...	18 2	18 2	24 3	26 4	28 3	32 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ...	16 1	15 14	28 3	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	33 4	35 3	35 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur ...	26 2	25 2	37 3	...	...	...	22 2	20 1	32 2	26 2	26 2	60 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Godavery ...	16 1	16 1	13 1	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	7 0	14 1	14 1	10 1	36 4	38 3	18 2	...	...	...
Secunderabad ...	21 6	21 9	11 12	...	...	...	10 1	10 4	10 4	13 10	14 7	13 10	30 2	29 7	21 13	30 2	29 11	21 ...
Bolarum ...	19 9	20 10	12 2	...	...	...	11 7	12 2	9 12	13 3	13 8	12 2	28 13	29 2	23 3	...	...	...
Chadarghat ...	16 3	15 2	8 14	...	...	...	8 2	8 2	6 8	11 14	11 14	10 13	30 3	26 15	12 2	30 3	32 6	18 ...
East Berar.																		
Oomraotee ...	16 1	16 1	15 0	14 1	14 1	13 1	8 15	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 1	10 1	32 2	30 2	26 2	22 2	26 2	19 ...
Ellichpoor ...	17 4	17 4	17 4	7 9	7 9	9 12	9 12	9 12	8 10	10 13	10 13	11 14	30 3	28 1	28 1	23 12	23 12	22 12
Woon ...	19 7	18 6	16 3	12 15	11 14	10 13	9 12	9 12	9 12	11 14	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	38 13	30 3	28 1
West Berar.																		
Akola ...	17 1	18 0	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 15	10 1	10 1	8 0	28 3	31 15	21 1	30 2	33 7	30 ...
Buldana ...	19 2	19 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	11 0	28 3	28 3	24 1	26 2	24 1	20 ...
Bassein ...	20 1	20 1	11 4	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 9	36 2	36 2	23 10	25 9	25 9	16 ...
Bangalore { Wholesale.	9 15	9 12	9 12	10 13	10 13	10 13	11 5	11 0	11 0	14 1	13 8	12 15	23 3	23 3	...	...	...	...
Bangalore { Retail ...	9 6	9 3	9 6	10 4	10 4	10 8	11 0	10 13	10 13	13 8	12 15	12 10	22 2	22 11	...	...	...	...
Kolar { Wholesale.	9 1	8 10	10 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	19 2	18 14	18 14	26 4	...	...	50 14	...	...	47 ...
Kolar { Retail ...	8 15	8 7	9 15	...	...	...	16 3	16 8	18 14	18 11	18 11	25 11	...	...	48 9	...	...	44 ...
Tumkoor { Wholesale.	9 3	9 3	10 4	9 3	9 3	10 13	14 1	13 8	16 3	15 11	14 9	18 6	22 11	22 11	26 15	...	...	46 ...
Tumkoor { Retail ...	8 10	8 10	9 12	8 10	8 10	10 4	13 8	12 15	15 2	15 2	14 1	17 4	21 9	21 9	25 14	...	...	22 ...
Mysore { Wholesale.	8 15	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	13 8	12 5	11 4	14 9	13 8	12 5	...	...	56 8	29 6	32 12	19 ...
Mysore { Retail ...	8 5	7 14	8 15	...	...	...	13 10	12 2	10 9	14 2	13 10	12 2	...	...	54 4	28 4	31 10	17 ...
Seringa { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seringa { Retail ...	11 14	11 14	11 14	13 8	12 15	12 15	15 2	15 2	14 1	16 3	17 4	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shimoga { Retail ...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	10 13	12 15	11 14	9 3	17 4	17 4	14 1	34 8	34 8	38 13	...	...	...
Kadoor { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadoor { Retail ...	10 13	10 13	11 14	...	...	...	14 1	12 15	12 15	18 6	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chituldroog { Wholesale.	13 3	13 11	13 8	14 9	14 1	13 8	12 15	13 8	13 8	14 14	15 2	14 9	44 9	43 2	48 2	37 12	37 12	34 ...
Chituldroog { Retail ...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	12 15	11 14	11 14	12 15	12 15	12 15	14 1	38 13	38 13	43 2	30 3	30 3	30 ...
Coorg { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg { Retail ...	8 2	8 0	8 5	8 12	8 5	...	10 12	10 15	11 7	18 9	17 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...pur ...	11 0	11 0	...	15 12	15 12	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	14 12	14 12	...
...angurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	14 6	15 8	15 5	20 0	20 8	24 2	9 8	9 8	10 12	10 2	10 10	10 11	20 8	25 8	23 0	17 12	17 0	25 ...
...e (City) ...	15 8	15 8	...	20 8	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 4	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 12	...
... (Cantonment) ...	13 8	13 8	15 7	17 9	16 10	26 8	4 7	4 7	6 2	8 6	8 6	8 10	16 5	16 15	28 1	13 1	13 18	30 ...
...ur ...	15 4	15 12	12 4	22 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	6 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	17 ...
...	15 0	15 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 8	19 0	19 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	16 ...
... Tracts of Meywar ...	22 0	22 0	17 0	38 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 15	12 12	18 9	15 3	15 0	33 14	8 0	6 8	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	15 14	15 12	28 2	...	...	...
...	11 12	11 5	17 1	15 14	14 11	30 1	6 1	5 15	...	9 1	8 15	9 13	16 1	...	...	...	...	...
...	13 4	12 6	15 12	19 1	17 1	14 1	8 5	8 0	...	9 1	9 8	9 8	17 1	17 1	30 1	14 4	12 0	...
...	13 11	13 1	14 4	17 7	16 10	35 14	7 9	7 7	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	16 1	16 1	30 1	14 9	14 7	...
...	15 8	15 8	14 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 14	11 0	11 0	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	15 ...
...	13 0	12 4	14 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 0	17 12	17 4	18 8	16 4	16 3	17 ...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	14 8	14 8	11 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	6 0	13 12	13 8	9 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 12	16 12	10 ...
...ahabad ...	17 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	22 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	18 8	23 0	19 0	17 0	12 ...

...dia for the 1st half of January 1874—concluded.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1872.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	20 1	19 2	17 10	119 12	119 12	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	
...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 5	
...	...	...	22 9	21 6	10 13	291 0	291 0	258 11	8 5	8 5	7 9	
...	...	...	19 2	20 1	12 2	201 2	201 2	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	16 1	16 1	20 1	...	...	...	6 10	6 10	6 10	
30 3	30 3	32 2	20 6	21 2	22 2	161 0	161 0	161 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	19 2	16 1	20 1	181 0	181 0	241 6	7 9	7 9	6 10	
...	...	35 3	18 7	18 2	18 2	321 15	241 6	...	5 8	7 0	5 8	
...	...	...	22 2	24 3	22 2	281 9	281 9	281 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	
2 2	22 2	27 3	32 2	25 2	35 3	241 6	241 6	241 6	7 0	7 0	6 1	
2 2	22 2	18 2	20 1	20 1	12 2	241 6	241 6	241 6	6 1	6 1	6 1	
2 2	24 3	22 2	25 2	26 2	18 2	281 9	281 9	...	8 0	8 0	7 9	
...	...	...	18 4	19 2	15 11	120 11	120 11	120 11	5 4	5 4	5 10	
31 3	33 4	...	21 2	21 2	18 2	140 2	140 2	140 2	6 8	6 3	6 3	
31 3	33 4	...	16 1	16 1	...	161 0	160 14	...	9 1	8 9	...	
...	...	...	36 4	32 4	32 4	...	...	...	8 2	7 2	7 0	
...	...	...	24 3	24 3	15 2	201 2	218 6	...	7 0	6 8	6 10	
50 4	100 10	...	29 2	28 3	32 2	161 0	161 0	...	6 1	6 1	6 1	
...	...	...	16 1	16 1	12 2	1448 4	1448 4	1448 4	9 1	9 1	8 0	
34 13	26 15		19 15	19 7	11 11	107 13	107 13	55 0	11 12	11 11	11 5	
...	...	...	18 9	18 9	11 11	81 12	81 12	...	10 13	10 9	10 15	
...	...	...	19 7	19 7	8 10	118 10	128 6	...	11 5	11 14	9 12	
...	...	...	16 1	15 0	13 1	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	
...	...	...	14 1	15 2	11 14	64 12	64 12	64 12	7 9	7 9	6 8	
18 6	11 14		16 3	15 2	11 14	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	
...	...	...	20 1	20 1	13 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...	...	...	22 2	20 1	13 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
...	...	...	20 10	20 10	10 1	...	...	...	7 11	7 11	5 12	
14 36 5	49 1	24 13	23 12	21 9	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	
13 37 3	48 9	23 15	23 3	21 4	72 4	72 4	...	14 1	14 1	14 1		
2 41 7	64 8	28 9	28 9	21 11	...	...	...	15 12	16 1	15 12		
13 41 2	63 5	28 6	28 6	21 4	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7		
9 61 11	70 5	26 15	26 15	33 7	196 4	207 1	...	14 1	14 1	14 1		
2 58 13	66 0	25 14	25 14	32 6	183 5	194 2	...	12 15	12 15	12 15		
14 33 14	47 2	28 4	30 8	30 8	91 4	77 4	...	12 2	12 5	13 3		
4 33 4	46 2	27 10	29 14	29 6	77 4	53 3	...	11 7	12 2	12 5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2 46 2	60 6	26 7	25 6	32 6	161 12	166 12	...	12 15	12 7	12 15		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11 34 8	48 2	23 12	21 9	30 3	388 2	388 3	...	10 13	10 13	9 12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 30 3	38 13	17 4	17 4	34 8	86 4	86 4	...	10 13	8 10	10 13		
2 55 5	64 3	26 4	29 11	34 12	...	...	...	...	...	9 12		
2 51 12	64 11	21 15	25 7	34 8	107 13	107 13	...	10 13	10 13	9 12		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 28 6	40 6	24 11	23 7	31 1	125 1	138 0	...	11 5	11 0	12 2		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	21 0	21 8	21 4	...	...	...	24 0	23 8	27 8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
0 27 0	...	...	20 8	19 8	...	160 0	120 0	...	21 0	21 0	...	
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	20 10	90 0	87 0	84 0	37 14	37 14	36 12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	10 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	...	
...	...	...	26 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	...	
...	...	...	14 1	13 8	31 3	140 9	119 12	...	30 1	32 2	33 2	
...	...	...	15 7	14 7	25 5	119 12	119 12	...	36 2	36 2	39 14	
...	...	...	12 1	11 12	18 0	100 6	79 13	...	27 1	29 9	27 1	
...	...	...	15 7	15 4	21 6	160 10	160 10	...	38 10	38 1	33 2	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 12	106 8	106 8	106 8	9 8	9 8	8 8	
...	...	...	16 4	16 4	17 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	
...	...	...	18 0	18 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 4	6 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of Bengal for the week ending the 31st January 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheenay, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Maliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.		
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	13 0	13 0	11 8	17 0	...	22 0	12 0	12 12	19 8	14 0	14 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	22 0	9 4	9 6	9 8	6 0	...	...
...	12 0	12 4	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 12	12 0	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	4 0	...	...
...	10 8	10 0	12 0	...	12 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 6	12 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	22 0	8 8	8 12	8 8	4 0	...	...
...	10 10 to 11 6	10 10 to 11 6/	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12
...	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 0c to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0/	26 0	9 & 10d	9 & 10	12 0	11 & 12	11 & 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
Central Districts.																														
...	11 12	11 12	...	18 8	18 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 8	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 4	8 0	...
...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 8e	8 14	8 0	12 12	13 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12
...	12 5	12 5	13 5½	22 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7f	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	24 10	130 0	130 0	...	8 10½	8 10½	8 14
...	11 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0g	13 14	20 0	14 4	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 8	8 0
...	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0c	22 0	40 0	10 8	9 8	14 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 12
...	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 4	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8
...	12 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 4	11 0	22 0	11 12	11 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0
...	11 4	11 4	17 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	13 8	12 12	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 2½	8 2½	...
...	10 2	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5	11 4	11 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 2	12 10	133 0	133 0	100 0	7 8	7 6	7 6
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	20 0	13 8	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	65 0	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0
...	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0	14 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4
...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0½	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0
...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...
Eastern Districts.																														
...	12 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 15	9 0
...	...	...	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 8	15 8	16 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 16e	15 to 16	16 to 26	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8
...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8
...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	17 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 0
...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 3	8 6½
...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0f	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	9 0	17 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0j	16 0	18 0	17 8	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0
...	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 8k	13 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 20 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 12
Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0
...	8 0	8 4	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	26 6	18 8	18 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...
Behar.																												7 6	7 6	8 0
...	16 0	16 4	24 0	17 8	18 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	34 8	180 0	180 0	...
...	10 8	10 8	13 0	15 8	14 8	36 0	8 0l	8 4	11 8	9 8	10 8	18 8	15 0c	14 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	...
...	14 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	12 0m	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	19 0	17 0c	17 0	26 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0
...	12 0	11 8	14 0	13 0	13 8	25 0	9 0n	9 0	21 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 0
...	13 12	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 8	28 0	8 4	8 4	15 0	12 12	12 4	22 0	16 8	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	11 12	11 12	14 0	18 0	...	28 0	9 8o	9 0	13 0	11 12	10 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12 10	12 10	13 14	17 12	20 3	22 11	10 1	11 6	17 7	12 10	12 10	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	8 5	10 0	25 0	9 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pargunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0c	15 0	35 0	10 8p	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa.																														
...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 7	17 1	26 4	26 4	22 5	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8
...	10 8	11 13	14 9	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	26 4	22 5	22 5	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	18 6	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0
...	10 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 8	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0
South West Agency.																														
...	10 8	10 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 8	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	6 12	7 8
...	10 0	11 4	10 0	15 0	15 12	18 0	14 0	13 4	16 0	15 8	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	168 0	...	6 8	6 12	6 4
...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0
...	10 8	10 8	11 0	20 to 24	20 to 24c	24 to 30q	15 0	15 0	25 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8
Adjacent Hills.																														
...	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 0
...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	170 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8
...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0
...	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
Jungle Hills* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	14 0	10 0	9 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	5 0	5 0

AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

Able-bodied Agricultural Laborer.			Syce or Horse-keeper.			Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.		
Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1872.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
6 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	12 to 5	...	...
4 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	7 0	...	...
4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 5	...	...
4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
6 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7-8 to 12-0	...	...
7 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	12 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	11 to 16	...	...
5 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 to 12	...	...
7 8	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 to 12	...	...
4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 to 10	...	...
4 0	...	...	4 0	...	...	5 to 10	...	...
5 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	6 to 12	...	...
3 12r to 7 8	...	...	4 to 5	...	...	4-8 to 7-0	...	...
5 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	7-8 to 10-0	...	...
5 0	...	...	5 8	...	...	9 to 10	...	...
7 0	...	...	5 8	...	...	10 to 16	...	...
6 8	...	...	7 to 8	...	...	12-0 to 16-0	...	...
5 to 6	...	...	6 to 7	...	...	7 to 8	...	...
6 0	...	...	4 to 6	...	...	10 to 20	...	...
6 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	10 to 12	...	...
7 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 to 15	...	...
6 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	10 to 15	...	...
9 6	...	...	5 0	...	...	9-6 to 15-0	...	...
4 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	15 0	...	...
10 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	8-0 to 10-0	...	...
7 8	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
5 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	8-8 to 15-0	...	...
9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 0	...	...	6 0	...	...	8 0	...	...
3 to 4	...	...	4 to 5	...	...	5 to 7-8	...	...
2 6f to 2 12	...	...	2-8 to 4-0	...	...	4 to 5	...	...
4 0	...	...	5 & 6	...	...	7 to 9	...	...
2-8 to 4-0	...	...	2-8 to 4-0	...	...	4 to 6	...	...
2-8 to 3-12	...	...	4 to 4-8	...	...	6 to 10	...	...
2 13	...	...	4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...
3 0	...	...	3 0	...	...	5-10 to 7-8	...	...
3 12	...	...	4 0	...	...	5-10 to 8-0	...	...
4 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 to 11	...	...
1 0i to 3 8	...	...	5 0	...	...	7 8	...	...
5 10	...	...	4 0	...	...	7-8 to 12-0	...	...
3 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	6 8	...	...
3 8	...	...	3 8	...	...	6 0	...	...
5 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 0	...	...
4 0	...	...	3 0	...	...	9 6	...	...
5-0 to 7-8	...	...	6-0 to 7-8	...	...	10-0 to 20-0	...	...
7 8	...	...	7 8	...	...	15 0	...	...
6 0	...	...	7 0	...	...	9 to 27	...	...
7 8	...	...	6 0	...	...	9 to 27	...	...
6 0	...	...	7 to 10	...	...	8 to 20	...	...
9 6	...	...	8 0	...	...	15-0 to 20-0	...	...
8-0 to 10	...	...	6 0	...	...	15 to 16-14	...	...

a. The price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 13 seers per rupee. *b.* In the sub-division ranges from 12-8 to 16 seers per rupee. *c.* Exclusive of dieting allowance. *d.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee. *e.* In the interior ranges from 13 to 22 seers per rupee. *f.* Coarse kind at 15 seers consumed by the poorest class, but not generally sold at [illegible] *g.* In the interior from 10-12 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 22 seers per rupee. *h.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 16 seers per rupee, and common rice at 21 seers per rupee. *i.* In the interior ranges from 16 to 20, and of common rice from 17 to 22 seers per rupee. *k.* The price of common rice at outlying grain marts is from 16 to 26 seers per rupee. *l.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8-8 to 14, and of common rice from 10 to 15 seers, and of lesser millets from 13 to 18 seers per rupee. *m.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 10, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. *n.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10, and of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee. *o.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 18, and of common rice from 14 to 21-8 per rupee. *p.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 10, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers per rupee. *q.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 18, and of common rice from 14 to 21-8 per rupee. *r.* Labor is exchanged for labor. Blacksmiths generally do work in jobs. *s.* Price of agricultural labour with 2 meals Rs. 1 to 1-4; price of agricultural labour with 3 meals [illegible] *t.* Exclusive of dieting allowance. *u.* Without food Rs. 3-8. *v.* These labourers are [illegible] in calculating their pay.

Week ending 24th January 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 5th FEBRUARY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras no rain has fallen except a little in Negapatam; prospects are not altogether satisfactory, especially in the south, where the want of rain has caused damage to the crops. There has been a good fall of rain in Sindh, where the *rubbee* is thriving; none elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency; prospects however are generally favorable, except in some parts of the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Districts, where a deficient outturn is reported. In Bengal there has been general and beneficial rain; it has done good to the *rubbee* crops (except, in some places, to the pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco) and has started operations for the *aus* sowings. In the distressed districts the *rubbee* is now mostly doing well; prices and the condition of the people remain generally unchanged. In the North-Western Provinces there has been rain in the trans-Ghogra Districts, Mirzapoor and Ghazeepoor, all the districts of the Rohilcund and Meerut Divisions, where great good has been done, and the prospects of the *rubbee* in some districts assured: it is much wanted in the Lower Doab and the districts south of the Jumna, and in the Agra Division apprehensions of blight from the cloudy weather are felt; relief works in Bustee and Goruckpoor are being largely resorted to. In Oudh there has been a general fall, and the prospects of the *rubbee* are on the whole fair. In the Punjab rain is reported from every station, except Jhelum, and the crops are promising. In the Central Provinces there has also been general rain, except in the Upper Godaveri District, Nimar, Hoshungabad and Baitool; prospects are generally favorable. The same is the case in Berar and Central India. From Rajpootana reports are fairly good, except from parts of Meywar, where there is great scarcity of water. In Mysore prospects are reported to be fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rain-fall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Feb 5th)		
Kistna (4th)	*Nil*	Ten inches water over anicut; canal supply tolerable; standing crops on the whole fair; dry crops still sowing in parts; paddy, grain, tobacco, being reaped in places; markets well supplied locally; prices steady, with a tendency to fall; pasture insufficient in some taluqs; fever and small-pox general; cattle healthy in six taluqs.
Kurnool ,,	,,	Season generally favorable; dry crops good, except in Cumbum and Markapur; second crop paddy cultivation under canal irrigation just commenced; water and pasture abundant; prices steady, except in two taluqs, where they are high; high fever and small-pox in parts of Ramulkotta, Markapur and Cumbum; cattle disease in all taluqs, except in Koilkoontla; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam ,,	,, at Negapatam.	Rain-fall scarce elsewhere; water in tanks scarty; cultivation of some dry grain continues; some of the standing crops withering; others not thriving in several parts for want of rain; Sambapishanum harvest in progress; yield fair; markets well supplied; prices rising; pasture indifferent; small-pox and fever in some places; cattle disease in parts of Negapatam and Tritrapundy.
Trichinopoly ,,	*Nil*	Water for cultivation falling short, except in the best irrigated parts of the district; corps tolerably good in the river-irrigated portion and under the best tanks; sufferirg elsewhere from want of rain; outturn of wet and dry crops everywhere below the average, except in Perambalur and Mooseri; markets sufficiently supplied; prices rising; pasture sufficient; health good, but for fever and small-pox; condition of cattle good.
Calicut ,,	,,	Harvesting of second crops in progress; yield low for want of rain; markets wellsupplied; prices increasing; pasture withering; fever slight in hilly parts; cattle healthy. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not altogether satisfactory; want of rain destructive to crops in some quarters.
Bombay (Feb. 5th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee (4th)	...	Heavy rain on 28th and 31st January, expected to be beneficial to rubbee crops.
Hyderabad ...	0·40 on 2nd	Weather unsettled and warmer; agricultural reports good; district healthy.
Shikarpur ...	0·55	Weather cloudy; crops promising; no sickness; frosts of 11th and 13th January blasted hopes of mango crop and greatly damaged garden produce.
Upper Frontier ...	0·33	Hail at Kushmore on 21st January; weather cloudy; rubbee crops healthy; fever and cough prevalent.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rubbee and public health continue good.
Kaira ...	...	Weather, crops and public health good; cotton-picking commenced.
Surat ...	...	Cotton and other crops as well as public health good.
Broach ...	...	Standing crops, weather and public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of wheat and gram commenced; cotton steady.
Nasik ...	...	Crops good; public health good, except in Dindori and Veint where fever continues.
Thanna ...	...	Weather fine; prevailing disease ague and cough in the town; fever generally in the district; cattle disease in Shapur taluq.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	No change for the better has taken place in regard to rubbee crops which have been nearly reaped; weather and public health generally good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Harvesting of rubbee progressing; cattle disease prevalent in some villages of the Aukola taluq; public health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Rubbee fair in Barsi; middling in Kurmulla; inferior in other taluqs; weather and public health good.
Satara ...	...	Khureef crops reaped; rubbee good; fever in Walwa; ague and cattle disease partially in Patun.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay (Feb. 5th) —*continued.*		
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Late crops nearly gathered in, excepting cotton which is middling in northern taluqs.
Dharwar ...	...	No change except the appearance of cattle disease in Nawalgund.
Kaladghi ...	...	Khureef as before; rubbee reaping commenced; anticipated outturn low; no disease.
Canara ...	...	Sowing for second crops completed; fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kattyawar and Gackwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Cold weather crops and cotton progressing.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather cold; state of crops same; health indifferent.
Baroda ...	...	Crops and public health good.
Bengal (Feb. 3rd)		
Burdwan ...	3·06	Foggy during the first part, afterwards damp, all over the district. The rainfall has enabled the cultivators to plough a large area of land for the next early rice sowings and has improved the prospects of the cold weather crops.
24-Pergunnahs ...	2·64	Weather seasonable at the beginning of the first week, but there was a sudden change, and it became warmer with foggy mornings; a steady down-pour on the 25th January, after which cool and clear; again it became warmer and cloudy with showers of rain on the 31st idem and 1st February. Rain has fallen throughout the district. The harvest of the late rice is over; the rain was too late to do any appreciable good to the cold weather crops on the ground; it will do some harm to the pulses and tobacco, but it will benefit the sugarcane and vegetable crops. Ploughing for the early rice sowings has already commenced.
Dacca ...	1·41	Cold and foggy mornings; rain general in the district. Prospects of crops greatly improved by the rain both for the present and future.
Patna ...	0·52	Weather threatening up to the 26th January, when it cleared off; strong easterly wind attended with occasional showers of rain from the night of 31st idem till the morning of the 1st February. The prospects of the spring crops continue good; but the rain is said to have done some injury to pulses and oil seeds.
Bhaugulpore ...	1·23	Rainfall in Banka, Colgong, Soopool and Paintee; on the night of the 31st January, there was a very heavy storm about 12 miles north of the Ganges. The rain must immensely benefit the cold weather crops which promise well, though some damage may have been caused here and there.
Cuttack ...	1·20	No alteration in the state of the crops.
Kamroop ...	1·13	Weather perceptibly warmer and hazy; north-east wind. Late rice gathered in; sugarcane is being cut, but a fair outturn is not expected; mustard being reaped; ground being ploughed for the next early rice crops.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.—Burdwan,—fever decreasing except at Panaghur, 24-Pergunnahs,—fever decreasing in Basseerhat, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum; there are no new cases at Bariepore; some cases of cholera at Baraset, Basseerhat, Barrackpore and the North Suburban Town. Patna, Cuttack and Kamroop,—health of these districts good. Bhaugulpore,—general health unusually good. Cholera and small pox reported from a few other districts.
		General remarks:—Rain has fallen in almost all the districts, and in some heavily. The cold weather and spring crops will be benefited by the fall, and ploughing for the next aús or early rice crop has been commenced. In some places sowings are already being made. Injury to some of the pulses oilseeds and tobacco has resulted in a few places. In Behar the fall was too scanty to be of much use.* The harvesting of the late rice is now almost completed, and some of the pulses, oilseeds and sugarcane are being reaped. Boro paddy has benefited considerably by the rain, and promises well; cold weather crops generally, though injured by previous frost and drought, are on the whole doing well in most places. Cattle disease is reported from Pergunnah Rohtas in Shahabad.
		* News has since arrived from Gya Head Quarters, dated 2nd February, of a rainfall of 1·75 inches on the 31st January and 1st February; and at Aurungabad Sub-Division of 1·35; also from Sarun of a fall of 0·67 inches on the night of the 31st January. The rain in each case will generally have done good.
N. W. P. (Feb. 5th)		
Bustee (2nd)	...	Prices not rising materially; in some instances slightly cheapened by importation; cloudy during the week, ending in a good and very general fall of rain on the 31st January; on the 1st heavy thunder storm all across south of the district; rubbee prospering and should now do well; damage to urhur overestimated; relief works crowded.
Goruckpoor (1st)	...	Prices risen considerably, especially rice; rainfall of ·1 in the middle and south of the district on the 23rd, and again ·1 in Hatta tahsil on the 31st; reports from other tahsils not yet received; distress among the poorer classes increasing; relief work opened near the city and in north of the district; others held ready; private subscriptions collected for the relief of the sick and the infirm.
Ghazeepoor (2nd)	·6 in the north on 31st.	Prices slightly higher; reports from other parts not yet received; prospects of the rubbee good; one relief work in operation and two others held ready; demand for labor increasing.
Mirzapoor (4th)	From ·1 to ·7	General rainfall of from ·1 to ·3 in the valley of the Ganges on the 31st and 1st; south of the hills rainfall about ·7 and heavy dews since the 24th, all which have done much good; prices not higher owing to imports from the south; importation into Mirzapoor rather larger than last week; continued cloudy weather might cause blight.
Benares ...	...	No reportisreceived.
Azimgurh (1st)	·10 (on 1st & 2nd)	Prices rising; wheat and barley estimated nearly average; damage to urhur, peas and gram about 15 per cent.; distress confined to infirm persons; agricultural work sufficient for labourers.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for *fortnight* preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P. —*(continued)*.	(Feb. 5th)		
Jounpore	(2nd)	...	Prices generally risen; slight but general rainfall on the 31st; damage to peas and urhur from frost, estimated at 25 per cent.; some apprehensions of scarcity, and demand for relief works probable; import from Benares increased.
Allahabad	...	...	Cloudy weather; no rain; unirrigated crops poor; much damage from frost.
Banda	...	...	No rains; crops looking well; some distress from want of labour which will continue till harvest begins; small relief works set on foot.
Cawnpore	(4th)	...	Prices much as before; slight fall in barley and peas; partial slight rain; some damage by frost; prospects unchanged.
Futtehgurh	,,	...	General rain benefited crops, but more rain wanted; damage by frost heavy; rubbee will at the worst be a fair crop.
Agra	,,	...	Cloudy weather producing blight; in some parts *slight rain, hardly enough to do* good; prospects of rubbee still favourable; want of fodder felt.
Muttra	(1st)	...	Cloudy weather with little rain gives fear of blight; urhur, gram and sirsow badly damaged by frost; prospects of rubbee not so good.
Meerut	...	...	No report received.
Saharunpoor	(4th)	1 to 2	General heavy rain on 31st from 1 to 2 inches, very beneficial; prospects good.
Bijnoor	(2nd)	1·5 to 4	General rainfall from 1½ to 4 inches, doing much good; prospects favorable.
Moradabad	(4th)	1	General rainfall of about an inch, which will secure average crop.
Bareilly	,,	...	General rainfall doing much good; prices slightly lower.
Shahjehanpore	,,	nearly 1	Rain nearly an inch on 1st and 2nd; urhur and gram destroyed by frost; prospects otherwise excellent.
Benares	,,	0·2 to 0·5	Prospects improved.
Meerut	(5th)	1·1	Rain will do great good to crops.
Jaloun	(2nd)	*Nil*	Rubbee crop promises well.
Allygurh	(3rd)	1·2 in places.	Unirrigated crops poor; irrigated rubbee promises well.
Bustee	(4th)	1	Over an inch of rain on 1st instant; crops generally thriving.
Punjab	(Feb. 5th)		
Delhi	(4th)	0·6	A little rain in Hissar and Sirsa.
Umballa	,,	0·6	
Jullundhur	,,	1·0	
Umritsur	,,	1·4	
Lahore	,,	1·2	
Mooltan	,,	0·6	
Jhelum	,,	*Nil*	Cloudy.
Rawul Pindee	,,	1·5	
Peshawur	,,	2·4	Agricultural prospects good; public health generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Feb. 5th)	0·3	District returns up to Monday record fall of rain more or less throughout the province except in Roy Bareilly and Pertabgurh. The average fall in each of the *Seetapore, Kheri* and Gonda districts has been a little more than an inch; in Sultanpore 0·4, and in the others from 0·2 to 0·3. No return from Hurdui; some injury to crops reported from Onao, Sultanpore and Pertabgurh. Rain has generally benefited the rubbee crops, the prospects of which are favorable.
Fyzabad	(3rd)	0·7	
Hardui	(5th)	...	In tahsils Sandila and Bilgram 9·1 rain fell on the 31st January which has done some good to the crops; heavy rain has fallen in Bharaitch; in the Sadi tahsil 3·0, and in Nanpara 1·6, and is reported to have been most beneficial.
C. Provinces	(Feb. 5th)		
Upper Godaveri	(Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	*Cool, cloudy; crops* good; jowari above average; health good.
Bhandara	(31st)	1·44 (on 28th Dec. with hail).	Rubbee promising well; early sowing cutting; some smallpox; health generally good; prices easy.
Raipoor	...	·73	Cloudy; if wet weather continues, damage to rubbee crops expected; fever increasing; smallpox in many villages; prices falling.
Belaspoor	...	1·40	Rubbee partially benefited by rain; smallpox reported; prices easy.
Sumbulpoor	...	·72	Crops all harvested; prices high but steady; health good.
Saugor	(Feb. 4th)	1·40	Rubbee thriving; smallpox in places; health good.
Jubbulpur	...	·36	
Mandla	...	·85	Prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Dumoh	...	1·15	
Wurdah	...	...	Slight rain; rubbee prospects favorable; smallpox increasing.
Nursinghpoor	...	...	Slight rain; rubbee promising; prices stationary.
Nagpoor	...	·79	*Hail damaged crops in* fifty villages in Umrer tahsil, otherwise rubbee progressing well; prices unchanged; health good.
Nimar	...	*Nil*	Prospects favorable; prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad	...	*Nil*	Present prospects favorable; rain wanted.
Baitul	...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
East Berar	(Feb. 5th)	...	Rubbee crops nearly ready for sickle; expected outturn good.
West Berar	(4th)	...	Rubbee crops in good condition, and are being reaped in some places.
Mysore & Coorg	(Feb. 5th)		
Bangalore	(Feb. 4th)	...	Wet crops thriving; dry crops suffered from want of rain; public health good.
Toomkoor	(3rd)		
Kolar	(Jan. 30th)		
Mysore	(28th)	...	Crops mostly harvested; prices slightly fluctuating; paddy crops good; public health good; cattle disease in two taluqs.
Hassan	(Feb. 2nd)		
Shimoga	(Jan. 31st)	...	Standing crops thriving; sugarcane harvested; public health good; cattle disease prevails in parts; paddy and certain food-grains in good condition; cotton crops in two taluqs unhealthy; scarcity of water and forage in parts.
Chituldroog	(Feb. 2nd)		
Kadoor	,,		
Coorg	(4th)	...	Rice crops being thrashed; health still bad.
			General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects tolerable, but cattle disease more or less prevalent in parts of province.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajpootana—			
Ajmere	(Feb. 5th)	...	Clouds hovering; weather fine; health good.
Serohi	(Jan. 26th)	...	Tanks dry; well supply short; general health very good; prospects of crops good; weather seasonable.
Meywar	(,, 24th)	...	Water plentiful; in Oodeypore and western districts very low; great scarcity of water expected there in hot weather; general health very good, smallpox in some localities; crops very deficient in Oodeypore and western districts, no rain having fallen; in other districts a good crop expected; intense cold has killed most of sugar-cane.
Harowtee	(,, 17th)	...	Tanks and wells full; health good; prospects unchanged.
Ulwur	(,, 22nd)	...	Tanks and wells satisfactory; health good; prospects of crops average owing to the damage done to urhur and gram by frost and to the failure of Christmas rain.
Central India—			
Indore	(Feb. 4th)	...	Weather fine; health good; prospects favorable.
Gwalior	,,	...	Cloudy and threatening rain for some days; rain much wanted; small-pox continues.
Neemuch	,,	...	No change since last report.
Rutlam	,,	...	Health good; prospects of crops favorable.
Bagelkhund (Satna)	...	...	No report.
British Burmah	...	...	No report.
Nepal	(Jan. 29th)	...	Health good; rain much required for spring crops.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. LII of 1873.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.		Railways.	For last 4 days of Dec. 1873.	For last 3 days of Dec. 1872.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1872.	Total increase in 1873.	Total decrease in 1873.
		Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24th Jan.	1874	East Indian, Main...	4,39,218	3,54,187	2,78,31,419	2,65,56,549	12,74,870	...
24th ditto	...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	21,297	1,13,818	19,08,904	24,07,001	...	4,98,097
17th ditto	...	Eastern Bengal ...	35,102	34,107	30,85,518	27,86,327	2,99,191	...
31st Dec.	1873	Oudh & Rohilkhund	18,965	7,120	11,24,057	4,19,442	7,04,615	...
24th Jan.	1874	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	84,000	61,779	58,41,103	53,73,861	4,67,242	...
10th ditto	...	Madras ...	73,005	44,628	66,94,329	60,06,180	6,88,149	...
17th ditto	...	Great Southern of India ...	20,521	10,107	10,89,271	8,04,416	2,84,855	...
17th ditto	...	Carnatic ...	410	263	39,885	34,207	5,678	...
17th ditto	...	Great Indian Peninsula* ...	2,24,398	2,16,021	1,86,41,323	1,84,85,379	1,55,944	...
24th ditto	...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	50,673	41,919	53,99,052	54,37,183	...	38,131
		TOTAL ...	9,67,584	8,83,949	7,16,54,861	6,83,10,545	33,44,316	...
		State.						
24th ditto	...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,597	1,867	1,02,161	83,873	18,288	...
24th ditto	...	Nulhatee ...	1,131	1,531	83,439	56,447*a*	26,992	...
17th ditto	...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	5,026	...	91,948*b*	...	91,948	...
24th ditto	...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,005	...	17,854*c*	...	17,854	...
		TOTAL ...	9,759	3,398	2,95,402	1,40,320	1,55,082	...
		GRAND TOTAL...	9,77,343	8,87,347	7,19,50,263	6,84,50,865	34,99,398	...

* Including Khamgaon and Comraotee Branches.
(*a*). From 1st April to 31st December 1872.
(*b*). From 1st July to 31st December 1873.
(*c*). From 20th October to 31st December 1873.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 7 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF CHOLERA BY THE HYPODERMIC INJECTION OF CHLORAL HYDRATE.

Report dated 10*th October* 1873, *from Civil Surgeon, Kheri in Oudh, to Deputy Commissioner, Kheri.*

In compliance with the request of the Commissioner, I have the honor to submit a brief report concerning the nineteen cases of cholera, which I treated by the Hypodermic Injection of Chloral Hydrate; the solution used was of an uniform strength throughout and contained one part of the medicine to ten of water.

2. On the 9th of last month, news was received that cholera had broken out in the village Chaoneh about a mile from the Sadr; two deaths had already occurred; I arrived at the village at 5 o'clock P. M. and found five persons ill, one of whom, a Bhargin, died just as I entered her house; of the others, two were in severe and two in mild collapse when the treatment was begun—*all were cured.* On the 11th one case occurred, an old man, Durzi caste, in mild collapse when first seen—*cured.* On the 12th two cases occurred, one a boy in severe collapse when seen; the other a woman, collapse impending—*both cured.* On the 16th a Kúrmin was attacked in mild collapse when treatment was commenced—*cured.* On the 19th a Kúrmin was attacked in severe collapse when seen—*cured.* On the 21st a Durzin was attacked in severe collapse when treatment was commenced—*cured*; this was an exceedingly bad case. On the 22nd three cases occurred, collapse impending in each when treatment was begun—*all cured.* On the 24th three cases occurred, two in mild collapse and collapse impending in the third when treatment was begun—*all cured.* On the 25th a Kúrmin was attacked in intense collapse; an hour and a half after the injections were made the pulse could be felt again at the wrist; I then had to leave; directions were given to the Native Doctor to repeat the injections if the pulse did not improve in an hour, the directions were not fully carried out, the woman *died* about four hours after. On the 28th a Brahman was attacked in intense collapse when treatment was commenced; *died* an hour and a half after; this was the only case in which the treament had no effect whatever; it was a terribly rapid one. On the 29th a Barhai was attacked in mild collapse when treatment was commenced—*cured*; this man since died from exhaustion, he was about 70 years old and very feeble. No cases have occurred since the 29th September.

3. In the Hardui district last year, cases of cholera were treated with Chloral Hydrate, but the remedy was given by the mouth in almost all the cases. Dr. McReddie had not a favorable experience of the hypodermic method; the solution he used was treble the strength of mine and caused sloughing and irritation; nothing of this kind followed in any one of my cases beyond a very slight hardness at point of puncture and a little pain; there was no local evidence twenty-four hours after that the injections had been made. Dr. McReddie was very successful; 82 per cent. of his cases recovered, but taking his very bad cases alone he lost nearly 50 per cent.; 89 per cent. of the above cases recovered and 72 per cent. of the very bad ones.

The injections were made in the arms and thighs, the Camula of the Syringe being plunged pretty deeply into the flesh; the greatest quantity of Chloral used in any of my cases was sixteen grains or eight injections; if the case was a bad one four injections were made at once, then nothing was done for an hour, when the treatment was repeated if necessary; as a rule, sleep was induced within two hours, nothing else was done except mulling the limbs and giving occasionally some cold boiled water.

4. There is no necessity for me to say much as to the rationale of the treatment. Surgeon Hall, R. A., the originator, has made it public. Chloral Hydrate being a powerful sedative soothes the irritated nerves, and so relaxes the contracted vessels, the blood is once more uniformly distributed, and consequently the pulse re-appears at the wrist, the cramps and burning abdominal pains subside, sleep is induced, the respiration becomes regular, the discharges lessen, the face fills out, the voice becomes stronger and the natural secretions are restored.

I sincerely hope that this form of treatment of cholera will be given an extensive trial.

Letter from Doctor Hall, dated 18th October 1873, to Commissioner of Sitápur.

In compliance with your request I have the honor to make the following statement, on the subject of the treatment of Cholera by the Hypodermic Injection of Chloral Hydrate.

1. In May 1869 I wrote a paper, entitled "Thoughts about Cholera," which was published in "The Indian Annals of Medical Science" for March 1870, No. XXVI. In that paper I advanced a theory, that in the cold stage, or collapse of cholera, instead of exhaustion of the nervous system (as was generally supposed) there is *intense irritation* of certain sets of nerves; and I suggested that the principle which should guide us in the treatment of this condition, was the endeavour to get the nervous system quieted by the action of *pure sedatives; not* to give stimulants, as was very frequently done. I pointed out that it was of little use giving medicines by the mouth, on account of the frequent vomiting; and I recommended the practice of the hypodermic injection of sedatives *in the state of collapse.*

2. When I wrote, Chloral Hydrate had only recently been discovered in Germany, I had never used it, and was not aware of its true action on the nervous system. Last August twelve months, Surgeon Major Collis of the Buffs and myself conducted a series of experiments on large bull frogs, to ascertain the action of numerous drugs, on the heart and nerves. We found that Chloral Hydrate is one of the most powerful sedatives that we possess.

3. On the 21st August last a soldier of "the Buffs" was admitted into Hospital at this station suffering from cholera. Surgeon Major Collis kindly placed him under my care, as he knew that I was anxious to treat a case not having had an opportunity of doing so for nearly four years. When I saw the patient he was in collapse. I dissolved (10) ten grains of Chloral Hydrate in (100) one hundred drops of water and injected this quantity subcutaneously in four different places in the arms. The effect was most satisfactory, reaction being completely established in about 5 hours. The man recovered without any bad symptoms, and there were no signs of ulceration where the solution had been injected.

4. I mentioned the result to Dr. Higginson, Civil Surgeon of Kheri, Oudh, (among others), and he said he would try this plan if he had an opportunity. He has done so, and the report he has furnished shews the success of it. Statistics will show that no other plan of treatment hitherto adopted has been followed by so many cures.

5. I attach great importance to the strength of the solution used (1 part in 10 of water) if it is too strong, it probably will not be absorbed into the blood, and only cause ulceration or sloughing.

6. The following is the plan of treatment that I recommend for the three stages of cholera. During the premonitory diarrhœa (which is almost always *painless*), (30) thirty drops of Dilute Sulphuric Acid in a large wine glassful of strong Camphor Water every hour. If this does not stop it and vomiting comes on, commence the hypodermic injection *at once.* If the patient is first seen in collapse inject 10 grains dissolved in 100 drops of water in 4 or 5 different places according to the size of the Syringe. This will probably be enough, but if reaction does not commence within an hour, inject again. There is generally a great craving for cold water, which may be given in any quantity; never mind if the patient vomits, as reaction proceeds he will retain it. *But no opium or stimulants are to be given in collapse.*

After reaction if *secondary fever* supervenes, quinine in varying doses, every one or two hours, may be given with milk, beef-tea and mild stimulants.

Letter from the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Service, Lucknow Circle, to the Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, dated Lucknow, the 10th November 1873, No. $\frac{130}{C.C.}$

In reply to your letter No. 5166, dated the 31st ultimo, calling for my opinion on the subject of Hypodermic Injection of Chloral Hydrate.

Doctors Higginson's and Hall's reports are so satisfactory as to the results of their experiments and to the cures effected, and the description of the mode of application and the strength of the remedy employed so clearly laid down, that I think it very advisable the report should be printed in its entirety for distribution to the various Medical Officers, Civil and Military, within the Circle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION IN TIRHOOT AND OTHER DISTRICTS IN BENGAL SUFFERING FROM SCARCITY.

Nos. 78—82 I, dated 12th February 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.

Read:—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Simla, 28th October 1873, Nos. 431—9 B—C.

Letter No. 803 I, from Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, dated 31st October 1873.

Letter No. 3329, from Secretary to Government of Bengal, to Secretary to Government of India, dated 8th November 1873.

Letter No. 2981 of 14th November 1873, from Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

Letter No. 1631 I, dated 17th December 1873, from Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, to Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, and enclosures.

Extract from a Note by the Inspector General of Irrigation Works, No. 52 of 31st December 1873.

Letter No. 18 A—I of 21st January 1874, from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Joint Secretary to Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

OBSERVATIONS.—On learning that the Government of Bengal anticipated a scarcity in the Patna Division during the present dry season, the Government of India, in a Resolution dated Simla, 28th October 1873, drew attention to the project for completing the Gunduck Embankments as one source of relief by employment of the people. Subsequently in a letter dated the 31st October, the attention of the Bengal Government was called to the scheme for irrigation in Chumparun, Sarun, and Western Tirhoot, which had been prepared in 1869 and 1870.

2. The embankment project has already been set in hand under the orders of the Local Government pursuant to the general sanction given by the Government of India in October, and a grant of funds has been made accordingly on the application of the Local Government.

3. At the time of making the application for funds for the embankment scheme, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor forwarded a note by Colonel Gulliver, the Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Bengal, on the two irrigation projects, of which one, deriving its source from the Lower Gunduck was submitted to the Government of India in 1869, and the other, from the Upper Gunduck, is now for the first time laid before the Government of India.

4. The lower scheme, originating at about 85 miles above the confluence of the Gunduck with the Ganges, consists of a proposed weir across the Gunduck with 369 miles of irrigation and navigation channels on the east or left bank, extending north of the Ganges between that river and the Boor Gunduck, as far east as Monghyr, and 156 miles of similar channels on the west or right bank of the Gunduck extending over the eastern half of the district of Sarun. Major Jeffreys, R. E., who prepared the project estimated the whole cost at 138½ lakhs, or £ 1,384,826, and the nett maximum returns at £ 197,594. The scheme was referred again to the Local Government for further consideration of the financial prospects by the local Revenue authorities. These authorities were not satisfied that the water would be freely used, and the scheme therefore not promising early financial success, it has not till now been re-submitted by the Local Government.

5. The upper scheme, having its origin at a second proposed weir 80 miles higher up the Gunduck and about 20 miles from the point of debouchure of the Gunduck River from the lower Himalayas, has been estimated by Mr. Stoney who prepared the project under Mr. Levinge's general

directions to cost 107½ lakhs, or £1,072,643, and to yield a possible nett income of £ 62,100.

6. This scheme contemplates navigable and irrigation channels in Chumparun on the east or left bank of the river, and it was intended that the canals should join those of the lower scheme before mentioned. It terminates, eastwards on reaching the banks of the Bagmuttee River at a point nearly due north of Mozufferpoor.

7. Neither of these projects therefore provides for the irrigation of that part of Tirhoot most severely affected by drought during the current and former years. And as the embankment scheme with the local works which have been set in hand will afford sufficient work for the relief of the distress, it seems desirable that further investigation should be made in view to such modification of the projects above described as may be deemed proper to meet the more pressing wants of the country now and recently affected by drought.

8. But in order to prevent the tract immediately behind the new embankments now in progress suffering from possible want of water, the proposal for a small canal, submitted by Colonel Haig, may be carried out as soon as the Local Government is satisfied that it can conveniently be done. This proposal is so far in course of execution that the Local Government has decided to take advantage of the construction of the embankments, to excavate the earth required for them so as to permit of an irrigation channel being formed immediately behind them, with a discharging capacity of 400 cubic feet per second. An estimate for the completion of the canal, prepared quite independently of the larger project discussed in this Resolution, should be submitted at an early date for sanction.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council desires that immediate steps may be taken to complete the further investigation of the means of meeting best the most pressing wants of Tirhoot, Sarun and Chumparun and of the northern parts of the districts of Monghyr and Bhaugulpoor in regard to irrigation. The points to which His Excellency in Council desires especially to direct attention are the following.

10. Without losing sight of the advantages of navigable canals as a means of cheap transport, His Excellency in Council is disposed to think that a more easily provided and convenient means of meeting at once some portion of the wants of the country as regards the transport of passengers, grain and merchandise will be afforded by railways. The provision of railways for parts of the tract north of the Ganges and Gogra is already under the consideration of the Governor General in Council, and will be separately dealt with. It is only noticed here to indicate that the canal scheme need not at the present stage in view to navigation be rendered more expensive than is necessary to afford the irrigation which is its primary object.

11. In the next place, it has to be remembered that the almost unanimous testimony of local authorities is that canal irrigation in Tirhoot and Sarun is not required in ordinary seasons. It appears also that even in seasons of scarcity the want of irrigation though by no means absent in the southern tracts is principally felt in northern Tirhoot and Chumparun. It is probable that a wide-spread system of irrigation, affording a large supply of water to the lower parts of the tract in question, would not for very many years be brought into general use. It seems, therefore, neither necessary nor expedient to lay out capital largely in constructing such a system, at least until the demand for water from less expensive works has shown that the people have learned to appreciate, and are likely to be willing to pay for it.

12. For the first introduction of irrigation for the rice crops in seasons of deficient rains in Sarun and the southern part of Tirhoot, simple works of the nature of what are called inundation canals in Sindh and the Punjab may probably suffice. These may be useful too to prepare the ground for sowing spring crops. And it seems likely that these may be easily constructed by making the necessary short connecting channels to lead the waters of the Gunduck into natural drainage channels. For western Sarun in this case the water would probably have to be obtained from sources in Goruckpoor. This subject

will require early attention, but the immediate object now for consideration is the more distressed tract to the north.

13. Thus limited the immediate requirement is such a scheme of irrigation as shall convey an unfailing supply of water to those parts of the country which suffer most severely from drought, thereby providing a sufficiency of water to save a proportion of the rice crops and afford the means of sowing and moderate irrigation for wheat and barley in bad seasons.

14. It seems desirable, therefore, to confine the investigation now to be undertaken to one head-work, if possible without a weir, on the Upper Gunduck, following the general direction of the projected High Level Canal in the Upper Gunduck Project submitted,—but to carry this channel across the Bagmuttee River, with a view to introducing irrigation in the neighbourhood of Seetamurhee and Mudhobunnee, and that, if possible, it should be extended so far as to meet a similar canal from the Kosi River to the east of those places.

15. The opportunity afforded by a detailed examination of the country for this project should be taken advantage of to ascertain the capabilities of the Bagmuttee, Kumla and Muchee Rivers to aid in the supply of irrigation for the tract of country lying between the Bagmuttee on the west, and the Kosi on the east.

16. The Local Government should be requested to put forward any modification of the scheme sketched in the preceding paras. that an examination of the country may suggest.

17. The financial arrangements connected with the project will be separately considered hereafter.

18. What is immediately necessary is to set on foot the further investigation of the engineering features of the case, and to determine in the first place the best means of meeting the wants of the country in the limited sense now explained, and in the second place the possibility of extension hereafter. It will be arranged in communication with the Government of Bengal that Engineers and Surveyors shall be deputed at once to carry out this inquiry under proper instructions from the Chief Engineer of Irrigation.

19. But the interest of the western part of the district of Goruckpoor in the waters of the Gunduck should not be overlooked, and the Government of the North Western Provinces will be asked to report on this point.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, and the extract from Colonel Rundall's Note, be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for consideration and necessary action.

Ordered also, that copies of these papers and of the previous correspondence be forwarded to the Government of the North Western Provinces, with reference to para. 19.

Ordered further, that copies be furnished to the Financial, and Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce Departments, and that a report be made to the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF SALT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON WHICH DUTY WAS PAID IN BENGAL AND ORISSA, FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS, AND THE AMOUNT OF DUTY REALIZED THEREON.

PERIOD.	1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
April to December	58,82,363	1,91,17,680	60,27,030	1,95,87,847	60,73,461	19,73,874	62,17,824	20,20,792	61,64,803	20,03,561

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts of Bengal for the week ending the 7th February 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present week.	Wheat. Past week.	Wheat. Corresponding week of 1872.	Barley. Present week.	Barley. Past week.	Barley. Corresponding week of 1872.	Rice (best sort). Present week.	Rice (best sort). Past week.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding week of 1872.	Rice (common). Present week.	Rice (common). Past week.	Rice (common). Corresponding week of 1872.	Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present week.	Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past week.	Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding week of 1872.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present week.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past week.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding week of 1872.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present week.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past week.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding week of 1872.	Gram. Present week.	Gram. Past week.	Gram. Corresponding week of 1872.	Firewood. Present week.	Firewood. Past week.	Firewood. Corresponding week of 1872.	Salt. Present week.	Salt. Past week.	Salt. Corresponding week of 1872.	Remarks.
Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
...wan ...	12 8	13 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	22 0	11 8*a*	12 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	* Return for week ending 31st January 1874.
...oorah ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	17 8	13 12*b*	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	*a.* Price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 13-10 seers and of common rice from 12-8 to 14-2 seers per rupee.
...rbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	13 0	...	...	17 0	10 8*c*	11 0	19 0	12 0	12 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	
...dnapore ...	10 8 to 11 0	10 10 to 11 6	8 0	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	*b.* Coarse rice is sold at 14-8 seers per rupee.
...ghly ...	12 8	12 0	10 8	20 0*d* to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	20 0* to 26 0	8 8*e* & 9 8	9 0 & 10 0	12 0	10 8 & 11 8	11 0 & 12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	*c.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
...rah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	13 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	*d.* In the interior.
Central Districts.																												*e.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-8 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.
...tia ...	11 8	11 12	...	14 8	18 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	11 12	12 0	...	13 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	
...ngunnahs ...	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	11 8*f*	12 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 12	8 12	*f.* Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
... ...	12 5	12 5	13 5½	22 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	8 10½	8 10½	8 14	
... ...	9 4	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0*g*	13 4	19 4	13 4	14 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	*g.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers per rupee.
...abad ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	20 0*d*	20 0	40 0	10 0*h*	10 8	14 0	11 12	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	
...pore ...	10 8	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 0*i*	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	*h.* Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8, and of common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
... ...	12 0	12 8	14 0	20 0	30 0	35 0	11 4	11 4	22 0	12 0	11 12	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 2½	...	
...ya ...	11 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0 to 14 4	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 2½	...	*i.* Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.
...pore ...	9 7	10 2	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	16 5	11 8	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	133 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	*j.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10, and of common from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.
... ...	12 2	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 4	9 0	20 0	12 12	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65 0	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	
... ...	15 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	
...eeling* ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0*j*	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	*k.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 18 to 20, and of common from 21 to 22 seers per rupee.
...goree ...	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
Eastern Districts.																						160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	*l.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 16-8 to 18, and of common from 18 to 20-12 seers per rupee.
... ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	
...pore ...	13 0*d*	...	26 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 16	15 to 16	16 to 20	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...ngunge* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	18 8	16 0	16 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	
...ling ...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	
... ...	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	17 8	24 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	
... ...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	..	...	14 8	13 5	16 0	20 0	17 12	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	8 0	8 0	
... ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0*k*	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0*l*	16 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	
... ...	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	18 0*m* to 19 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	7 12	8 8	8 12	
...g Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	
... ...	8 0	8 0	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	26 8	18 8	18 8	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	7 8	7 6	8 0	
Behar.																												
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 8	15 8	37 8	8 0*n*	8 0	14 0	9 12	9 8	20 0	12 8 to 15 0*d*	14 0 to 15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	
... ...	14 8	14 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	12 0*o*	12 0	14 0	12 4	13 0	19 0	16 0 to 17 0*d*	16 8 to 17 0	23 0 to 26 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	
... ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	9 0*p*	9 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	8 0	7 12	
... ...	14 0	13 4	12 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	14 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
...run ...	11 12	11 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 8*q*	9 8	13 0	11 12	11 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	
...r ...	12 6	13 6	14 7	21 0	21 0	37 8	9 6	9 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	
...pore ...	12 10	12 10	12 10	17 11	17 12	20 3	9 7	10 1	17 11	12 10	12 10	22 11	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	34 5½ to 60 0	...	...	...	...	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	8 3	8 3	
... ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	8 5	8 5	25 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	
...rmunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0*d*	16 0	35 0	10 8*r*	10 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	18 12*d*	18 12	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
... ...	13 2	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	21 0	18 7	26 4	26 4	26 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	
... ...	11 13	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	24 15	23 10	22 5	29 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	
... ...	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
...Hills.																												
... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	
... ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	
... ...	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	24 0	14 8*s*	15 0	24 0	15 0	15 8	25 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 5⅓	
...Hills.																												
... ...	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 0	8 0	
... ...	8 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
... ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 0	170 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
... ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
... ...	6 0*d*	6 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...*	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
...ast Jynteah Hills*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	

a. Price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 13-10 seers and of common rice from 12-8 to 14-2 seers per rupee.

b. Coarse rice is sold at 14-8 seers per rupee.

c. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

d. In the interior.

e. Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-8 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

f. Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

g. Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 13-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

h. Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8, and of common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

i. Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 12-4 seers per rupee.

j. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10, and of common from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

k. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 18 to 20, and of common from 21 to 22 seers per rupee.

l. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 16-8 to 18, and of common from 18 to 20-12 seers per rupee.

m. The price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 18 to 22 seers per rupee.

n. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 9-12, and of common from 10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

o. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 10-8, and of common from 10-8 to 21-8 seers per rupee.

p. The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 14, and of common from 9-4 to 14-12 seers per rupee, and of lesser millets from 11-8 to 16 per rupee.

q. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10, and of common from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.

r. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 13, and of common from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

s. In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 16, and of common from 13 to 18-8 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING AUGUST 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad.			Surinam.			Gaudeloupe.			British Guiana.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	4	7	11	10	11	21	8	12	20	30	36	66	9	13	22	61	79	140	No Emigration took place from the port of Calcutta to the Colony of Jamaica during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	38	21	59	44	20	64	11	10	21	141	82	223	17	8	25	251	141	392	
„ 10 „ 20 „	88	24	112	96	31	127	96	29	125	320	101	421	70	35	105	670	220	890	
„ 20 „ 30 „	152	79	231	107	75	182	214	71	285	694	322	1,016	87	42	129	1,254	589	1,843	
„ 30 „ 40 „	18	6	24	57	17	74	17	1	18	73	20	93	82	16	98	247	60	307	
„ 40 „ 50 „	1	...	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20	16	10	26	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	
Total ...	301	137	438	314	159	473	346	123	469	1,259	562	1,821	281	119	400	2,501	1,100	3,601	

No. 2.—As to place whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	5	3	8	Emigration took place from the port of Calcutta to the Colony of Jamaica during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	....	1	...	1	1	12	6	18	3	5	8	4	8	12	20	20	40	
Central Bengal ...	1	...	1	1	2	3	10	5	15	6	9	15	4	5	9	22	21	43	
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	4	1	5	
Behar ...	7	3	10	49	21	70	86	30	116	53	23	76	94	22	116	289	99	388	
N. W. Provinces ...	185	87	272	143	76	219	178	66	244	727	324	1,051	154	79	233	1,387	632	2,019	
Oude ...	105	46	151	114	54	168	51	12	63	457	199	656	21	3	24	748	314	1,062	
Central India ...	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	2	4	5	1	6	2	...	2	13	5	18	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Nepal, &c. ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Misc. Madras, Bombay, &c.	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	7	3	10	
Total ...	301	137	438	314	159	473	346	123	469	1,259	562	1,821	281	119	400	2,501	1,100	3,601	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindus	Brahmins and high Castes.	41	18	59	35	15	50	42	8	50	102	49	151	60	11	71	280	101	381	Emigration took place from the port of Calcutta to the Colony of Jamaica during this month.
	Agriculturists	78	32	110	120	54	174	84	21	105	415	162	577	58	26	84	755	295	1,050	
	Artizans ...	8	4	12	21	8	29	33	14	47	67	24	91	22	7	29	151	57	208	
	Low Castes ...	155	69	224	112	55	167	158	63	221	539	254	793	109	67	176	1,073	508	1,581	
Mussulmans ...		19	13	32	26	27	53	28	17	45	136	73	209	32	8	40	241	138	379	
Christians ...		...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	
		301	137	438	314	159	473	346	123	469	1,259	562	1,821	281	119	400	2,501	1,100	3,601	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Hindus	2,259	961	3,220
2 Mussulmans	241	138	379
3 Christians	1	1	2
Grand Total ...	2,501	1,100	3,601

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING SEPTEMBER 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Surinam.			Guadeloupe.			B. Guiana.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	6	9	15	6	6	12	52	42	94	41	36	77	105	93	198	No Emigration took place from the Port of Calcutta the Colonies of Trinidad and Jamaica during the month of September 1873.
From 2 to 10 years ...	22	15	37	16	17	33	154	109	263	52	36	88	244	177	421	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	123	25	148	100	33	133	341	102	443	118	52	170	682	212	894	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	106	37	143	203	68	271	709	367	1,076	319	149	468	1,337	621	1,958	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	55	16	71	21	3	24	91	24	115	157	65	222	324	108	432	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	34	5	39	36	10	46	
Above 50 years ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	6	1	7	
Total ...	314	104	418	346	127	473	1,348	647	1,995	726	344	1,070	2,734	1,222	3,956	

No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa ...	3	1	4	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	4	10	No Emigration to Trinidad and Jamaica during this month.
Western Bengal ...	1	3	4	2	1	3	10	3	13	21	19	40	34	26	60	
Central Bengal ...	3	3	6	1	...	1	7	8	15	12	28	40	23	39	62	
Eastern Bengal ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	2	6	
Behar ...	77	29	106	55	19	74	162	89	251	176	86	262	470	223	693	
N. W. Provinces ...	160	59	219	172	65	237	526	256	782	433	187	620	1,291	567	1,858	
Oude ...	62	9	71	101	34	135	637	287	924	74	19	93	874	349	1,223	
Central India ...	1	...	1	9	2	11	1	2	3	3	...	3	14	4	18	
Punjab ...	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	3	7	
Nepal, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Miscellaneous, Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	5	...	5	2	3	5	2	...	2	3	2	5	12	5	17	
Total ...	314	104	418	346	127	473	1,348	647	1,995	726	344	1,070	2,734	1,222	3,956	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindus	Brahmins & high Castes ...	68	18	86	66	14	80	166	67	233	98	29	127	398	128	526	No Emigration to Trinidad and Jamaica during this month.
	Agriculturists ...	97	24	121	103	24	127	418	137	555	207	79	286	825	264	1,089	
	Artizans ...	21	14	35	25	8	33	101	49	150	59	25	84	206	96	302	
	Low Castes ...	86	32	118	116	49	165	463	261	724	265	153	418	930	495	1,425	
Mussulmans ...		42	16	58	36	32	68	200	133	333	97	58	155	375	239	614	
Christians ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		314	104	418	346	127	473	1,348	647	1,995	726	344	1,070	2,734	1,222	3,956	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
Hindus ...	2,359	983	3,342
Mussulmans ...	375	239	614
Grand Total ...	2,734	1,222	3,956

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1873.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during December 1873: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rain-fall. Average.	During month.	Chief crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bárée Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·48	3073·60	966·00	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur	9,217	0·72	0·50	Wheat	73,111	The increase in area irrigated as compared with the corresponding period of 6,741 acres calls for no special remark.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	2·63		723·69			Amritsar	46,473	0·33	0·90	Barley	2,068	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch	3·30	2·31		469·99			Lahore	42,274	...	...	Mixed Grains	4,690	
											Others	18,095	
Total B. D. Canal	...	...	3073·60	2159·68	...	...	...	97,964	...	...	...	97,964	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	1606·00	...	...	...	91,223	...	...	...	91,223	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·97	2546·00	473·53	*Nil.*	1,07,274 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 10,023 maunds of timber in rafts.	Ambálah	449	...	...	Wheat	71,267	427·04 cubic feet per second passed down the several escapes, Western Jamná Canal.
Delhi "	4·40	4·27		518·78			Karnál	18,341	0·46	0·50	Barley	2,135	
Hansi "	8·80	7·10		517·00			Dehli	9,246	...	...	Mixed Grains	14,360	
" Bulla Head	8·00	8·00		260·00			Rohtuck	18,666	0·85	0·30	Others	3,803	
							Hissár	27,906	0·89	0·30			The increase in area irrigated as compared with corresponding period of last year of 7,839 acres is entirely in Hansi Division, both of the other divisions showing a decrease.
							Jhínd	16,587	...	...			
							Bikáner	46	...	...			
							Kulseá State	326	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals	...	...	2546·00	1769·31	...	1,07,274	...	91,565	...	...	...	91,565	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	1477·05	*Nil.*	1,10,111	...	83,726	...	...	...	83,726	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	6,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,000	0·75	0·64			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán	....	0·30	0·50			
							Derah Gházi Khán	1,84,500	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,500	...	...	...	2,24,500	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,000	...	...	...	2,24,000	
Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon	8,218	...	...	Wheat	9,768	
							Dehli	2,673	...	...	Barley	1,643	
							Rohtuck	1,937			Mixed Grains	1,417	
Total Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,806	...	...	...	13,806	Showing a total increase in area irrigated of 14,580 acres as compared with the corresponding period of last year.
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,529	...	...	...	1,89,529	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,949	...	...	...	1,74,949	

LAHORE, [illegible] 1874.

H. T. TANNER, C. E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE GANGES CANAL DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1873.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Name of Canal.	Demands for quarter ending 31st December 1873.	Collected up to 30th November 1873.	Collected up to 31st December 1873.	Total demand for quarter ending 31st December 1872.	No. of Boats on Canal. 1873.	1872.	Nature of Cargo.	1873.	1872.	Tonnage. 1873.	1872.	Ton Mileage. 1873.	1872.	Value of goods. 1873.	1872.	No. of Passengers. 1873.	1872.	Remarks.
								Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.							
Ganges Canal...	3,766 4 7	869 6 6	2,777 10 1	3,141 0 0	340*	264*	Grains ...	91,737	29,458	207,793 or 7,696 Tons.	180,971 or 670 Tons.	2,693,600	2,345,900	550,139 0 0	...†	12	...	* Including Navigation Department and Divisional boats. † No account was kept for value of goods in December 1872. Steady demand for grain and cotton carriage throughout the month from Ghats above Allyghurh. The bulk of the grain traffic is from Bhuttowlia and Nanoo, Zillah Meerut. The number of boats now on the canal exceeds 300, and more are coming in daily, but the rate of freight is about the same as last month, *viz.*, Rs. 25 to 27 per 100 maund from Khuttowlia to Cawnpore, there is about 6,000 maunds of grain on canal banks waiting carriage to Cawnpore.
							Cotton ...	19,471	17,690									
							Oil-seeds ...	1,162	128									
							Salts ...	795	277									
							Metals ...	3,925	2,054									
							Building material	43,633	76,090									
							Miscellaneous Goods ...	4,563	11,209									
							Firewood ...	29,030	24,354									
							Bamboos ...	806	963									
							Bullus, &c. ...	1,534	690									
							Kunees, &c. ...	9,474	17,690									
							Logs ...	1,420	120									
							Miscellaneous Timbers ...	243	248									
							Total ...	207,793	180,971									

HARRY W. CUNNING,
Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CONSTRUCTION OF DOCKS ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN BOMBAY.

No. 1218, dated 8th December 1873.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department.

I am directed to submit to the Government of India the accompanying copy of a Resolution by this Government, No. 1218, dated 8th December 1873, and of the papers noted in the heading thereof, on the subject of the construction of a dock or docks on the Elphinstone Estate in Bombay.

2. It will be seen that three different proposals have been submitted, one, by a majority of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, for the conversion of both the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins into docks, at a cost of £974,490; the other, by a minority of the Trustees, for the conversion into a dock of the Musjid Basin only, at a cost of £328,000; and the third, by Mr. Kittredge, who has recently been appointed a Trustee, for converting the Elphinstone Basin only into a dock, at a cost of £678,000.

3. In inviting the attention of the Government of India to the remarks made by this Government in the Resolution No. 1218 on the several proposals, I am desired to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council must decline to incur the responsibility of recommending to the Government of India the immediate prosecution of more than the smaller project recommended by the minority of the Trustees. His Excellency will not offer any opposition to the larger project proposed by Mr. Kittredge if the Government of India should be disposed to give it the preference. But it must be distinctly understood that, under any circumstances, this Government will not be prepared to impose any higher rates of charges on the trade of the port than Re. 1-4 on every ton of goods passing through the dock, and four annas per ton on the registered tonnage of every vessel entering the dock.

No. 1218, dated 8th December 1873.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 585, dated 17th October 1873.
Forwards report of the Committee on wet docks, with a dissent therefrom by Colonel Ballard, C. B., R. E., and Colonel Hancock, R. E., and copy of a Resolution by the Trustees, requesting Government to grant the money required to carry out the entire scheme for the Elphinstone Dock and the Musjid Basin, free of interest, until the works are completed.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 586, dated 17th October 1873.
Forwards a protest by the Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft against the decision arrived at by a majority of the Trustees on the question of Wet Docks and Tidal Basins.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 698, dated 7th November 1873.
Forwards a letter from Messrs. Henry, Bythell, LeMesurier and Hall, on the subject of the Honorable Mr. Ravenscroft's protest as regards the effect of closed docks on the health of the town and shipping.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 711, dated 11th November 1873.
Forwards the report of the Medical Committee, Drs. Smith, Weir and Blaney, on the sanitary aspect of the proposed Docks.

Letter from the Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust, No. 720, dated 12th November 1873.
Forwards a memorandum by Mr. Kittredge on the subject of the proposed docks.

Two memoranda by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, dated 12th November 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India in their letter in the Public Works Department, No. 2C of the 2nd December last, relative to proposals submitted by Mr. Ormiston for the improvement of the Elphinstone Estate, stated—"These proposals will of course require very careful examination before they are forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India. But assuming that Mr. Ormiston's views are declared to be sound, and that on enquiry there is good reason for believing that the works when completed will ensure an income sufficient to meet all working expenses and the interest on the cost of construction, and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during the construction, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has expressed his readiness, with the concurrence of his colleagues in Council, to propose the introduction into the Port Trust Bill, of a clause binding the Government of Bombay to impose on the shipping and trade such charges for the use of the docks, not exceeding a maximum to be stated in the clause, as will ensure an income sufficient to provide for the working expenses, and for all interest;" and again, by Resolution passed on the 1st July last, declared—"The Government of India now reiterate the assurance contained in Mr. Aitchison's letter No. 2C of 2nd December 1872, that this Government will favorably entertain any well considered proposals for the extension of the works of accommodation for shipping that may be submitted by the Port Trust Committee, and supported by the Bombay Government. It is at the same time here suggested that it would be desirable, if possible, to execute at first a portion of a large scheme, so as to judge of the probable results before the whole outlay has been incurred. But if this be not possible, and if it be requisite to commit the Trust to a large outlay at once, it will

be needful to show, by carefully prepared estimates of the probable returns, that the risk of the interest not being covered is so small that the undertaking may be safely sanctioned. It cannot be expected that certainty will be attained, but it is important, at any rate, to be approximately safe."

2. The result of these instructions is that His Excellency the Governor in Council is now called upon to take into consideration three several proposals for the further conduct of the works, and to convey to the Government of India his opinion as to the selection to be made of one of them for immediate execution. One of these proposals, submitted by a majority of the Trustees of the Port, is for the conversion of both the Elphinstone and Musjid Basins into docks, at a cost of £974,490.

3. Another proposal, submitted by a minority of the Trustees, is for the conversion into a dock of the Musjid Basin only, at a cost of £328,000; and the Government are in possession of a third proposal, submitted by Mr. Kittredge, who has recently been appointed a Trustee, which it will be convenient to consider with the other two, for converting the Elphinstone Basin only into a dock, at a cost of £678,000.

4. In all these proposals the sums named include the interest falling due during the progress of the work, and in all three the sums named may, for present purposes, be assumed to be correct.

5. The execution of the first and third schemes will occupy seven years. The second may be completed in four years.

6. In proceeding to determine which of these projects shall be recommended to the Government of India for adoption, His Excellency in Council is bound to bear in mind the very heavy burthen already entailed upon the trade of Bombay by the acquisition of the Elphinstone Estate, and also the responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India of ascertaining that the work to be recommended holds out a reasonable prospect of its repaying the cost of its execution, and, guided by these considerations, His Excellency has come to the conclusion that the first of the three projects is not one which he can with propriety support. The outlay to be incurred is so large, the differences of opinion as to the revenue likely to accrue from it are so great, and the possibilities of ultimate failure are such, that this Government must decline to be a party to its adoption.

7. The choice, therefore, lies between the two remaining projects, and in examining the merits of each, it will be convenient to assume that the maximum rates of charges which the Government of Bombay will consent to impose on the trade of the Port will be Re. 1-4-0 on every ton of goods passing through the docks, and four annas per ton on the registered tonnage of every vessel entering the docks.

8. It may also be assumed that after deduction of vessels not likely to avail themselves of the dock accommodation provided by the Trust, the number of vessels for which the rates could be levied in each year will be equal to 336 vessels of an average registered tonnage of 1,000 tons, importing and exporting a cargo of 700 tons, and yielding for each a revenue of Rs. 2,000 or £200, and a total of £67,200.

9. The whole number of vessels that are likely at first to make use of the docks could probably be accommodated, and the whole revenue realized by the execution of either of the two projects.

10. In the case of the Elphinstone Basin the charge for interest at 4½ per cent. would amount to £30,510, leaving a balance of £36,690.

11. For the Musjid Basin alone the charge for interest would amount to £14,760, leaving a balance of £52,440.

12. It has been assumed that the working expenses will amount to 40 per cent., or £26,880, which, in the case of the Elphinstone Basin, will leave a balance of £9,810, and in the case of the Musjid Basin will leave a balance of £25,560.

13. The proportion which the working expenses will bear to the gross revenue will, however, depend greatly on the outlay to be incurred for dredging, and His Excellency in Council learns that the conversion of the Elphinstone Basin will involve the formation and maintenance of a northern channel, not required for the Musjid Basin, and the success of which is by some held to be very doubtful.

14. In some quarters, again, grave apprehensions are entertained as to the consequences in a sanitary point of view of the construction of any enclosed dock, and although the Government hope that no mischief will ensue in this respect, they are not warranted in putting out of sight the possibility that after a dock has been constructed it may become necessary, for the health of the crews and of the population of Bombay, to remove the dock gates, and to convert the dock into a comparatively shallow Tidal Basin, at a serious sacrifice of the revenue on which the whole project is based.

15. Such are the main considerations applicable to both projects. The Government fully recognize the possibility of their estimate of the number of vessels requiring dock accommodation being challenged in some quarters as being too low; and Mr. Kittredge is of opinion that the accommodation afforded by the Musjid Basin when completed will not be sufficient to ensure even all Canal steamers a certainty of being able to find room in the dock; and although to this extent the selection of the smaller project may operate injuriously on the interests of the Trust, by encouraging the construction of other docks, intended to compete with those of the Government, it must be remembered that by confining themselves, in the first instance, to the conversion of the Musjid Basin, the Government will be in no degree debarred from entering on the larger undertaking if at any time there should

appear to be good reason for so doing. The advantages of a tentative course are that the trade will derive the benefit of the smaller undertaking in little more than half the time required for the larger, that experience of the practicability of dredging in such a bottom as that of the Bombay harbour will be gained, and that in the event of failure the loss will be much less serious.

16. On these grounds, His Excellency the Governor in Council must decline to incur the responsibility of recommending to the Government of India the immediate prosecution of more than the smaller project recommended by the minority of the Trustees. His Excellency will not offer any opposition to the larger project proposed by Mr. Kittredge, if the Government of India should be disposed to give it the preference. But it should be clearly understood that, when the Dock becomes available for use, the Government of Bombay will not be prepared to impose any higher rates than those mentioned above, *viz.*, Re. 1-4 per ton on goods, and four annas per ton on vessels.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WET DOCKS.

As requested by the Trustees at their Meeting of the 3rd July, we have taken into consideration the various proposals for providing deep-water berthage for vessels by means of docks or Piers.

2. We consider that dock* would be preferable to piers. The latter have the advantage of being more easily constructed, and are not open to the objections on sanitary grounds which have been raised against wet docks; but they are, in various respects, less suitable for the requirements of this harbour. We have especially considered the alternative designs for a deep-water pier running into the harbour from the Apollo Reclamation, which were submitted to Government by Mr. Ormiston in 1871, and the lighter and cheaper piers designed by Mr. Mathew, the Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, for the same part of the harbour. We are of opinion that, at the lower end of the harbour, the water is too rough during the monsoon for vessels to lie alongside any open pier in comfort; and that there would be considerable risk of serious damage to a pier of light construction, such as those suggested by Mr. Mathew, from the collision of vessels, however carefully moored, except in calm weather. The distance of ware-houses and of the trading centre of the native town is, except in regard to cotton, an objection to any site for a pier south of the dock-yard.

3. The most advantageous position for a pier would be one connecting Cross Island with the Elphinstone Estate. There is deep water close to the eastern side of the Island, and on the south and western sides are several acres of rock uncovered at low water, which could be reclaimed and turned to account as a site for warehouses. All goods, however, intended for the town would have to be conveyed for a distance of half a mile by land carriage, and a pier in this or any other eligible position would impede the inshore navigation of the harbour by country craft.

4. We are satisfied that, on the whole, deep-water berthage can best be provided by means of docks, and that both steamers and sailing vessels would use them if enabled to do so at a moderate cost.

5. On two previous occasions committees have been appointed to consider the question now before us, and in both instances they recommended that docks, if constructed, should be placed in Mody Bay. We are of opinion that the circumstance of the Elphinstone Reclamation being completed gives the sites reserved there for docks, a preference over every other. To place the docks in Mody Bay would involve great expense in the reclamation of land, for which there is not likely to be any demand for many years to come. Moreover, it is only by the establishment of docks on the Elphinstone property that we can see our way to the early utilization of the extensive land estate, the cost of which is, at present, so heavy a burden on the finances of the Port administration.

6. In calculating the returns to be obtained from a dock, we have assumed the following basis:—we reckon the saving to a merchant in landing charges would be Re. 1-4 per ton weight; this includes the saving of time, of loss by pilfering, and of charges incidental to the present system of transhipment into cargo-boats. We further reckon that vessels would be willing to pay dock dues of 4 annas per ton register for the sake of despatch, and because there would be a probable saving in their insurance charges. There would be the further consideration of the greater security which the ship would enjoy.

7. It is found from the general trade returns that the number of tons weight of cargo imported and exported does not amount to much more than two-thirds of the whole registered tonnage of vessels which arrive and depart. The register tonnage of square-rigged vessels that arrived in the Port in 1872-73 was 715,138 as per Appendix A; and the weight of cargo imported and exported in square-rigged vessels is shown in Appendix B to have been 855,649 tons, calculating 20 cwts. to the ton. We assume therefore, for the purposes of calculation, that the average number of tons weight of cargo carried would be two-thirds of the registered tonnage.

8. Forty per cent. is deducted from gross revenue for working charges, including steam towage.

* NOTE.—The term docks is used with reference to such works generally. Wet docks is used in contradistinction to tidal basins.

9. A vessel of 1,000 tons would bring (say) 700 tons *weight* of cargo, calculating weight as before, and would take the same outwards.

1,400 Tons at Re. 1-4	Rs.	1,750
Dock-dues at 4 annas per ton register	„	250
	Rs.	2,000
Deduct working expenses 40 per cent.	„	800
Net revenue from each vessel	Rs.	1,200

10. We consider that the probable period of a vessel's detention in dock may be reckoned at 30 days for a sailing vessel, and 21 days for a steamer—and for the purposes of calculation it may be assumed that an equal number of ships and of steamers would use docks.

11. To turn now to the work to be undertaken. Two channels of approach have been suggested, each of which has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages. One called the lateral or Mody channel, lies between Cross Island and the shore, and is described in Mr. Ormiston's letter No. $\frac{5}{6}$ of 23rd August 1873. This channel has 12 feet at low-water springs. It is not in all respects a satisfactory approach, narrowing to 92 feet between rocks, and having a current of about a mile for an hour before high water, which is the time vessels would prefer to approach the dock gates. The navigation will require caution, but the channel is a perfectly feasible one, and can be safely used by pilots familiar with its current and course.

12. The other channel has been called the Elphinstone channel, and runs eastward from the docks to the north of Cross Island. It would require to be dredged to the extent of 4′ 6″ below the present level. Apart from maintenance, this channel is preferable.

13. The question of which channel is to be opened may remain for subsequent decision after some experience has been gained from the dredging operations in front of the proposed docks. The cost of clearing the lateral approach, with 12 feet of water, does not form a large figure in the estimates, and, as explained above, it will afford a fair approach to the docks though not such a good approach as the Elphinstone channel.

14. Lastly, the extent of dock accommodation required for the trade of the Port remains to be considered. Mr. Ormiston has submitted 11 comparative estimates of the cost of completing or partially completing the Elphinstone Dock Estate with wet docks or tidal basins. The question we have considered is whether it is desirable to proceed with the entire scheme, including two wet docks or basins, the Musjid and the Elphinstone, and the whole harbour frontage between them, at once, or to undertake only a portion of the scheme, to commence with. We may premise that, with a view to afford some dock accommodation at the earliest possible date, we are all agreed that the smaller, or Musjid Dock, must, in any case, be constructed, as it is likely to be completed in three years less time than the Elphinstone Dock.

15. The Musjid Basin and its frontage would, with the Elphinstone frontage but without the Elphinstone basin, give berth space for only 19 vessels. The P. & O. Company, who intend to use docks or basins, state that they would require constant berthage for four vessels, equal to about half of the Musjid Basin. The British India Company would also, it is understood, be glad to use the docks, and they would require a like frontage. Say that these two Companies alone will constantly require wharf space for nine 250-feet vessels; if the Musjid Basin and Elphinstone frontage alone were undertaken, there would remain only ten berths available for the remainder of the shipping.

16. The Master Attendant has furnished a statement of the arrivals of square-rigged vessels in the two years ended 31st March last. These show that 749 vessels arrived in 1871-72 and 713 in 1872-73 (see Appendix A). It is considered that ten berths, representing 140 vessels per annum, would be wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the general trade.

17. It is our opinion that if sufficient accommodation be provided, and if the charge be moderate, every ship and steamer will come into a dock in preference to discharging and taking in cargo in the stream, and we therefore recommend that the whole scheme, including the Elphinstone Dock, be carried out, while, of the alternative schemes submitted by Mr. Ormiston, we, on the whole, prefer that which provides a wet dock on the Elphinstone site and a tidal basin on the Musjid site,—both to be 14 feet deep at low water, and the dock to impound 25 feet at neaps, and the channels to be 12 feet at low water.

18. The estimated cost of these works, omitting the Elphinstone channel, is £852,064. This sum includes 7 per cent. for establishment, which is the rate recommended by Mr. Ormiston to be added to his estimates to meet this charge. These works would give 10,440 lineal feet of wharf walls, which would suffice for the accommodation at one time of 41 vessels, each 250 feet long.

19. On the assumption that half the number of vessels using the docks would be ships and half steamers, and that the former would remain 30 and the latter 21 days in dock, 50 vessels could be accommodated each month, or 600 vessels in each year.

20. Some deduction would have to be made from this number for those months of the year in which fewer vessels enter the Port than the proposed dock and basin would accommodate. The returns before alluded to shew that, taking the average of the past two years, the deduction will be 15 vessels.

21. A further deduction should be made on account of vessels that may use Messrs. Sassoon's Dock, now in course of construction. This dock will accommodate six vessels at once, or say 80 vessels (steamers and sailing vessels alternately) per annum. Its position is not, we consider, so favorable as the Elphinstone Dock, because of its distance from the native town,

and because of the difficulty of making the entrance during the south-west monsoon. On the other hand, it has the advantage of being close to the Colaba Presses, and some vessels during the busy months might use it in preference to the Elphinstone Docks. But seeing that the proposed Elphinstone Docks will *not* accommodate the whole of the square-rigged vessels entering the Port, if they demand inside berths, it is considered that half of the vessels that the Cobala Dock can find berthage for, say 40, is a sufficient deduction to make from the number calculated upon at the Elphinstone Docks.

22. There would thus remain 545 vessels of 1,000 tons each to be dealt with in the Elphinstone Docks.

23. Taking the net revenue from each vessel, as shewn in para. 9, at Rs. 1,200 each, the annual revenue would be Rs. 6,54,000, which, calculating interest at 4½ per cent., represents a capital of Rs. 1,45,33,333—a sum Rs. 60,12,693 in excess of the estimated cost of the docks. This is considered ample security to cover any error in the estimate of tonnage or in the cost of the work.

24. In the calculation of tonnage that would use the docks, no account has been taken of large native-built vessels. At present these load and unload in the stream. The weight of cargo which they carry is shewn by Appendix B to be 233,781 tons, and it is anticipated that a considerable portion of this cargo will come to the open Musjid basin. It forms an additional inducement, if such be needed, for the completion of these works in their entirety.

25. The effect of the closed docks on the health of sailors and others frequenting them, and on the health of the native town, is dealt with by Mr. Ormiston in his letter No. $\frac{99}{6}$, dated 19th September 1873, and need not therefore be referred to here.

J. K. BYTHELL, *Trustee.*
W. G. HALL, "
G. F. HENRY, "
H. P. LEMESURIER, "

BOMBAY,
29*th September* 1873.

DISSENT.

1. In recording our dissent from the course of action proposed by the Committee, we do not wish to be understood as expressing the opinion that the system of wet docks, which they recommend, may not ultimately be found well suited for the requirements of the harbour. We consider, however, that a wet dock of moderate size should be constructed in the first instance, and that the future extension of dock accommodation should proceed in accordance with the ascertained wants of trade, guided by the experience which cannot fail to be acquired during the execution of the first undertaking.

2. Doubts have been expressed by men, whose opinion is entitled to respect, as to the financial success of a large system of docks, and objections have also been raised to wet docks (with impounded water) on sanitary considerations; we do not altogether endorse these opinions, but we think it would be imprudent to ignore them.

3. As regards the financial question, the first point to be considered is the estimate of cost. This has been carefully worked out by Mr. Ormiston, who has much experience of the Bombay rates for work. He believes the rates adopted by him are such as would be accepted by a contractor. The estimate of cost appears to us a part of the scheme which may be accepted with full confidence.

4. The second financial consideration is how far the docks will prove remunerative. Here we find the greatest difference of opinion. Some authorities believe all vessels will use docks, and others that vessels would rather remain in the stream. The balance of argument appears to us to be in favour of the supposition that, after most voyages, vessels would be willing to pay the dock-dues which it is proposed to levy, but that not unfrequently, when laden with special cargoes, such as coal and timber, or when likely to be detained in port, they would prefer the open harbour.

5. At present there are seven boat-basins on the Elphinstone Estate. Commencing from the south, there are the Carnac and Nicol basins, usually crowded with boats and lighters bringing miscellaneous cargoes; the Musjid basin, in which an immense grain trade is carried on; and the Elphinstone basin, set aside chiefly for coal, hay, and building materials.

6. The two last named are the site of the proposed docks, and when the docks are commenced, we must make arrangements for accommodating in the other basins and at Mody Bay the three hundred thousand tons of goods and materials for which they now form the entrepot.

7. We recommend the Trustees not to attach too much importance to the supposed increase of value which the construction of docks would give to the Elphinstone Land Estate. It is on the boat-basins bordering this estate that the largest portion of the trade of Bombay is at present carried on, and we see no adequate reason for assuming that to turn the Elphinstone and Musjid boat-basins into docks will have any *extraordinary* effect on the value of the land.

8. Captain Methven of the P. & O. service, in one of the best minutes on the subject of wet docks which has been published, says:—"Warehousing will not be used as in England; the conditions of the trade of the Port are different, and goods will continue to be largely stored throughout the native town in the homes of the people."

9. The experience of the Traffic Department of the Elphinstone Estate during the six years which have elapsed since Captain Methven wrote, fully confirms his opinions. It is, we

think, principally from the sale of land for house building purposes, and not for warehouses, that we must expect to realize a return. The land required for warehouses has, to a considerable extent, been already taken up.

10. The wharves of the Nicol and Carnac basins are occupied by the Port Trust warehouses and sheds. A branch custom house has just been finished on the Carnac wharf. If docks were made, these warehouses and sheds might require shifting, but a very moderate addition to their extent would probably suffice. There is a large trade in pressed cotton now carried on at Colaba, which may be diverted to the docks; but these bales are detained a very short time on the wharf, and do not require to be warehoused. The bonded warehouse at the custom house basin in the Fort, which cost five lakhs of rupees, and brings the Trustees a good revenue, may become useless, and a new bonded warehouse be required at the docks.

11. These, we think, are the principal changes which can be accurately foreseen.

12. The records of the Dock Committee of 1867 shew that the Commodore commanding the station, three experienced Commanders of P. & O. steamers, and all the medical officers consulted, were opposed to wet docks on sanitary grounds.

13. Captain Graham says:—"I have known Bombay for ten years. An objection to docks is their unhealthiness from stagnation of the enclosed water. The London docks are very offensive." Wet docks, according to Captain Methven, would turn the foreshore into an intolerable nuisance, and the Elphinstone Estate into a "veritable Wapping."

14. Mr. Ure, Resident Engineer of the Clyde Trust, in a passage quoted by Mr. Ormiston, recommends tidal basins at Glasgow, because among other reasons, "the water in a basin being frequently changed will not be likely to be so offensive as that in the more stagnant condition of a dock."

15. We do not wish to be understood as accepting these opinions; on the contrary, we believe that, with the measures and precautions detailed in Mr. Ormiston's report, dated 19th September 1873, the sanitary objections would disappear; but it seems desirable that we should obtain more full information regarding the sanitary precautions found requisite for docks in Europe. There are officers now in England well acquainted with this harbour, to whom such an enquiry might be entrusted, and the best possible practical test would, we think, be the construction of the Musjid Wet Dock, with the channel as proposed by the Committee.

16. In estimating the extent of berthage which this dock would supply, we do not see why we should only reckon on the inside berths being filled. Mr. Ormiston said to the Committee of 1867 regarding the Elphinstone Dock:—"There would be inside berths for 22 ships, but of course there would be more than that in the dock at a time; the dock would be able to accommodate 10 ships to the acre, that is, 300 altogether."

17. Allowing only two ships to one acre, the Musjid Dock would give berths for 16, and 8 could lie on the frontage, or 24 in all.

18. We think that a dock of this size could not fail to answer financially, as it would probably be almost entirely taken up by steamers.

19. If the Musjid Wet Dock does not answer on sanitary grounds, it can be turned into a tidal basin, with 12 feet at low water springs by removing the gates and a portion of the head walls. The amount of shipping of moderate draft which frequents this harbour would be sufficient to occupy such a tidal basin.

20. If the Elphinstone Wet Docks were constructed and hereafter found open to the above objection, it could also be turned into a tidal basin; but there is no demand for such an extent of *shallow* basin for square-rigged craft. Ships drawing 20 feet of water would not be satisfied with only 12 to 14 feet of water at low tide, and a less expensive system would answer equally well for native craft; the latter would certainly not pay the proposed dock-dues.

21. Mr. Ormiston's original scheme provided deep tidal basins with 20 feet at low-water springs, and a channel of the same depth running to the north of Cross Island. As this channel might be difficult to open, and expensive to maintain, it has been considered by all the Engineers who have seen the project that an experimental channel should be dredged before undertaking works which would be dependent on this line of approach.

22. It may be that the objections to wet docks are well founded, though we do not think they are; and it is not improbable that the experience acquired in dredging in front of the Musjid Dock (to which, as before stated, we would at first limit operations) may prove that Mr. Ormiston is right in the opinion he confidently maintains, that the opening of a deep channel to the north of Cross Island is not difficult. In such circumstances we may find that a deep tidal basin on the Elphinstone site, with its corresponding channel, is not merely a practicable scheme, but the only method by which large vessels can be accommodated with deep-water berthage, under conditions not prejudicial to the health of the crews and of the neighbourhood.

23. On these various grounds, therefore, we recommend the Trustees to construct a moderate-sized wet dock only at present, and to reserve the site of the present Elphinstone boat-basin for a dock or basin of such shape, size, and depth as subsequent experience may indicate. The cost of the Musjid Dock, including the Musjid frontage, would be about 30 lakhs.

24. We are of opinion that, were the works to be undertaken by a private company, this is the course they would pursue.

H. BALLARD, Col., R.E.,
Chairman.

BOMBAY,
2*nd October* 1873.

H. F. HANCOCK, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
Trustee.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPENDIX A.

Abstract of arrivals during the official years 1871-72, 1872-73.

Year 1871-72.	No. of Ships and Steamers.	Tonnage.	Year 1872-73.	No. of Ships and Steamers.	Tonnage.
April 1871 ...	77	75,736	April 1872 ...	82	76,802
May „ ...	75	83,811	May „ ...	69	71,722
June „ ...	48	43,199	June „ ...	64	65,409
July „ ...	39	38,981	July „ ...	47	45,594
August „ ...	51	42,092	August „ ...	41	37,644
September „ ...	46	41,724	September „ ...	45	42,637
October „ ...	65	60,178	October „ ...	47	47,220
November „ ...	55	65,146	November „ ...	49	58,155
December „ ...	70	63,641	December „ ...	55	51,400
January 1872 ...	75	76,439	January 1873 ...	70	67,987
February „ ...	64	66,925	February „ ...	61	67 751
March „ ...	84	87,671	March „ ...	83	82,817
TOTAL ...	749	735,543	TOTAL ...	713	715,138

DEPUTY CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 16th August 1873.

W. L. SEARLE,
Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the tonnage of goods imported by square-rigged vessels, steamers, country craft in the stream, and small coasting country craft, from 1st April 1872 *to 31st March* 1873.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Goods imported by square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.	Goods imported by Country Craft in the Stream.	Goods imported by small Coasting Country Craft.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
ELPHINSTONE ESTATE.					
Jagree	2,000	...	9,250		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Cotton	1,313	2,700	2,000		Ditto.
Grain	85,034	17,000	23,000		All square-rigged vessels' cargo is taken to Carnac Bunder, and by country craft to Musjid Bunder; fees at each bunder taken separately, and quantities calculated accordingly.
Wool	2,379	5,000	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Sugar	16,820	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections
Sundries, Coffee, Copra, Dates, Munjit, &c.	77,619	43,000	59,000		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Ghee	232	...	300		Ditto.
Iron and Metals ...	10,383	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Machinery ...	12,559	...	...		Ditto.
Timber	309	65	4,416		Ditto.
Commissariat Stores ...	6,590	...	200		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Coal	33,831	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Laddy Stones and Chunam ...	...	8,000	26,921		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Firewood, Bamboos, and Rafters ...	...	...	64 835		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	...	18,508		Ditto
Hay and Straw ...	...	...	25,673		Ditto.
Sand	...	...	47,721		Ditto.
Earthen Pots, Fruits and Vegetables ...	...	...	21,750		Ditto.
Salt	...	...	23,153		Ditto.
Paddy	...	...	6,508		Ditto.
Country Spirits ...	...	...	2,835		Ditto
Baggage	...	...	500		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees.
	249,069	75,765	336,570	661,404	

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Goods imported by square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.	Goods imported by Country Craft in the Stream.	Goods imported by small Coasting Country Craft.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE.					
Piece Goods, Woollen, Twist, and Yarn ...	32,377	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Haberdashery, Oilman's Stores, Sugar, Spirits, Hardware, Glassware, &c.	47,601	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees.
Copper	2,513	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Spelter	599	...	...		Ditto.
Ingots of Copper ...	13	...	...		Ditto.
Chinaware ...	58	...	...		Ditto.
Rattans	44	...	...		Ditto.
Sandalwood ...	122	...	...		Ditto.
Government Stores ...	7,000	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees.
Sundries, Piece Goods, Cloves, Elephant Teeth, &c. ...	...	12,000	...		Ditto.
	90,327	12,000	...	102,327	
APOLLO RECLAMATION.					
Cotton	...	4,440	10,000		Ditto. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Wool	...	1,053	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Stones	...	196	...		Ditto.
Firewood, Hay, and Straw landed at Todd Bunder ...	...	...	396		Ditto.
	...	5,689	10,396	16,085	
APOLLO AND MAZAGON BUNDERS.					
Ice	2,669	...	...		Ditto.
Stores, Provisions, and Baggage ...	3,286	...	...		Ditto.
Chunam and Sand ...	...	...	5,768		Ditto.
	5,955	...	5,768	11,723	
COLABA LAND COY.'S BUNDERS. (*Including Jamsetjee Bunder*).					
Glassware, Earthenware, Matches ... Beer and Sundries ...	15,000	...	...		Estimated.
Cotton and Wool ...	...	7,000	...		Ditto.
Unpressed Cotton ...	...	...	5,000		Ditto.
Hay, Firewood, and Seed	...	...	9,000		Ditto.
	15,000	7,000	14,000	36,000	
MAZAGON LAND COMPANY'S BUNDER.					
Timber	16,228	...	...		Totals arrived at from Town Duty Records.
Coal	5,000	...	...		Estimated.
Malabar Teak ...	...	1,000	1,873		Totals arrived at from Town Duty Records.
Firewood ...	...	...	25,000		Estimated.
Chunam, Sand, and Grass	...	...	2,000		Ditto.
	21,228	1,000	28,873	51,101	
FREERE LAND COMPANY'S BUNDERS.					
Timber	2,032	...	...		Totals arrived at from Town Duty Records.
Coal	30,000	...	...		Estimated.
Hay and Firewood ...	...	...	4,000		Ditto.
	32,032	...	4,000	36,032	

Description of Goods.	Goods imported by square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.	Goods imported by Country Craft in the Stream.	Goods imported by small Coasting Country Craft.	Total.	Remarks.
Tank Bunder.					
Rangoon Teak ...	3,938	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections and Town Duty Records.
Malabar Teak ...	...	11,906	...		Ditto.
	3,938	11,906	...	15,844	
Mody Bay.					
Baggage... ...	...	1,778	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Sand	...	...	7,071		Ditto.
Chunam	...	...	1,869		Ditto.
Clay	...	...	12		Ditto.
	...	1,778	8,952	10,730	
G. I. P. Railway Company.					
Coals	97,610	...	...		
Materials ...	3,904	...	...		Ascertained from the Landing Contractor of the Company.
				101,514	
B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.					
Coal and Stores ...	5,679	...	...		Totals arrived at from records, undersigned having contract from the Railway Company.
				5,679	
Govt. Coals, Colaba.					
Coals	6,351	...	...	6,351	Information obtained from Marine Storekeeper.
Total, Tons ...	531,093	115,138	408,559	1,054,790	

Coal imported by the British India Steam Navigation Co., 13,919 tons. This information is furnished by Mr. Gordon, of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

Coal imported by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., 18,000 tons. This information is furnished by Mr. Newell, Dock Master, P. & O. Co.

Statement showing the tonnage of goods exported by square-rigged vessels, steamers, country craft in the stream, and small coasting country craft, from 1st April 1872 to 31st March 1873.

Description of Goods.	Goods exported by square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.	Goods exported by Country Craft in the Stream.	Goods exported by small Coasting Country Craft.	Total.	Remarks.
Elphinstone Estate.					
Coal	15,949	...	5,000		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Grain	10,233	30,000	5,000		Ditto.
Metals	4,823	6,000	3,000		Ditto.
Copra, Dates, Jute, P. Goods, &c. ...	80,797	70,000	19,430		Ditto.
Cotton	11,768	...	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fee collections.
Wool	389	...	...		Ditto.
Baggage... ...	186	2,868	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Commissariat Stores...	1,000	...	...		Ditto.
	125,145	108,868	32,430	266,443	
Town Custom House.					
Opium	2,535	...	...		Totals arrived at from our books and wharfage fee collections.
Cotton	5,513	...	...		Ditto.
Wool	948	...	...		Ditto.
Seeds	2,218	...	...		Ditto.
Sugar, P. Goods, Sharkfins, &c. ...	18,119	8,000	...		Totals arrived at from wharfage fees. Division is made according to opinion of Traffic Manager.
Commissariat Stores...	2,016	...	...		Totals arrived at from our books and wharfage fee collections.
	31,349	8,000	...	39,349	
Apollo Reclamation.					
Cotton	4,681	...	...	4,681	Totals arrived at from our books and wharfage fee collections.

Description of Goods.	Goods exported by square-rigged Vessels and Steamers.	Goods exported by Country Craft in the Stream.	Goods exported by small Coasting Country Craft.	Total.	Remarks.
Apollo and Mazagon Bunders.					
Stores and Provisions...	5,318	...	...	5,318	Totals arrived at from our books and wharfage fee collections.
Colaba Land Company's Bunders.					
(*Including Jamsetjee Bunder*).					
Wool and Cotton ...	133,000	...	...		Estimated.
Sundries ...	4,000	...	...		Ditto.
	137,000	...	...	137,000	
Mazagon Land Company's Bunders.					
Old Iron ...	2,000	...	...		Estimated.
Firewood to Coorla ...	...	...	1,899		Ditto.
	2,000	...	1,899	3,899	
Freee Land Company's Bunders.					
Coal	9,000	...	...		Estimated.
Timber	...	...	1,000		Ditto.
	9,000	...	1,000	10,000	
Mody Bay.					
Baggage... ...	...	1,775	...		Totals arrived at from our books and wharfage fee collections.
Coal	...	...	28		Ditto.
State Railway ...	...	...	487		Ditto.
	...	1,775	515	2,290	
Government Coals, Colaba.					
Coals	10,063	...	...	10,063	This information obtained from Marine Storekeeper.
Total, Tons ...	324,556	118,643	35,844	479,043	

Imports in square rigged Vessels	... 531,093 tons.	Imports in large Country Craft	... 115,138 tons.
Exports ditto	... 324,556 „	Exports ditto	... 118,643 „
Total	... 855,649 „	Total	... 233,781 „

J. RYAN,

Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

MEMORANDUM ON WET DOCKS.

Having joined the Port Trust too late to take part in the discussions on the subject of docks, and having, after considering the papers on the subject, including the reports of the majority and minority of the Committee, been unable to agree fully with either, I take the liberty of putting my views before my Co-Trustees.

2. I differ from the Committee as to the scheme of improvement which should be recommended to Government for adoption, though with the general views, on which a further expenditure of money is recommended to make the property of the Trust remunerative, I fully concur.

3. On reading over the two reports I at first decidedly favoured the conclusions come to by the minority of the Committee, as it promised to furnish a fair amount of dock accommodation at a minimum of expense. On going into the figures, however, it seems to me that the minority have much over-estimated the accommodation to be afforded by the Musjid Dock. This is given in the report as furnishing berths for 24 vessels. The dock, however, will be but 1,000 feet long* and 340 feet wide; it will therefore give accommodation for only nine vessels of 250 feet, or seven steamers of an average length; indeed there may be at times

* The Musjid Basin would be 1,140 feet long, but if a dock be made there, space will be required for the gates, and the dock, Mr. Ormiston tells me, will be 1,000 feet long.

seven steamers in port which could not be accommodated, as they might average over 330 feet in length. The minority had depended on outside berths being occupied, but with so small a dock this would be, I think, impossible; a steamer's deck is so filled with her machinery and its coverings, donkey engines, &c., besides her usual ship's-hamper, that I do not think it would be possible to work on a staging over it. Were there space enough to allow the vessels in the inside berths to lie at a short distance from each other, then another lying outside might be discharged over a staging running between the inner ships, but the length of the Musjid Dock will frequently allow only three steamers to lie on a side if placed close together; and furthermore, the discharging in this way would be comparatively slow, and a great portion of the advantage of the dock lost to the vessel. Then, again, the length of the vessels is taken by the Committee at an average of 250 feet, but in these calculations it will not do to take an average; if the general opinion be correct, that steamers will be the first to make use of the docks, we shall, if we base our calculations on 250 feet to a vessel, find ourselves very much out. The average length of the Canal Steamers in port and now on the way to Bombay is 290 feet, the average length of the P. and O. Ships in harbour and bound to this port is 373 feet, of the B. I. S. N. Company 264 feet, making an average in all of 308 feet. Throwing out the small Kurrachee Steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company we have an average of 317 feet*, not counting the troop-ships, which are 360 feet long. Seven berths seems, therefore, the largest number which can be depended on inside. There remains, therefore, only the berths in the frontage of 1,000 feet, which would accommodate three to four vessels; the minority of the Committee had allowed for inside and outside berths being taken here too; the channel is, however, so narrow, and the current so strong, that I think only inside berths would be safe at any time, and, as at some seasons there will be a swell of two feet, I think that even these three or four berths cannot be depended on.

4. The result of my calculations is that the Musjid Dock will be only large enough to accommodate the P. and O. and the B. I. S. N. Companies, and that it would only be used by those Companies on the understanding that they had all the inside berths allowed them, and that no vessels were discharged over them. There would remain, therefore, for the general trade of the port, the outside berths, where discharging and loading would necessarily be slow, and the three or four berths in the frontage, which would not be safe berths for vessels during a portion of the year. This cannot be called *accommodation* for the trade of the port, nor could it be any test of the willingness of ship-owners or masters to use docks. We cannot expect docks to be used here unless we have sufficient accommodation to enable ship-owners and charterers to depend on getting their vessels into dock; if there be much uncertainty about it, charters and engagements will necessarily be made at home for vessels to be discharged and loaded here in the stream. Again, to draw the steam traffic, it is necessary to have a dock of sufficient size for a steamer to enter at once on arrival, even though she waits a day or two for an inside berth. A steamer needs all her time when in port for cleaning and repairing her engines and boilers; and immediately on dropping her anchor the fires are drawn and the machinery taken to pieces; the cases would be very rare when a steamer would lie even 24 hours to enter a dock if she must use her own steam; and yet with the narrow channels, the strong currents, and the fresh breeze off the land generally blowing near the docks, it would be awkward handling a long steamer with tugs. Accidents for which the Trust would be liable would not be improbable.

5. There are further objections to so small a dock:—

1.—It will be too small to allow a steamer to turn, and she must back in or out; this is not a vital point, but with a strong current running at the mouth of the dock, and a narrow channel, it is objectionable.

2.—It will be too small to allow division of the dock space into places for special sorts of cargo. Coal would need to be discharged by the side of articles which might be much damaged by coal dust.

3.—It will be so small as to increase the danger in case of fire on account of the difficulty there will be of handling long vessels in so narrow a space.

6. It seems to me therefore that if anything be done to furnish the trade with dock facilities it must be by building the Elphinstone Dock. This would furnish ample facilities for the trade of the port and that without unnecessary expense; and here I would call attention to the long time named by the Committee in the calculation for the number of days to be allowed steamers and ships to lie at the dock side, viz., 21 days and 30 days respectively. Colonel Frazer, in his "Second Memorandum on the Bombay Reclamations," states that in consultation with the Committee of the Chamber last year, it was decided that 15 days was a fair average for a vessel to lie at her berth in dock, and I think this quite long enough—it certainly is for an inside berth. The Elphinstone Dock will have lineal length of inside wall of 5,700 feet, and it will give facilities for 22 inside berths for vessels of 250 feet; we should not count, however, on more than 20 of the ordinary sizes or 40 per month; by leaving space between the steamers outside berths would be available, and 60 might be accommodated though not well; we have then the frontage, which would accommodate 14 per month more at certain seasons of the year. This would supply accommodation for all our present trade which can be expected to use the docks, except perhaps for a month or two just before the monsoon. As ships with timber, with coal for the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, with coal and material for the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in all about

* All these lengths are "over-all," that is, the lengths of the berths the steamers will require in the dock.

100,000 tons will not use the dock—certainly not at first—the whole of the trade wishing to use the docks would probably be accomodated.

7. The large dock has other advantages:—

1.—It will allow ample room for cargoes of different goods to be landed at different parts of the dock, so that one will not injure the other.

2.—It will allow ample room to handle a ship in time of fire, and thus allow a more favourable rate of insurance.

3.—It will be large enough to receive steamers immediately on arrival, letting them lie in the middle of the dock, if necessary, until a berth be ready.

4.—It leaves the present trade in Musjid Bunder uninterfered with while the dock is being built.

5.—It will tend to bring the land estate of the Trust into demand, and greatly increase its value.

8. These advantages seem to me conclusive in its favour, if it can be shown that the interest on the expenditure to build the Elphinstone Dock will be covered. I think there can be no doubt of this.

The cost of the Elphinstone Dock, with its frontage and its channels, will be Rs. 55,00,000,* the interest on which at 4% will be	Rs.	2,20,000

Taking as a basis the low data on which the figures of the Committee are based—

500 ships out of a total of 713 entered the ports in 1872 will give an income of	Rs.	6,00,000
350 ships or half the total number will give	„	4,20,000
350 ships (half the number) at Re. 1 instead of Rs. 1½ per ton for cargo will give	„	3,50,000
350 ships (half the number) at 10 annas (half the rate calculated on by the Committee) will give ...	„	2,36,000
200 ships (a little more than one-fourth our shipping) at the proposed rate of 1½	„	2,40,000
The P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies alone will pay an income of	„	3,18,000

If we take the Steam Trade alone, we have the following figures:—

Taking arrivals of canal steamers on basis of last year we shall have a total of 391 steamers. On the Committee's data, which is very low for steam alone, we should have an income from steamers:		
391 (or all) will pay	Rs.	4,69,200
195 (or half) will pay	„	2,34,600
But the cargo of steamers in and out ought to be placed at 2,000 tons at the very least; many will bring and take double that; on this basis 391 steamers will pay	„	6,45,000
Throwing out the P. and O. Company and the B. I. S. N. Company, and taking only the canal steamers at 1,200 tons register and 2,000 tons cargo—a low estimate for both out and in, we have 131 steamers† paying ...	„	2,20,000
If we take the P. and O. and the B. I. S. N. Companies alone, leaving out from the latter their small steamers running to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, and putting the cargoes on actual amounts carried, we shall have an income of	„	2,47,575

All the above figures are net 40 per cent. for expenses having been deducted.

9. When the income from our two large Mail Companies, the representatives of both of which have expressed a wish for docks, and a determination to use them if made, will be more than enough to pay the interest on the cost, and in addition we have a large fleet of steamers coming to the port, whose interest it must be to use the docks; it seems to me as sure as anything in this world can be, that an income sufficient to cover interest on the expenditure can be depended on.

10. As compared with the proposal of the minority, this scheme gives ample facilities for the trade which that does not. It further gives a better promise of an income on the cost of 55 lakhs than the Musjid Dock scheme gives of an income on 30 lakhs, while the former, if a success, will pay a very handsome profit; the latter can never bring in much more than a fair interest. Again, if the small dock be made and proves a benefit to trade, we must wait seven years longer for the completion of the Elphinstone Dock, or 11 to 12 years from the present time before the trade can be accommodated, whereas by the present proposal the trade in seven years will have full accomodation.

11. As compared with the proposal of the majority, it gives all the facilities of that, excepting as regards the native craft, while it saves 30 lakhs in expenditure; it gives too the same advantage to the value of the land estate of the Trust, which the execution of the full scheme would do and without any unnecessary expense. It seems unwise to ask Government for the whole 87 lakhs unless it is necessary, or unless the return on the larger sum will be greater than on the 55. The reverse will, in my opinion, be the case.

* I have deducted from Mr. Ormiston's estimate Rs. 3,00,000 for sheds and Rs. 50,000 for shears, both of which should pay for themselves and not be a charge on the dock—3,50,000 + 10% + 7% = 4,11,950. Rs. 58,64,530—4,11,950 = Rs. 54,52,580, say 55 lakhs. It must be remembered too that of the 55 lakhs 10 will be spent in cranes, &c., which will not be wanted till the dock is completed, when we shall pay interest; only 45 lakhs, therefore, will be asked of the Government of India as a loan without interest.

† That is three per month less than the Musjid Dock would accommodate.

12. The Government of India in its Resolution of 1st July 1873 states that it does not expect a certainty of the interest being covered, but it wishes to be approximately safe; I cannot help believing that the above figures will be more than satisfactory. It further expresses a preference to not carrying out the whole scheme at first; here too the proposal I make will accord, I think, with its views; to be sure we shall be spending nearly two-thirds of the cost of the whole scheme, but surely it is better to spend two-thirds with a certainty of payment of interest and a probability of a handsome increase than one-third with only the probability of the interest being paid and no opportunity of development, except by waiting seven years longer for the construction of the whole work at a further expenditure of the whole balance of the original sum.

13. I do not therefore agree with the minority or the majority of the Trustees; in the one case we should spend 30 lakhs for what will not begin to accomodate the trade, and we shall be under the necessity of taking seven years more and of spending 55 lakhs more to give proper dock accommodation, and when the 85 lakhs and eleven years are spent, we shall be no better off than we shall be at the end of seven years if we spend 55 lakhs now. Furthermore, the probability of the Elphinstone Dock paying interest on its cost is greater than of the Musjid paying on the smaller cost, as the very limited accommodation of the latter will prevent owners and charterers from calculating on dock accommodation.

14. The scheme proposed by the majority of the Committee if carried out will probably pay interest, but it will not, in my opinion, pay so well as the Elphinstone Dock alone, as the Musjid Basin will only be used by coasting steamers and large native craft; in regard to the former we shall have the Sassoon Dock competing with us, and in regard to the latter we shall have a great deal of prejudice to overcome besides competition to meet. I think the native craft can well afford to wait for basin accommodation, which will cost 30 lakhs, especially as they will probably keep the basin waiting many years before they abandon the ways of their ancestors and make use of it, however great the advantage which may be demonstrated to them. It seems therefore unwise to spend 87 lakhs if an expenditure of 55 will accommodate the foreign trade of the port, which is the trade to which we must chiefly look for an income. Furthermore, there are objections to a basin where there is such a rise and fall of the tide as in this harbour. The continual changing of the position of the ship and the increased labour of raising the goods at low tide are strong arguments against basins where docks can be made.

15. On the sanitary question I fully concur with the views of the majority of the Committee, and I do not fear the channel, especially as with half the vessels using the dock we have a large margin for extensive dredging if it should prove necessary. Further, remembering that two crores have already been spent on the Elphinstone property, the interest of which is a very heavy burden on the trade, for which it has received no equivalent, I would risk the loss of the whole 55 lakhs rather than do nothing to improve the property, or rather than spend 30 lakhs in building a little dock to hold a few vessels only, and which will not improve the land estate to any considerable extent. The risk is a minimum, the probability is a large income from the dock, and a vast increase to the value of the land estate; and if the worst happens, and the dock is a nuisance, and the channel a failure, we shall have only thrown away 55 lakhs in honest efforts to improve a property on which two crores had already been thrown away.

16. We cannot spend any money to make the estate remunerative without some risk, but the minimum of risk and the maximum of promise is gained, I think, by the building of the Elphinstone Dock.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE.

Bombay, 7th November 1873.

Memorandum on the Financial aspect of the Dock question by Colonel M. K. Kennedy, R. E., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

FINANCIAL.

I pass over the question of Piers. While such constructions have the merit of cheapness and comparative rapidity of construction, there are counterbalancing disadvantages which, I think, put them out of the calculation as the means of dealing with a large trade in this harbour.

2. It remains, therefore, to consider wet docks and tidal basins, and the proposals for such works put forward by the Port Trust.

3. These proposals are to construct a wet dock with a water area of 29 acres and a tidal basin with an arrea of 9 acres, the former to impound a column of water of 24 feet and the latter to be dredged to 14 feet under low water. The channels to be dredged to 12 feet under low water extreme springs, or to the level of the dock sill.

4. It is not proposed, at present, to undertake the larger or Elphinstone channel, but to depend on the smaller, Moody or lateral, channel for access to the dock and basin, and this coupled with the fact that the channel and basins will not be placed so low, by 8 feet, as in the first scheme that was discussed (*i. e.*, that for tidal basins), is so far satisfactory that it will do away, in a great measure, with objections that have been raised in regard to the difficulty of forming and of maintaining deep depressions in soft mud bottom of this harbour.

5. The cost of this scheme is estimated at £852,064; £796,322 for the works, and 7 per cent. on this amount, *i. e.*, £55,742. for establishments.

6. This sum does not, however, include interest during construction, which, in the terms of letter No. 2C., dated 2nd December 1872, must be added. Correcting this omission, the total capital amount on which interest would have to be paid on the completion of the works, would be £974,490*; and it is, therefore, on this sum that in the terms of the above quoted letter from the Government of India the Port Trust would have to pay interest at 4½ per cent., and for the provision of which the Government of Bombay would be required to bind itself, "to impose on the shipping and trade such charges for the use of the docks not exceeding "a maximum as will ensure an income sufficient to provide for the working expenses, and for "all interest."

7. It may be assumed, for the purposes of these calculations, that the estimate framed is a correct one, though, if the financial results obtained on this basis are considered provisionally satisfactory, it will be necessary that Government, who will, in point of fact, take up on itself all responsibility for these extensive works, should for its own protection take steps to examine very carefully the professional details of the designs and estimate with a view to satisfying itself that the calculations are neither in excess or deficit of what is really needed.

8. Working with these figures, the Port Trust, by a simple and short calculation, arrive at a result that shows a net revenue earning sufficient to pay 4½ per cent. on a capital sum of £1,453,333, that is, on a sum, £601, 269, in excess of the capital they estimate will be required for the works they propose; in other words they calculate that about 7⅔ per cent. will be earned by these works instead of 4½ per cent., the minimum return required.

9. In the first place I am somewhat doubtful whether the estimate for establishment is sufficient at 7 per cent. Colonel O'Connel, R. E., in his memoraudum to the Government of India, dated 12th May 1873, calculates this item at 25 per cent. This is no doubt greatly too much, but perhaps it would not be safe to take less than 10 per cent.; this would increase the estimate to £875,954, and adding interest during construction, the capital sum would be raised to £998,380, or, in round numbers, to a million sterling.

10. The revenue earnings are calculated on the assumption that 545 vessels, of one thousand tons each, will be dealt with annually in the docks, and that each vessel will pay £120 dock charges. The sum of £120 is arrived at by a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* on each ton of cargo landed and shipped on the dock wharves, calculating 700 tons to each 1,000 tons of register, and 6*d.* on each ton of register in addition as dock dues.

11. There appears to be no objection to these rates, but as regards the deduction of 40 per cent. for working expenses, I think it will be found insufficient if, as I believe to be the case, and as I shall endeavour to show is probable, so many ships as the Port Trust calculate on will not use the docks. I shall allude to this point further on.

12. 545 thousand ton vessels, the number calculated on by the Trust, represent very nearly the whole export and import trade of the Port in square-rigged vessels, except the tonnage due to forty such vessels, which, it is estimated, will use the Sassoon's Dock, and 15 deducted "for those months in the year in which fewer vessels enter the Port than the proposed "dock and basin would accommodate" (*vide* para. 20 of the Report).

13. The total tonnage of the Port, exports and imports, carried in square-rigged vessels, amounts, according to the Port Trust Committee's report, to 855,649 tons, and I think it is an error to assume that very nearly the whole of this will make use of docks. A large deduction must, I believe, be made for certain classes of cargo.

14. Of the tonnage above mentioned, 178,477 consisted of coal imports, very little of which will probably be landed in dock.

15. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway alone imported 97,610 tons of coal. They have their own basins, wharves, and storage ground, and as they could reckon on landing and stacking their coal on their own premises for 12 annas per ton (the charge at present is only 10 annas exclusive of an allowance for wastage), it is not likely they would, if they could avoid it, incur loss by paying Rs. 1-4-0 per ton for landing their coal in the dock, from whence they would have to incur additional outlay for conveying it to their own premises.

16. The same argument applies with even greater force to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, which imported 5,679 tons of coal, their wharves being at a greater distance.

17. The Government coal, which amounted to 6,357 tons, could not be landed in dock, and from thence conveyed to the depôt on the Apollo Reclamation without considerable loss; and the large quantity of coal which goes to the Frere Land Company's wharves, 30,000 tons, and which is required chiefly for the spinning mills in the northern part of the island, would still go there direct from the ship's side, and would not be landed in dock at a clear loss.

18. Coal is not, moreover, a desirable article to deal with on wharves used for general cargoes, and objections to large quantities of it might be raised on that score.

19. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, it would be a very liberal estimate to calculate on half the total imports of coal being landed in dock, or say 89,238 tons.

20. The timber imports amounted to 22,507 tons, and none of it would obviously be landed in dock.

---

* The sum that would be due for interest at 4½ per cent. has been kindly calculated for me by Mr. Ormiston, on the basis that the Elphinstone Dock will take 7 years to complete, and the Musjeed Basin 4 years, and that the latter will earn revenue as soon as finished; the sum amounts to £122,426.

21. The grain (rice) imports amount to 85,000 tons, and I have reason to believe that very little of this would use the docks.

22. The rice is brought from Calcutta, Burmah, &c., in sailing ships, under insurance against total loss only, and not against any risk short of that, either on the voyage or in landing. It is a description of cargo easily handled, and is consigned almost exclusively to native merchants, who have their own arrangements for landing and shipping. The vessels that bring it either fill up with salt, which they can do with facility in the stream, or "go seeking" in ballast, and in the majority of cases there would be no inducement, but the contrary, to docking.

23. A good deal of grain is also transhipped in the harbour, and the only vessels carrying grain that could be at all depended on to use the dock are such steam vessels as arrive with general cargoes through the Canal, and which might make a trip to fetch grain while a cargo of cotton is being got ready for them. These cases are not frequent, but, as in the case of coal, I will suppose that half the imports, or 42,500 tons of grain, will be landed on the dock wharves.

24. The same remarks will apply to sugar imported from the Mauritius, &c., according to the return, 16,820 tons, and I will take the same proportion, or 8,410 tons.

25. Even if ships carrying this class of goods, *i. e.*, coal, grain, and sugar should be compelled to go into dock, it is probable that it would be found that consignees would prefer to land the cargoes in boats to putting them on the dock wharves, and the same remarks would apply to cotton exports. If all the cotton, or the great bulk of it, is pressed at Colaba, it would be more to the advantage of the shippers to convey it by water to the dock, rather than to cart it by land.

26. It is the custom in London and elsewhere not to charge dock-rates on goods landed or shipped in boats or lighters, and if a contrary course were pursued here the portion of the trade so dealt with would have to bear a burden which ought not to be put upon it, and which it would not willingly or contentedly endure. The result of any attempt to levy charges on goods not landed or shipped over the dock wharves would probably be to keep a good deal of the shipping out of the dock.

27. Another point that bears upon the question of the use of docks by the entire trade is the delay that frequently occurs in filling up with cotton, the staple article of export. A ship has often to wait a long time for cargo, and the stowage is a slow process, as the bales have to be carefully packed and pressed into the vessel, and ships, independent of other circumstances, might, and I believe often would, prefer to lie in the stream rather than undergo a long detention in dock.

28. Applying the above deductions, the following result is obtained:—

Deduct—

	Tons.
For Coal imports	89,238
„ Timber „	22,507
„ Grain „	42,500
„ Sugar „	8,410
Total Tons ...	162,655

Representing about 230 ships of 1,000 tons register each that would not, in all probability, go into dock to unload, and would not be likely, therefore, to go into dock to load. Deducting this number from 600, the total number of vessels calculated on by the Trust Committee, there will remain 370 that would use docks, and reducing this number for the shipping that would resort to the Sassoon Docks, &c. (*vide* paragraph 20 of the report), the number of ships that would be dealt with in the Port Trust's docks would be 336, which, at £120 each, would represent a revenue of £40,320, while the sum required to pay interest at 4½ per cent. on £974,490 is £43,832. I calculate, therefore, that if the Dock Committee's scheme be carried out, there would be, *at least*, a deficit of £3,512.

29. I say at least because, looking to the low rates of boat charges that prevail, and are likely to prevail, as compared with the proposed dock rates, I believe that the number of vessels I have taken is a maximum, and because I think a still further deduction on account of working expenses must be made. A very large portion of such expenses would be on account of dredging basins and channels, and would remain the same, whatever the number of ships using the docks might be. If, then, 40 per cent. is a right calculation, when 545 ships are dealt with, it must be too small when the calculation only affects 336 ships.

30. In dealing with a question of this important character involving an outlay of nearly one million sterling, for which the Government would be alone responsible, caution is, I think, necessary in considering propositions which emanate from those who have all to gain, in many ways, and nothing to lose. It is right in such a matter to take full estimates of outlay and safe estimates of returns, and, adopting this principle, the conclusion that I have come to is, that the scheme put forward by the Trust will not fulfil the condition imposed by the Government of India in their letter of the 2nd December 1872; that there should be good reason to believe "that the works, when completed, will ensure a sufficient income to meet all working expenses and interest on the cost of construction, and of the additional capital involved in the postponement of interest during construction."

31. I have thus far been dealing with the proposals made by the majority of the Port Trust Committee on Wet Docks, such proposals having been endorsed by a small majority of the whole body of the Trustees.

32. Of this Committee, however, the two official members, one of whom is the Chairman of the Trust, have recorded their dissent from the course of action proposed; and the Honorable Mr. Revenscroft, a Trustee, has put in a strong protest against the conclusion arrived at by the Trust.

33. This Protest is chiefly directed to the sanitary aspect of the question, which I shall notice in greater detail in another memorandum, but it also expresses a strong doubt as to the soundness of calculations of the majority of the Dock Committee as regards the estimated revenue of the works; this doubt I have, I think, above shown to be well founded.

34. Mr. Ravenscroft does not, however, raise such strong objections to the plan proposed by the minority of the Dock Committee, and his reasons appear to be that, should the measure they suggest be attended with any sanitary evils a remedy could be applied without financial ruin.

35. It now, therefore, remains to consider the modifications of the whole scheme advocated by the dissentients—Colonels Ballard and Hancock.

36. These gentlemen propose that the Elphinstone Dock shall not be undertaken at all at present, and that the Musjid Basin shall be converted into a wet dock,—the cost of the work, including channels, is stated to be about £300,000.

37. This dock would accommodate 24 ships at the same time, and as it is calculated in the Committee's Report that the detention of a ship in dock would vary from 21 to 30 days, the accommodation would be sufficient for the number of ships, 336, which I have estimated above would annually use a dock.

38. If, as was done in the case of the larger scheme, interest on capital during construction be added to the £300,000 the Musjid Dock is calculated to cost, the capital on which interest would be payable would be raised to £328,000. To pay this, the dock would have to earn a revenue of £14,760, and I have shown above that it is probable that a maximum revenue of £40,320 would be available. The work that the Members of the Committee who dissent propose would be likely, therefore, to be a financial success.

39. The result on the basis I have calculated would probably be still more favorable, as the working expenses in a smaller dock, and with a shorter channel, ought to be less than those estimated for the more extensive work at 40 per cent.

40. The course advocated by the minority of the Dock Committee is very much in accord with that suggested by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 279—83 B. C. of the 1st July 1873, in the following words:—

> "It is at the same time here suggested that it would be desirable, if possible, to execute at first a portion of a large scheme so as to judge of the probable results before the outlay has been incurred,"

and I fully endorse the opinion expressed in the last paragraph of the dissent, that were these works projected by a private Company, the prudent course suggested by the dissentients is that which would probably be adopted.

41. It is a very strong point in favor of the dissent that if it were hereafter found that closed docks were objectionable on sanitary grounds, the smaller, or Musjid Dock, could be conveniently converted into a tidal basin, while it would not be so in the case of the Elphinstone Dock, as so great an area of shallow basin as the latter would afford is not needed by the trade. As Mr. Ravenscroft puts it in the case of the Musjid Dock, the remedy for any sanitary failure could be applied without financial ruin, and a like change could not be applied in the case of the Elphinstone Dock without financial ruin.

42. There is, however, another very serious practical objection to proceeding with the larger scheme at once, which demands the most careful consideration. What is to become of the large trade now transacted at the Elphinstone Bunder while the work is in progress? This trade would either be driven away to other competing wharves, those of the Colaba, Mazagon, Frere Companies, &c., involving an immediate loss of revenue, or a large preliminary outlay would have to be incurred in adapting Moody Bay to receive it, thus adding to the capital involved in the project.

43. I think, too, that the project, as it stands, is incomplete in two essential particulars:—

1*st*.—A sufficient provison for sheds and warehouses has not been made; and

2*nd*.—There is no provision for seamen's barracks or hulks.

44. On the first point, I believe, it would greatly contribute to the success of docks, if it is not essential to their extensive use by the trade, that there should be ample storage room, so that the docks might be able to compete, as they would certainly have to do, with the vested interests in landing and shipping, by means of boats which would endeavour in every way to underbid the docks in dealing with the trade. And on the 2nd point the weight of opinion goes to show that the crews of vessels ought not to be kept for so long a period as from 21 to 30 days living on board ships in a closed dock.

45. What the addition to the cost of the scheme would be in respect to these two arrangements I am not prepared, at present, to say, but it would be considerable.

46. The conclusions to which I arrive, therefore, are:—

1*st*.—That a case has not been made out for the entire scheme endorsed by the Port Trust, and that that scheme ought not, therefore, to be encouraged by Government.

2*nd*.—That setting aside the idea of sanitary risk, which I will refer to in another paper, to which I solicit particular attention, the smaller scheme proposed in the dissent might be undertaken without financial risk. The true and most prudent policy in this, and in similar cases, I believe to be to proceed tentatively, to provide only for certain and well-ascertained demands, and not for wants which have not fully developed themselves, and which may never arise.

M. K. KENNEDY, *Colonel*, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

12*th November* 1873.

Report as to whether the construction of a Wet Dock on the Elphinstone Estate will injuriously affect the health of Sailors, and others frequenting it, and whether it will affect the Town generally.

Writing upon the proposed Elphinstone Dock, Mr. Ravenscroft says: "I have carefully read and considered much that has been recorded on this subject, and have discussed the matter with those on whose judgment I place reliance. After fully weighing all that can be urged on both sides, I desire to place on record that if the scheme as sanctioned by the Trustees yesterday be carried out, the results will, in my opinion, be most disastrous to the health, not only of the sailors and others frequenting the Dock, but to the health of the Town, and Island of Bombay generally."

Letter dated October 17th, 1873, to Officiating Secretary of Port Trust.

2. The points here raised are—

a.—Will the Dock affect injuriously those who frequent it?
b.—Will it affect the Town generally?
c.—Will it be affected by the Town?

3. As Mr. Ravenscroft's conclusions are in part based upon what is recorded in the papers forwarded with your memo. No. 645-A., dated 6th November 1873, I must deal with them in detail. I too have read them very carefully, and very carefully have I thought over the matter in its sanitary bearings. I have not discussed it, because those with whom I would discuss it are already committed to their respective opinions, and what these opinions are I gather from the records.

1. Report of the Committee appointed by Government to consider the subject of Wet Docks for Bombay, 1867.
2. Copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the various proposals for providing deep water berthing for vessels by means of Docks or Piers, dated 29th September 1873.
3. Copy of dissent from the report signed by Colonels Ballard and Hancock, dated 2nd October 1873.
4. Copy of letter from the Officiating Chief Engineer addressed to the Trustees, No. 55-6, dated 23rd August, and No. 92-6, dated 19th September 1873.
5. Report of the Medical Committee, dated 7th November 1873.

4. In 1867 there was a project for wet docks at Mody Bay, and Government then appointed a Committee to report upon it. Of the eleven members five were in favour of it, whilst six were against it. The subject was exhaustively treated, a mass of evidence was taken, and both advocates and dissentients submitted their report.

For.	*Against.*
Mr. Bellasis.	Colonel DeLisle, R. E.
Major-General Rivers, R. E.	Mr. Bogie.
Captain Henry.	Captain Methven.
Mr. A. D. Grant.	Mr. Currey.
Mr. Russel Aitken, C. E.	Mr. Browne.
	Mr. Adams.

5. As the Mody Bay estate is only separated from the Elphinstone estate by an ordinary boat basin, it may fairly be granted that, as regards sanitation, what has been said of the one will apply to the other, and the first record to be examined is the Report of 1867.

6. In this double report, and in the evidence then taken, there are many conjectures as to how the crews of vessels would be affected by the dock, and how the dock would be affected by the town, but nowhere do any of the witnesses hint, even remotely, that the town would be affected by the dock.

7. In para. 44 of the report by the dissentients, it is said that when the land breezes blow, the dock would be to windward of the native town (formerly in the Fort), and that consequently the inhabitants would "be affected by any bad smells that would probably arise from the still water in the dock."

8. This is the one allusion, and I only quote it as touching the question, but not affecting it, for it is not at all clear that the water will be "*still*," nor is it a necessary consequence that there should be bad smells, and that they should affect the inhabitants of the native town. Time was when they were affected, and very grievously. Time was when the whole of the eastern foreshore was a public necessary, when night-soil was brought to it, when drains discharged on it. At each receding tide there were exposed hundreds of thousands of square yards of foul and fœtid mud, and one can understand how, under a burning sun, this became a very hotbed of disease, and how towards early morning there was an established intake to replace the warmer air of pent up streets and gullies.

9. But now how great is the change. Practically there is no foreshore—it has been reclaimed, and where all was filth there is now a well-ordered well-drained estate of 328 acres.

The proposed site for a dock of some 30 acres is on the farther side of this estate; it will be about half a mile from the town, here bounded by the railway. The direction is one from which the wind but blows for a minimum period, and very special arrangements are to be made for its conservancy; so, under these circumstances, I am of opinion that *it will not in any way affect the health of the town generally.*

10. Will it be affected by the town? On this point Mr. Hewlett says: "I do not think it would be advisable for seamen to live in barracks on the sea wall of the proposed dock. The site is too near the native town, and the prevailing wind, which blows over both, would bring the fever poison from the latter into the proposed barracks."

Committee Proceedings for 1867, p. 19.

11. The site here spoken of is one about half a mile to the south of that now proposed, and presumably the "*fever poison*" is that specific something which is associated with our REMITTENTS. In 1867, both within and without the town there were real and unmistakeable sources of danger. Without there was still unreclaimed a wide expanse of filthy foreshore, and within there were conditions which would almost seem to be constant, for now, in 1873, they are but little changed. They are cited by Mr. Hewlett at page 72 of his last annual report as causes of our endemic fever—"*excessive overcrowding * * * in badly constructed houses without any proper ventilation,*" and almost in the same words Dr. Buchanan gives precisely similar conditions—the same except in temperature—as causes of typhus: "*overcrowding of dwelling houses on too limited area—overcrowding of rooms by too many occupants—bad ventilation of streets and houses—domestic and personal dirtiness.*"

Reynold's vol. 1, p. 528.

12. Typhus is happily a disease of the colder climates, but have we not its analogue, and have we not a yet worse evil—Typhoid? We have our poisons, but whatever their nature—whether paludal—or from over-crowding—or from sewage—are we warranted in saying they are influenced by the prevailing wind? The eastern and leeward limit is now one of the busiest quarters—perhaps the busiest, and yet there is no hint that it is touched by fever poison from the town, nor do its denizens suffer in any marked degree, whilst at intermediate points there has been a lower death-rate from fever than on the extreme west where the sea breeze first strikes the land.

13. Although within the native town there are many and great elements of danger, *there are not, in my opinion, any grounds for apprehending that they will in any way affect the proposed dock.*

14. The last question is—Will the dock affect the health of the sailors and others frequenting it? As regards this point, very much depends upon those to whom will be entrusted the management of detailed arrangements. With the medical evidence I am singularly unfortunate, for, to almost the whole of it, I am in opposition, but perhaps after all the difference is more nominal than real. Mr. Hewlett says: "There would necessarily be impurities from the enclosed water which would be injurious to health * * * and it stands to reason that, as the sewage and kitchen refuse would be deposited in the mud at the bottom of the dock, the enclosed water would inevitably be rendered offensive. Even if arrangements could be made to prevent night-soil and other refuse from passing into the dock by providing the men with cooking and other accommodation on shore, I think the impounded water would still be detrimental to health, for no precautions would suffice to keep out organic matter which would drop in on the removal of cargo, and otherwise."

Committee Proceedings for 1867, p. 18.

15. Now here it is *assumed* that "*necessarily*" there would be impurities, and that they would be detrimental to health—but why *necessarily?* and at what stage of impurity is dock water detrimental? It is said that the water will be offensive *because* sewage and kitchen refuse will be deposited on the mud cushion, but will they be so deposited? Any one, or all, of these things *may* happen; they are possibilities, but not probabilities if ordinary precautions be observed.

16. In the same way Dr. Broughton says it would be prejudicial to the health of the seamen to live on boardships in the proposed docks, because ventilation would be interfered with, and the salt water would *necessarily* become impure, and give rise to pestilence in a hot climate. He goes on to say "if the water remained unchanged for more than five days it would be offensive. I found my opinion on experience acquired in keeping marine aquaria both at home and here. It would be necessary to provide for the entire removal of the water every fifth day; it would be of no use allowing a portion of the stagnant water to run out daily, its place being supplied with fresh; that would I think do more harm than good."

Page 22.

17. It is here *assumed* that ventilation will be interfered with, but will it? If the purity of the water be an object, it is not at all clear how the lessening its impurity by the daily admixture of fresh, and presumably cleaner water, would "do more harm than good." In marine aquaria even it is hard to see how this can be, but if it is so, it by no means follows that there would be a like result in a dock of 30 acres.

18. Dr. Reynolds, too, *assumes* that the surface drainage will, "of course, be emptied into the dock, and the organic matter and other filth thus deposited would rot and be a fruitful source of sickness.

Page 28.

In Dr. Dymock's evidence he instances the case of the "Endymion" in the Government dry dock. Amongst the crew of this one vessel there were 136 cases of fever, and he says: It could not have been due to exposure, because the men who stayed in the dock at night got fever, and those who

Page 33.

worked in the dock in the day only did not suffer." This is so far important, that it seems to establish the proposition that men are not likely to suffer from ordinary exposure during working hours, for if there were no untoward consequences in the pent-up Government dock—shut in by high walls and lofty buildings—it follows *a fortiori*, that there will be none at the comparatively open site now proposed. Had those who slept in the dock escaped scot-free it would have been a marvel, but that they were struck down will surprise no one who knows what are the local conditions. It is a fact that the Dockyard has been reported over and over again as a very hot bed of fever, and without a doubt the cause is the want of ventilation—impeded by the western wall and buildings—and the inconceivably filthy condition of the Custom House basin. This plague spot is almost the last remnant of the old offensive foreshore, and as though its natural and acquired impurities were not sufficient, a portion of the Fort sewage is discharged on to it. It is this basin to which the dissentients allude in paragraph 44 of their report when they say: "Have these gentlemen (the advocates) ever visited the Custom House basin at low tide when the mud is exposed? Mud of precisely the same kind will be found at the bottom of their dock, and will certainly not conduce to sweeten the still water above it." Now, seeing that that basin is exposed at low tide, that it is then used very largely as a public necessary, and that no inconsiderable portion of the Fort sewage is run on to it, it is palpably unfair to say that the bottom of the dock would be in the same disgusting condition.

19. I have asked why *necessarily* there should be impurities in the dock water, and this leads to a consideration of the provisions for changing it. The evidence quoted is that on Mr. Russell Aitkin's scheme, and he says—"For changing the water there would be sluices. About eighteen inches would be changed at every tide, except at dead neap tides, when about half that quantity only could be changed. A body of water equal to that withdrawn would be let in daily. The water would be totally changed in about ten days." Now dividing the dock into horizontal strata, each 18 inches deep, it is obvious that, by this arrangement, the two lowermost strata would have been changed every day. There would have come in a fresh supply of 3 feet of water per diem over a surface of 26 acres, in addition there would have been constant movement by haulage, and yet the term "stagnant" has been used. In saying that the water would have been totally changed in about ten days, it was never meant that for ten days a given amount was to have been impounded, and that then it was all to have been replaced all at once. Within 12 hours of the dock gates having been closed the change would have commenced, and it would have gone on *de die in diem* until it was complete. This was Mr. Aitkin's scheme, and I really cannot see that it would have proved injurious to health.

Page 28.

20. Mr. Ormiston's scheme is that about which Mr. Ravenscroft has expressed his misgivings, but, with all deference, I can see in it neither risk nor danger. It is full early yet to think of what will be the shore arrangements, but very certain is it that, long before the dock is ready, they will have been elaborated, and up to date, so all we need look to now is the provision for changing the impounded water. Obviously the first requirement is a pure source of supply from without, and fortunately the general purity of the harbour water admits of absolute and direct proof. It is a fact, that, in Bombay Harbour, in addition to the ordinary semi-diurnal tides, there is one which is diurnal, and its influence is special and peculiar. It is a fact that here there are constant differences in the respective heights of the two morning and evening tides, and, as Mr. Ormiston has pointed out, "there is a total change of about 10 per cent. of the whole contents of the harbour every day." He gives the following "day's action of the tide taken almost at random:—

1871. 10th January.	L. W. 4·53 A. M.	3 feet 4	under M. S. L.
	H. W. 10 32 A. M.	5 feet	above M. S. L.
	L. W. 4·56 P. M.	8 feet 1	under M. S. L.
	H. W. 11·42 P. M.	7 feet 9	above M. S. L.

Suppose we take the average depth of the harbour to be 30 feet at mean sea level, and the bottom as zero, the column of water would have been at

L. W. 4·53 A. M.	26′ 8″	
		rise 8′ 4″
H. W. 10·32 A. M.	35′ 0″	
		fall 14′ 1″
L. W. 4·56 P. M.	20′ 11″	
		rise 16′ 10″
H. W. 11·42 P. M.	37′ 9″	

This table shows that all the water that came in on the morning's flood went out on the ebb, and 5 feet 9 inches more of what was previously in the harbour, so that one-fifth of the whole was sent clean out to sea. Again, the afternoon flood brought in 2 feet 9 inches of fresh water from the sea beyond what went out on the previous ebb."

21. Here is absolute proof of complete interchange between the sea and the harbour—and what is Mr. Ormiston's provision for interchange between the harbour and the dock? With every tide there will be some change—varying from a few inches to 8 feet or more—and it will be total and complete every third or sixth day. Taking the very worst month in all the year, the whole of the water will have been changed eleven times over.

Very clearly is this explained by Mr. Ormiston where he says: "The depth of water required to be impounded will seldom exceed 24 feet, and generally 22 feet will be sufficient. The difference between the level of the tide of the day and of the dock level will change the contents of the dock to the extent described in the next para."

Letter No. 92-6 to Port Trust, dated 19th September 1873.

17. "I will, in the first place, speak of the tide at the equinoxes, and take the month of March as an example. If the gates be closed so as to impound 24 feet, the heights to which the tides of that month rise above the dock water level would, if accumulated, be 152 feet, a quantity of water which would replace the whole quantity in the dock six times over, or an average of once every five days; on the springs, moreover, a complete change would be effected in three and half days. If the tide was allowed to ebb to mean water level before the gates were closed, the depth of water impounded would be 22 feet. This would increase the surplus tidal column to 267 feet; the dock would be changed 12 times in the month, and at springs in less than two days.

"As an example of the tides between the equinoxes, I take the month of July 1872: Taking 24 feet as the depth impounded, the surplus column of tidal water would be 131 feet, which would fill the dock five times over, and change the whole every six days; moreover, at the springs the change would be effected in three days. If the depth impounded in the dock be 22 feet, the surplus column would be increased to 247 feet. The change would be effected eleven times in the month, and at the springs, in four successive days, the contents would be changed twice.

18. "It must be remembered that it is not the surface water only, but the whole column which is on the move right down to the bottom. The current in the dock will be a slow one no doubt, insufficient to scour the bottom, but sufficiently on the move to prevent the water becoming stagnant."

It is also pointed out that, by impounding a high spring tide, two or three hundred thousand tons of water would be available for flushing the drains on the Elphinstone estate, there being a sufficient head at low water to clear them out thoroughly. Mr. Hewlett says in his evidence that Dr. Leith interdicted the use of salt water for the flushing of drains; but upon this point let me mention that some time ago I sent to one of the highest sanitary authorities at Home the following question—"From a purely sanitary point of view is there any objection to the use of sea water for street watering, and if there is, why is it objectionable?" The answer was "There is no objection whatever to the use of sea water, or still better brackish water, for street wattering. There may be risk if sea water is discharged on putrescing organic matter, from the more rapid decomposition, but where streets or roads are cleansed properly, there is no danger." Evidently the risk is in allowing putrescing organic matter to remain *in situ* after having been wetted with sea water, and without a doubt it would be wrong to pass driblets of salt water into badly constructed drains to lodge and permeate, but the drains on the Elphinstone estate are recent and well laid, so the mass of water sent through them would perforce carry all before it. In Mr. Ormiston's proposals there is no theory but all is hard incontrovertible fact, and in addition to the certainty of interchange, there is also the certainty that, long before the dock is ready, there will be ready for it a well-devised scheme of sanitation.

Page 19.

The medical opinions expressed in the report submitted on the 7th of last month have my entire concurrence, so I need not here go through them, and, so far from sharing Mr. Ravenscroft's forebodings, my firm conviction is, that,—

1. The dock will, in no way, injuriously affect the health of the sailors and others frequenting it.
2. It will, in no way, affect the town generally.
3. It will not, under ordinary conditions, be affected by the town.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 19*th December* 1873.

No. 41 C-B, dated 28th January 1874.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. DEPT.
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Marine Dept.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1218 of the 8th December 1873, submitting a Resolution by the Government of Bombay and other papers on the subject of the construction of docks on the Elphinstone estate in Bombay, and to reply as follows.

2. His Excellency the Viceroy and some of the Members of the Government of India had the advantage of fully discussing at Agra the proposals of the Port Trust Commissioners with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and some of the Commissioners and their Engineer. The conclusion then arrived at by His Excellency the Viceroy was that there was a risk, which the Bombay Government did not seem to apprehend, in starting the dock scheme with inadequate accommodation.

3. The majority of the Port Trust Commissioners and especially the mercantile members, who must have the best means of judging on this point, are satisfied that the smaller dock, which the minority of the Trust and the Bombay Government advocate, would not provide sufficient accommodation to

the trade even at first. It seems probable that the majority are right on this point, and, if so, a very serious mistake may be made in adopting an inadequate scheme in the beginning.

4. On considering the matter as submitted by the Bombay Government with their Resolution forwarded with your letter under reply, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council, for the resons above stated, considers that the most prudent course to adopt will be to take up the larger of the two schemes contemplated by the Government of Bombay in the concluding paragraph of its Resolution, namely, that suggested by Mr. Kettridge. The Government of India does not apprehend that it will be necessary to increase the Port and dock dues in consequence beyond the maximum provided in the Port Trust Act, as is apparently feared by the Government of Bombay.

5. I am accordingly to request that the Port Trust Commissioners may be authorized to proceed as soon as possible with the Elphinstone basin project at an estimated cost of about £700,000.

6. Instructions will be issued in the Financial Department to provide the necessary funds on loan as promised in Mr. Aitchison's letter of the 2nd December 1872, in such portions as may be required for the due progress of the works; applications should be made from time to time accordingly, the amount of the loan required for this project being shown separately in the annual budget estimates of the Port Trust.

7. To prevent misconception, I am to say that the interest on the loan, while the work is under construction, will not be levied as it falls due, but will be added to the capital debt. To prevent confusion, the account of this special loan of £700,000 should be kept quite distinct from the other loans for works connected with the Port Trust.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 8 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. I of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For period ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		10th Jan. 1874.	11th Jan. 1873.	to 10th Jan. 1874.	to 11th Jan. 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st Jan. 1874 ...	East Indian, Main	10,62,545	8,66,684	10,62,545	8,66,684	1,95,861	...
31st ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	47,526	52,166	47,526	52,166	..	4,640
31st ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	93,918	69,802	93,918	69,802	24,116	...
10th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	36,918	21,079	36,918	21,079	15,839	...
31st ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	1,52,261	1,27,662	1,52,261	1,27,662	24,599	...
17th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,87,218	2,16,477	1,87,218	2,16,477	...	29,259
24th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	28,162	25,756	28,162	25,756	2,406	...
24th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	1,185	1,130	1,185	1,130	55	...
31st ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,93,935	6,85,324	5,93,935	6,85,324	...	91,389
31st ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,27,837	1,45,212	1,27,837	1,45,212	...	17,375
	TOTAL ...	23,31,505	22,11,292	23,31,505	22,11,292	1,20,213	...
	State.						
31st Jan. 1874 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,328	3,726	2,328	3,726	...	1,398
31st ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	2,064	2,667	2,064	2,667	...	603
24th ditto .	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	5,172	...	5,172	...	5,172	...
31st ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	2,561	...	2,561	...	2,561	...
24th ditto ...	Khaingaon ...	717	472	717	472	245	...
24th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,165	900	1,165	900	265	...
	TOTAL ..	14,007	7,765	14,007	7,765	6,242	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	23,45,512	22,19,057	23,45,512	22,19,057	1,26,455	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st DECEMBER 1873.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1873. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	9·05	740	772
Meerut ...	8·30	7·32	969	834
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	5·90	700	502
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	6·5	972	684
Allygurh ...	5·50	...	994	372
Etawah ...	4·80	2·9	771	754
Cawnpore ...	6·20	2·9	958	722
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	...	4,640
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·85	1,250	1,067
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	63
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	415
Grand Total...	...	...	...	6,185

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL.

Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total Up and Down. Mds.	Total Up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	987	...	43,685	...	44,672	...
Gram ...	...	...	10,107	...	10,107	...
Rice ...	...	...	70	...	70	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	495	...	495	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	26,220	...	26,220	...
Oorud ...	...	...	2,407	...	2,407	...
Moong ...	...	...	496	...	496	...
Urhur ...	...	...	460	...	460	...
Musree ...	...	...	475	...	475	...
Jowar ...	...	...	316	...	316	...
Bajra ...	...	...	269	...	269	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	5,750	...	5,750	...
Total ...	987	...	90,750	...	91,737	...
Cotton ...	...	...	19,471	...	19,471	...
Oil-seeds ...	...	...	1,162	...	1,162	...
Salts ...	245	...	550	...	795	...
Metals ...	2,117	...	1,808	...	3,925	...
Building Materials	1,012	...	42,621	...	43,633	...
Miscel. Goods ...	1,540	...	3,023	...	4,563	...
Firewood ...	8,707	...	20,323	...	29,030	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	16,124	...	16,124
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	368	...	1,166	...	1,534
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	1,757	...	7,717	...	9,474
Logs ...	...	36	...	35	...	71
Miscellaneous ...	...	800	...	800	...	1,600
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	12	...	12
Grand Total ...	14,608	2,961	179,708	25,854	194,316	28,815
Total during the corresponding month of Last Rubbee 1872-73	15,351	101	145,909	58,040	161,260	58,141
Increase ...	...	2,860	33,799	...	33,056	...
Decrease ...	743	...	...	32,186	...	29,326

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.
Saharunpore ...	18,853
Moozuffernuggur	52,956
Meerut ...	71,511
Boolundshuhur...	23,808
Allygurh ...	29,321
Muttra ...	7,342
Agra ...	837
Etah ...	8,908
Mynpoory ...	25,867
Futtehgurh ...	10,808
Etawah ...	42,496
Cawnpore ...	40,979
Dehra Doon ...	5,066
Bijnour ...	350
Terai ...	1,917
Bareilly ...	14,551
Jhansie ...	...
Humeerpore ..	1,170
Total ...	364,740
Total last Rubbee up to 31st Dec. 1872 ...	352,307
Increase ...	12,433

RAIN-FALL.	Total from 1st November to 31st December 1873.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	·6	·5
Moozuffernuggur	·2	·5
Meerut ...	·2	·4
Boolundshuhur...	·1	·5
Allygurh ...	...	·3
Muttra ...	...	·3
Agra ...	...	·2
Etah ...	...	·1
Mynpoory ...	...	·5
Futtehgurh ...	...	·3
Etawah ...	...	·3
Cawnpore ...	...	·2
Dehra Doon ...	5·0	·7
Bijnour ...	·9	·5
Terai ...	...	·4
Bareilly ...	..	·3
Jhansie ...	...	·1
Humeerpore ..	...	·6
Total ...	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water, passing through Solani aqueduct 5,335 cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— per sec. c. ft.
Etawah Division Tail ... 3
" " Escapes ... 169
Cawnpore " Tail 288
" " Escapes ... 235
695

Balance expended... 4,640

There was a steady demand for irrigation for sugar-cane and grain crops throughout the canal, except in the Northern Division, where the demand was checked by a fall of rain on the 19th.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Irrigation is backward in the Meerut District, owing to the ground having retained the moisture of September rains. Elsewhere a good demand prevailed to the end of the month.

Doon Canal.—Demands fair for grain crops.

Traffic.—A steady demand for carriage of grain and cotton to Cawnpore existed throughout the month from Ghats above Allygurh.

The bulk of the grain traffic is from the Meerut District—where 6,000 maunds of grain are reported as awaiting carriage to Cawnpore.

The number of boats on the canal has increased, and more are coming in daily.

The returns show an advance on those for the corresponding month of last year.

Allahabad, The 22nd January 1874.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries, for the month of January 1874.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.	Quantities of Cotton exported to: Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Bussia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Aden.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal. Calcutta ...	2,492 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,096 0	...	...	5,588 0
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras. Coconada, Godavery Dist.	2,009 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,009 0
Ports of Krishna do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.	15,457 12	...	401 88	...	2,678 64	133 104	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 18‡	...	...	...	...	18,671 62
Beypore, Malabar do.	*284 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284 0
Ports of Tanjore do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Madura do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of Vizagapatam do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports of South Arcot do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	17,676 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,676 0
Ganjam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay & Sindh. Bombay ...	132,878 92	12,523 56	...	1,137 56	52,318 0	17,354 0	...	...	28 0†	112 56	...	...	...	...	1,529 56	...	...	217,881 92
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538 56	...	...	538 56
Carwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vingorla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viziadroog ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burmah. Akyab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 56	...	...	...	6 56
Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyouk-Phyoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ports in the Ramree Dist.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	170,796 104	12,523 56	401 88	1,137 56	54,996 64	17,487 104	...	...	28 0	112 56	...	...	0 18	6·56	5,164 0	...	...	262,655 42

* Includes 67 Cwt. exported from Cochin.
† Damaged Cotton.
‡ Sample Cotton.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of January 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheens, Coraloo, Murhwa, Hugiee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheens, Coraloo, Murhwa, Hugiee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheens, Coraloo, Murhwa, Hugiee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Ganjam	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 10	...	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	38 6	...	40 4	36 14	...	391 3	326 7	...	16 15	16 15	...	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	14 2	14 4	16 3	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	12 7	14 14	16 0	14 14	25 0	26 2	40 6	30 2	28 1	32 ...	9	25 9	32 12	35 10	30 14	28 8	97 14	97 14	...	14 6	14 6	16 12	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	10 15	10 15	12 12	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	19 2	17 4	17 4	20 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	33 14	36 11	33 14	29 9	19 9	146 12	146 12	146 12	18 14	18 14	18 6	Godavery		
	Kistna	11 14	8 15	8 3	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	15 9	18 2	18 2	16 8	17 6	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	11	35 11	27 8	31 1	31 1	17 4	129 0	129 0	...	18 4	18 4	17 6	Kistna		
	Nellore	9 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 1	16 3	17 4	21 1	21 13	20 6	33 0	21 4	21 4	20 ...	7	22 11	28 6	25 2	22 4	21 2	64 12	63 11	...	16 12	16 12	16 12	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	12 10	12 10	7 7	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 7	11 11	12 9	13 6	20 12	20 12	21 9	25 11	25 11	29 ...	7	26 7	28 11	21 11	21 11	22 9	144 9	144 9	...	18 2	18 2	19 3	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	11 11	11 2	9 8	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 7	13 10	13 10	13 10	25 2	24 9	24 1	26 9	23 12	26 ...	5	33 5	39 4	28 4	27 11	28 15	97 14	97 14	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Bellary		
	Kurnool	12 14	12 14	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	11 7	11 14	13 1	13 1	12 5	27 10	24 13	24 3	25 4	25 4	24 ...	18	24 13	20 15	30 3	25 11	24 8	162 14	149 11	...	16 10	15 12	16 10	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 12	...	11 14	12 9	...	16 15	16 15	...	18 2	20 13	...	4	28 10	...	18 0	19 9	...	57 12	57 5	...	17 10	17 4	...	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 13	15 5	12 9	12 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23 5	26 15	18 14	18 6	18 14	97 14	99 2	102 2	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput		
	South Arcot	7 7	7 2	7 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 7	17 10	13 5	...	19 7	...	...	...	17 1	17 15	29 ...	2	18 7	32 9	19 5	18 7	20 5	243 5	249 6	...	19 0	19 0	19 7	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	7 4	6 15	8 10	...	...	...	11 2	12 12	18 4	...	...	...	24 11	27 6	27 10	20 5	27 1	27 ...	8	28 3	40 8	16 12	16 12	18 6	195 10	195 10	...	16 5	15 14	14 9	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	8 12	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	11 11	13 13	15 5	12 9	14 11	16 3	...	...	...	19 3	23 1	25 ...	4	23 14	37 2	20 3	20 3	18 11	146 12	167 4	...	18 12	18 12	16 15	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	8 5	9 1	6 11	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	14 9	12 0	12 5	16 14	21 6	24 9	31 15	22 5	25 3	23 ...	7	26 9	37 9	17 3	19 14	24 13	120 6	121 5	...	17 3	17 10	15 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 9	9 3	10 11	12 3	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	14 ...	5	19 5	19 5	11 0	14 2	18 14	67 12	67 12	...	15 5	16 14	18 6	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	8 14	8 14	11 14	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 6	11 9	11 9	14 14	19 0	19 14	20 10	23 1	27 8	31 ...	14	26 12	28 4	21 8	21 8	29 2	122 4	122 4	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	8 10	8 10	11 9	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 12	9 12	9 12	10 15	17 1	18 11	25 11	14 4	14 4	21 ...	2	20 8	24 15	15 2	15 2	20 3	139 14	139 14	...	11 9	11 9	12 0	Nilgiris		
	Salem	9 12	8 15	10 15	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	19 10	14 4	13 6	20 15	17 11	17 11	28 15	20 8	23 9	24 ...	3	24 3	39 4	19 15	17 6	27 6	122 4	122 4	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Salem		
	South Canara	10 8	10 8	8 14	...	...	...	9 13	11 5	8 0	13 15	13 15	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	26 0	29 2	16 7	16 7	25 0	74 2	74 2	...	16 3	16 3	17 11	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 12	10 4	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 11	15 4	13 15	14 2	15 9	...	...	28 9	...	...	36 ...	6	25 6	29 0	18 12	17 1	22 2	97 14	97 14	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Malabar		
	Bombay	12 6	11 5	11 5	23 8	23 8	20 4	8 6	7 12	7 5	16 11	16 11	10 12	21 6	21 6	20 1	20 15	20 15	16 ...	11	10 11	...	15 15	14 9	14 1	78 15	68 9	63 4	15 0	15 0	14 11	Bombay		
	Ahmedabad	13 13	13 9	13 9	22 3	22 3	27 1	6 9	7 2	6 7	12 3	11 2	11 0	24 2	24 2	24 1	22 2	22 3	20 ...	...	...	...	16 6	16 4	15 2	100 11	107 12	70 6	17 9	16 10	16 8	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	11 7	11 7	11 14	...	...	37 13	8 0	7 10	9 6	12 13	12 5	14 9	24 11	22 15	24 11	21 7	31 7	11 ...	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	107 13	107 13	...	17 6	16 15	16 1	Kaira		
	Surat	12 15	12 15	9 15	7 7	7 7	6 13	8 11	5 10	14 4	14 4	7 2	14 14	18 12	18 14	20 15	20 16	17 ...	6	...	...	...	12 15	12 8	12 6	93 12	93 12	67 1	12 8	12 8	15 0	Surat		
	Broach	15 4	15 4	11 9	15 0	15 0	13 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	13 1	13 1	12 1	21 9	21 9	20 1	20 1	20 ...	8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 1	104 14	104 14	...	16 1	16 1	17 1	Broach		
	Tanna	12 1	12 1	9 11	16 1	13 1	15 2	8 0	8 0	7 9	12 1	12 1	10 4	18 4	16 1	14 0	18 2	17 ...	2	16	1	...	14 1	13 0	12 15	71 6	71 6	64 10	15 2	15 2	14 1	Tanna		
	Kolaba	12 3	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	8 0	7 9	...	14 4	14 1	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 7	11 7	114 13	114 13	...	14 11	14 1	13 1	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	21 0	18 5	13 8	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 9	10 12	10 12	10 12	33 10	32 0	25 0	26 1	24 7	21 ...	...	...	...	17 12	17 7	14 12	150 14	150 14	172 7	13 8	12 10	12 10	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	16 5	17 7	11 3	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	12 15	12 15	10 0	23 15	23 15	...	27 3	27 3	20 ...	...	...	...	17 9	16 4	14 4	101 9	101 9	101 9	16 15	16 15	15 7	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagur	27 15	27 3	14 5	35 1	33 4	20 3	11 5	11 5	7 14	11 5	11 5	9 6	42 4	42 4	25 14	32 10	31 11	22 ...	...	...	...	21 7	21 2	18 0	100 9	100 9	86 4	15 2	15 2	13 4	Ahmadnagur		
	Poona	17 11	14 5	12 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 1	13 11	12 8	10 4	29 0	29 0	24 1	22 2	22 3	17 ...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 10	86 4	86 4	69 0	16 3	16 3	15 9	Poona		
	Sholapur	21 12	21 12	15 12	28 2	24 9	12 5	12 8	12 8	10 2	13 13	13 13	10 9	35 2	36 14	24 9	32 12	32 12	17 ...	...	...	...	18 3	17 11	12 12	87 3	87 3	84 12	14 4	14 4	14 12	Sholapur		
	Kaladgi	14 11	14 11	13 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	7 12	10 4	10 4	8 5	26 5	24 6	27 4	25 5	25 ...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	9 11	109 15	109 15	109 15	13 9	13 9	12 10	Kaladgi		
	Satara	18 10	18 10	15 2	20 3	20 3	...	11 3	11 3	9 1	13 15	13 15	10 7	32 2	29 14	20 6	28 9	27 ...	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 3	16 11	126 10	126 10	169 7	16 10	15 14	16 10	Satara		
	Belgaum	15 0	16 1	11 15	...	...	11 15	14 1	14 1	9 8	14 9	14 9	10 0	21 0	20 4	18 0	23 1	23 ...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	10 7	150 13	150 13	78 6	16 1	16 1	14 9	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	14 4	14 4	10 13	...	...	...	9 4	8 12	6 11	15 3	14 11	10 6	22 7	28 6	20 15	21 9	20 ...	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 0	8 10	93 2	93 2	93 2	13 2	11 12	11 12	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	11 9	10 4	9 1	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	7 4	17 4	17 4	15 2	18 3	17 4	15 0	18 3	18 ...	...	...	...	...	13 11	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 11	13 1	11 1	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	10 9	14 11	16 1	14 9	16 10	18 2	16 1	20 1	20 ...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	214 6	214 6	...	13 1	14 11	13 2	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	11 5	10 13	8 10	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	8 0	14 0	13 8	9 11	30 3	30 3	...	23 13	22 10	11 ...	...	...	...	19 7	18 14	15 2	215 9	215 9	...	13 8	12 15	9 11	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	15 0	15 8	11 14	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	13 1	13 1	12 12	27 8	27 8	24 3	29 10	29 10	23 ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 5	11 14	128 11	125 4	73 0	8 8	8 8	7 10	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	13 2	13 11	10 9	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 5	14 5	13 11	12 1	23 11	20 15	18 12	22 1	22 ...	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 11	81 1	81 1	47 10	15 9	15 9	13 11	Baroda		
	Deesa	15 5	15 9	14 11	24 1	25 2	23 6	7 0	6 7	6 7	9 9	8 15	8 8	23 11	24 6	20 1	20 8	19 9	16 ...	...	...	...	17 12	17 4	16 5	150 13	150 13	150 13	32 2	32 2	32 2	Deesa		
	Neemuch	14 12	14 12	13 13	23 1	23 1	17 1	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	7 15	22 11	22 1	23 1	14 0	14 0	14 ...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 9	140 12	140 12	140 12	28 2	28 2	27 1	Neemuch		
	Nasirabad	14 11	14 4	14 12	18 5	17 9	28 4	7 0	7 0	6 1	8 1	8 1	7 0	17 4	16 13	29 0	14 7	14 ...	...	...	...	...	17 7	16 11	22 12	101 7	101 7	81 2	45 11	45 11	40 9	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	16 10	17 2	15 10	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	4 0	11 2	11 2	12 1	29 5	28 2	22 3	24 2	24 ...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 2	13 13	45 4	45 4	...	40 3	40 3	64 6	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind	17 0	17 0	15 0	26 1	26 1	22 1	10 0	10 0	7 15	16 1	16 1	13 1	32 2	32 2	31 2	35 2	32 ...	20 ...	1	20 1	...	17 1	17 1	16 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 2	32 2	32 2	Upper Sind		
	Karachi	11 15	12 3	13 8	20 9	21 9	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	25 2	22 9	26 1	20 1	20 ...	10 ...	8	15	8	15	16 1	16 1	15 9	122 11	122 11	122 11	60 0	60 0	49 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	11 0	11 15	13 1	20 1	22 2	28 2	7 7	7 7	7 0	10 0	16 1	8 15	23 1	26 1	26 1	23 1	25 2	19 ...	...	...	...	16 1	14 0	22 2	130 12	130 12	110 8	32 2	36 2	40 3	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	14 12	15 0	15 0	21 4	22 14	26 10	10 0	10 0	11 7	15 15	15 15	15 15	21 0	22 15	22 15	29 0	26 8	27 ...	1	22 15	...	15 15	15 15	22 0	200 8	240 10	200 8	35 1	35 1	39 4	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parker	14 9	14 9	10 4	25 14	25 14	...	12 6	11 14	12 15	14 9	14 0	15 10	32 5	32 5	...	21 0	21 9	17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 6	129 6	...	34 8	34 8	34 8	Thar and Parkar		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	13 0	12 8	11 8	17 0	...	22 0	12 0	12 12	19 8	14 0	14 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 4	9 6	9 8	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	12 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	18 12	12 0	12 8	17 8	13 12	14 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	16 4	19 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 0	12 0	...	12 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	12 6	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	13 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 12	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	10 10 to 11 6	10 0 to 11 6	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	20 to 22 0	...	26 0	9 & 10	9 & 10	12 0	11 & 12 0	11 4 & 12 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	12 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 4	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 12	11 8	...	18 8	19 8	...	9 8	9 8	...	12 8	12 8	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	100 0	103 0	...	8 4	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	12 8	...	...	20 0	8 8	8 6	8 0	12 12	11 0 to 15 3	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 14	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	12 5	12 13	13 5½	22 0	22 14	32 0	11 0	14 7	16 0	11 7	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	24 10	130 0	130 0	...	8 10½	8 10½	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	11 8	11 6	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	14 4	17 0	29 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	13 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	...	40 0	10 8	9 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	20 4	...	16 0	16 0	20 ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 12	Moorshedabad		

Provinces: Madras. Bombay. Bengal.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Central Districts—contd.																															
Bengal	Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 10	22 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 4	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore		
	Maldah	12 8	11 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 4	11 0	22 0	11 12	11 8	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0		...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Maldah		
	Rajshahye	11 4	10 8	17 4	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...		13 8	12 12	...	320 0	400 0	...	8 2½	8 2½	...	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	10 2	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	16 5	11 4	11 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	133 0	107 0	100 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Rungpore		
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 4	20 0	13 8	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	65 0	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bograh		
	Pubna	14 4	14 4	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...		11 4	10 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		13 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree		
	Eastern Districts.																															
	Dacca	12 0	10 10	12 0	22 0	...	40 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...		14 8	14 8	21 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 15	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	...	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...		15 to 16	12 0	16 to 26	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	18 8	16 8	17 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	12 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensing	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 8	14 0	22 0	20 0	17 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...		13 0	11 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 6	8 0	Mymensing		
	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	...	17 8	15 12	24 0	21 0	20 2	35 0	...	...	...	...	...		11 8	11 8	16 0	...	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet		
	Cachar	8 14	8 0	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	16 13	26 10	...	...	...	...	...		10 0	9 11	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 6½	Cachar		
	Chittagong	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...		11 8	9 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...		9 0	8 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally		
	Tipperah	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	20 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 20 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...		12 0	10 10	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	...	11 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	26 6	18 8	20 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																															
	Patna	16 0	16 8	24 0	17 8	20 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...		17 0	19 8	34 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	10 8	11 0	13 0	15 8	17 0	36 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	9 8	10 0	18 8	15 0	15 0	35 0	...	...		12 8	13 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 8	Gya		
	Shahabad	14 0	14 8	15 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	12 4	14 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	17 0	16 8		14 8	16 8	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Shahabad		
	Tirhoot	12 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	14 8	25 0	9 0	9 8	21 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	17 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 0	Tirhoot		
	Sarun	13 12	13 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	8 4	8 8	15 0	12 12	12 8	22 0	16 8	16 0	32 0	...	...		17 0	17 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	11 12	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 8	9 0	13 0	11 12	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...		16 0	19 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	...	13 6	...	...	19 9	...	...	9 4	...	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	15 7	...	...	8 1	...	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	12 10	13 4	13 14	17 12	20 3	22 11	10 1	11 0	17 7	12 10	12 10	22 3	...	...	...	...	...		13 0 to 24 0	14 0 to 17 8	34 5½ to 60 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	8 3	7 14	8 3	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	11 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	40 0	8 5	10 5	25 0	9 0	11 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...		11 0	13 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	35 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	22 to 25	...	20 0	20 0	30 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																															
	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 7	17 1	26 4	26 4	22 5	34 2	...	...	...	...	...		21 0	21 0	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack		
	Pooree	10 8	11 13	14 9	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	26 4	22 5	22 5	31 8	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree		
	Balasore	10 8	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																															
	Hazareebaugh	10 8	11 0	12 8	16 0	...	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...		13 8	14 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	6 10	7 8	Hazareebaugh		
	Lohardugga	10 0	10 8	10 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	16 0	15 8	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...		12 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 12	6 4	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...		16 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	10 8	11 0	11 0	20 to 24	...	24 to 30	15 0	15 0	25 0	15 8	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0		13 0	13 0	18 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Maunbhoom		
	Assam and Adjacent Hills.																															
	Goalpara	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	15 0	13 0	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...		9 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 0	Goalpara		
	Kamroop	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...		9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop		
	Durrung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	170 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung		
	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong		
	Seebsaugur	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	Seebsaugur		
	Lukhimpore	8 0	7 0	10 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...		8 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	10 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...		6 8	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	6 0	5 0	Khasi and Jynteah Hills		
	Dehra Doon	18 0	18 0	20 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	25 0	25 0		25 0	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Dehra Doon		
	Saharunpore	19 14	19 14	18 5	32 5	32 5	34 4	10 12	10 12	10 12	14 0	14 0	14 0	26 15	26 15	25 14	25 15	25 15		26 15	28 0	24 13	129 0	106 0	106 0	7 12	7 13	7 8	Saharunpore		
	Moozuffernuggur	19 13	19 13	22 0	27 8	27 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 12	15 7	26 6	26 6	26 6	24 3	24 3		25 5	27 2	24 3	110 0	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur		
	Meerut	18 8	19 5	21 4	25 0	25 0	32 0	7 0½	7 8	7 4	13 2	13 8	15 0	24 12½	24 12	25 6	21 15	22 8		24 4½	25 0	25 1	120 0	111 4	105 0	9 15½	9 8	8 0	Meerut		
	Boolundshuhur	19 8	19 8	21 8	27 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...		24 0	24 0	26 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Boolundshuhur		
	Allygurh	18 0	18 8	...	23 0	24 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	23 0	24 0	...	20 8	21 0		24 0	24 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh		
	Kumaon	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...		22 8	22 8	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	Kumaon		

Bengal—*continued.* N.-W. Provinces.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of January 1874 —continued.

Province.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.																												Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Gurhwal ...	12 8	13 0	17 8	12 8	13 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	6 0	5 5	Gurhwal ...		
	Bijnour ...	16 5	16 5	19 2	16 14	16 14	27 0	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	12 6	13 8	21 6	22 8	21 6	19 2	20 4	20 13	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour ...		
	Moradabad ...	16 4	16 9	19 6	23 12	23 12	27 8	8 12	8 12	9 6	13 12	13 12	16 14	21 4	21 0	25 0	20 0	20 10	21 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 2	9 2	9 1	Moradabad ...		
	Budaon ...	15 0	15 0	19 7½	21 9½	22 3	28 4½	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	13 8	13 12½	15 9½	18 15	21 9½	21 9½	18 5	19 3	20 6½	240 0	240 0	...	8 11½	8 11	8 10	Budaon ...		
	Bareilly ...	14 11	14 6	16 14	20 0	18 12	23 12	6 14	6 9	6 4	13 12	13 7	15 10	20 0	20 10	21 4	20 0	20 0	19 3	125 0	125 0	125 0	9 6	8 12	8 12	Bareilly ...		
	Shahjehanpore ...	14 12	15 8	18 8	19 4	20 10	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	15 2	16 2	17 0	20 0	21 4	21 8	19 14	21 8	22 0	160 0	162 4	160 0	8 6	8 4	8 4	Shahjehanpore ...		
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	16 4	17 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 12	15 0	16 4	21 4	23 12	...	20 0	21 4	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Terai Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	16 8	17 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	21 8	24 0	21 8	20 0	21 4	20 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	15 3	14 15½	16 8	20 13½	20 11	22 6½	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 10½	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 13	20 3½	17 10	18 2	17 11	80 0	80 0	70 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra ...		
	Furruckabad ...	13 6	14 7	16 8	17 9	17 14	21 14	8 8	9 10	8 10	13 6	13 12	14 2	18 9	20 10	19 4	18 9	19 4	17 8	158 2	158 2	165 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Furruckabad ...		
	Mynpoorie ...	14 8	15 8	19 0	19 4	18 4	24 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 8	19 8	18 8	18 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie ...		
	Etawah ...	14 8	15 0	16 8	19 8	20 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	14 8	19 8	19 8	21 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah ...		
	Etah ...	15 2	17 0	21 0	20 0	21 8	26 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Etah ...		
	Jaloun ...	13 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun ...		
	Jhansie ...	14 4	13 12	15 11½	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 1	8 0	14 8	14 13	14 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie ...		
	Lullutpore ...	14 12	14 4	16 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 12	18 8	23 4	16 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	Lullutpore ...		
	Cawnpore ...	16 0	16 0	16 12	18 8	21 0	24 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	13 8	16 0	20 0	19 0	22 8	19 8	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 8	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
	Futtehpore ...	15 0	15 0	15 12	18 12	18 0	23 0	11 8	11 8	9 8	14 8	15 0	16 12	19 4	18 4	23 4	16 0	15 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Futtehpore ...		
	Banda ...	13 12	13 0	15 10	15 12	15 8	20 4	18 2	13 0	9 6	14 10	14 12	17 12	18 4	17 4	21 12	18 2	16 4	20 0	163 0	163 0	167 0	10 4	10 0	10 8	Banda ...		
	Allahabad ...	13 12	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 4	10 0	14 0	14 8	12 0	19 8	20 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	150 0	160 0	100 0	8 12	8 4	7 12	Allahabad ...		
	Humeerpore ...	14 0	13 12	16 2	16 0	16 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 8	13 0	14 10	19 0	18 12	21 6	18 8	18 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore ...		
	Jounpore ...	14 2	13 12	14 2	16 3	18 0	18 6	11 6	12 0	14 2	18 1	18 12	15 8	15 14	16 15	21 14	16 9	17 10	19 12	169 8	169 8	169 8	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore ...		
	Goruckpore ...	12 4	13 2	12 4	13 2	16 10	18 6	9 3	10 8	17 8	10 15	13 2	21 14	12 4	16 10	26 4	12 4	15 12	17 5	150 0	150 0	120 0	6 12	7 2	7 2	Goruckpore ...		
	Bustee ...	13 10	14 6	12 8	15 0	...	16 4	10 0	10 0	12 8	10 15	10 10	18 12	16 4	...	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 3	6 14	6 12	Bustee ...		
	Azimgurh ...	12 14	13 10	13 10	14 12	16 3	19 3	8 14	10 5	18 5	11 1	12 9	16 3	14 6	17 11	22 2	...	...	...	206 8	206 8	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh ...		
	Mirzapore ...	14 0	14 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapore ...		
	Benares ...	13 0	14 4	14 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	17 0	19 8	14 0	15 0	18 0	140 0	130 0	100 0	6 8	6 0	6 4	Benares ...		
	Ghazeepore ...	14 2½	15 7¼	12 4	15 7¼	18 0	19 5	7 11½	7 11½	9 0	11 9½	12 14	15 7½	16 12	16 12	25 12	15 7½	16 12	20 9	207 8	207 8	...	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Ghazeepore ...		
	Delhi ...	18 2	19 1	21 10	24 2	25 2	30 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 1	23 2	27 2	29 3	22 2	22 2	26 4	90 8	80 7	90 8	7 13	7 1	7 8	Dehli ...		
	Gurgáon ...	16 10	17 2	19 10	26 2	26 2	29 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	26 2	27 2	29 3	23 2	24 2	24 16	120 11	120 11	120 11	7 5	7 5	6 12	Gurgáon ...		
	Karnál ...	21 2	21 2	23 2	32 3	31 3	38 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	31 3	31 3	29 3	25 2	25 2	26 0	160 15	160 15	160 15	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnál ...		
	Hissár ...	21 2	22 2	22 2	35 3	35 3	40 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	31 3	32 3	44 4	26 2	26 2	26 6	100 9	100 9	100 9	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
	Rohtak ...	17 2	18 2	21 2	26 10	29 3	26 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	25 2	28 3	32 3	23 2	24 2	23 0	120 11	120 11	120 11	7 8	8 0	8 0	Rohtak ...		
	Sirsa ...	23 2	22 14	24 2	39 3	40 4	38 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 9	34 11	36 3	50 5	27 2	27 2	29 0	160 15	160 15	160 15	42 4	42 4	35 3	Sirsa ...		
	Ambálah ...	21 6	22 2	22 2	29 3	31 3	33 3	...	...	...	13 1	13 9	14 1	29 3	31 3	28 3	23 2	25 2	24 22	120 11	120 11	120 11	9 1	9 1	8 0	Ambálah ...		
	Ludiánah ...	24 2	24 2	25 10	35 3	36 11	37 3	...	...	...	...	14 1	...	34 3	35 3	38 3	26 2	26 10	30 13	120 11	120 11	120 11	9 9	9 9	9 5	Ludiánah ...		
	Simla ...	17 2	17 2	12 14	17 1	17 1	25 2	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 9	22 2	22 2	2 ...	20 2	20 2	21 9	120 11	85 8	120 11	...	7 13	7 13	7 7	Simla ...		
	Jálandhar ...	23 2	23 10	24 2	32 3	36 3	30 2	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	28 3	31 3	31 3	24 2	24 2	24 8	120 11	100 9	120 11	9 9	9 9	9 5	Jálandhar ...		
	Hushiárpúr ...	24 2	24 2	25 2	32 3	32 3	36 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	30 3	30 3	29 3	24 2	24 2	24 8	100 9	100 9	100 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	16 1	16 1	18 1	21 2	21 2	28 3	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 15	160 15	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	24 10	23 10	24 2	33 3	33 3	38 4	...	...	...	18 1	19 3	18 1	34 11	35 3	35 3	28 3	25 2	22 8	100 9	100 9	100 9	10 5	10 5	10 1	Amritsar ...		
	Siálkot ...	20 2	19 1	24 2	32 3	29 11	40 4	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	16 1	26 2	24 2	30 3	21 2	21 2	27 0	120 11	120 11	120 11	10 3	10 3	10 5	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	26 2	24 2	26 2	32 3	33 3	32 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	30 3	28 3	32 3	20 2	20 2	20 0	100 9	100 9	100 9	9 1	9 1	9 1	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	23 2	23 2	21 10	36 3	36 3	40 4	...	...	...	14 1	15 1	15 1	31 3	33 3	33 3	20 2	20 2	24 0	90 8	90 8	90 8	10 1	9 13	10 1	Lahore ...		
	Firozpúr ...	24 10	25 2	22 2	36 3	40 4	40 4	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	16 1	32 3	35 3	40 4	30 3	30 3	33 0	100 9	100 9	100 9	10 5	10 5	10 9	Firozpúr ...		
	Gujránwála ...	21 12	21 2	22 14	35 3	34 3	40 5	...	...	...	12 1	16 1	12 12	30 3	30 3	29 3	20 2	20 2	20 0	100 9	100 9	100 9	10 5	10 5	10 9	Gujránwála ...	Panjab.	
	Ráwalpindi ...	18 1	18 1	17 13	24 2	25 2	24 2	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	25 2	28 3	26 2	24 10	24 10	22 12	140 13	140 13	115 10	10 13	10 13	11 1	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelam ...	17 1	16 1	19 10	24 2	23 2	26 2	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	22 2	22 2	24 2	20 2	21 2	24 0	100 9	100 9	100 9	11 1	11 1	11 1	Jhelam ...		
	Gujrát ...	20 2	20 2	22 2	28 3	28 3	35 3	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	11 1	30 3	32 3	32 4	24 2	24 2	24 0	160 15	100 9	160 15	10 9	10 13	10 9	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	19 10	19 10	20 10	29 3	29 3	30 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	30 3	30 3	28 3	24 2	24 2	24 0	321 13	321 13	321 13	11 1	11 1	11 1	Shahpúr ...		
	Multán ...	16 1	16 1	19 1	26 2	24 2	25 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	28 3	29 3	32 4	24 2	24 2	24 0	100 9	100 9	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	Multán ...		
	Jhang ...	18 0	18 10	24 6	27 2	28 2	30 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 1	10 1	22 2	24 2	34 3	24 2	26 2	25 0	241 6	241 6	241 6	10 9	10 9	10 9	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	...	20 2	...	...	28 2	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	...	...	25 2	...	...	24 2	...	160 15	120 11	...	...	8 0	...	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	16 1	17 1	22 2	22 2	22 2	18 2	14 1	14 1	12 1	21 2	21 2	26 2	19 2	20 2	24 0	20 2	23 2	12 1	120 11	120 11	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	23 13	23 14	20 2	37 11	37 11	40 4	...	...	...	7 9	7 9	7 9	41 8	40 4	37 11	36 7	35 3	40 0	113 2	113 2	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	Derah Ismael Khán ...		
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	16 15	16 5	20 12	25 2	25 2	29 11	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	28 5	25 2	37 11	23 4	22 6	27 10	28 14	150 14	150 14	201 2	32 10	32 10	42 11	Derah Ghazee Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	28 4	27 7	22 10	50 0	50 0	47 12	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	6 15	60 5	60 5	45 4	37 11	37 11	41 11	80 7	80 7	80 7	100 9	100 9	100 9	Bannú ...		
	Pesháwar ...	18 5	18 5	18 9	34 0	34 10	31 2	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	9 13	29 7	30 11	27 0	26 12	26 13	24 8	98 1	98 1	...	60 12	60 12	49 12	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	21 13	21 3	18 1	42 5	44 14	35 11	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 9	35 14	33 5	25 2	38 8	35 14	24 6	179 8	179 8	205 4	102 9	102 9	102 9	Kohát ...		
	Hazárá ...	18 1	18 1	17 1	27 2	30 3	23 2	...	...	...	...	6 0	...	26 2	26 2	24 2	15 9	110 10	110 10	80 8	9 1	9 1	8 0	Hazárá ...		
	Lucknow ...	13 11	14 11	15 9	19 2	20 1	21 8	5 15	5 15	5 15	14 1	14 7	17 1	19 10	20 1	22 9	19 2	20 1	20 13	129 5	129 5	129 5	7 7	7 7	7 7	Lucknow ...		
	Unáo ...	14 11	14 11	15 11	18 9	19 9	21 9	8 12	9 13	9 13	14 2	14 2	16 10	18 9	18 9	19 9	18 9	18 8	19 0	126 14	126 14	...	7 12	7 12	7 12	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	12 12	13 13	14 7	15 2	15 2	17 11	7 9	7 9	7 9	14 13	12 0	20 10	14 2	16 5	23 1	14 2	16 4	16 0	150 14	150 14	...	7 0	7 7	7 9	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	15 4	16 10	16 12	24 4	24 4	25 9	8 14	8 2	8 2	15 4	18 2	18 2	20 5	23 7	21 4	20 5	22 1	22 0	202 12	202 12	...	8 2	8 2	8 2	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	14 2	14 14	16 8	21 4	21 15	21 11	6 3	6 3	6 1	12 15	14 2	14 5	21 4	22 11	19 2	20 12	21 11	21 11	199 6	199 6	199 6	7 0	7 0	6 13	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	14 4	17 8	17 1	23 1	27 1	24 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 7	17 1	16 1	22 12	29 9	27 6	21 1	22 5	23 0	201 2	201 2	201 2	7 7	7 7	7 0	Kheri ...		
	Faizabad ...	14 1	14 9	13 10	17 10	19 10	19 3	9 3	9 3	12 5	13 1	13 5	19 10	18 0	19 15	24 6	18 0	18 7	19 0	160 14	160 14	120 11	8 0	8 0	7 7	Faizabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	13 1	13 1	12 0	17 1	17 1	20 1	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 9	13 1	16 1	18 0	19 2	26 2	...	...	...	241 7	241 7	201 2	7 7	7 7	7 6	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	13 3	13 1	12 2	15 9	15 11	16 8	10 1	9 13	7 9	11 7	12 9	19 3	16 12	19 14	28 14	14 14	14 15	15 0	77 1	77 1	...	7 12	7 9	6 8	Gonda ...		
	Rái Barelí ...	15 4	15 14	16 7	17 6	17 6	28 4	15 4	14 2	15 4	17 1	17 1	19 2	20 12	19 14	25 6	19 9	19 11	20 0	201 5	201 5	201 5	8 5	8 5	6 10	Rái Barelí ...		
	Sultánpur ...	13 13	13 13	13 6	17 11	19 2	19 2	8 10	8 10	10 4	13 13	14 13	18 2	17 11	18 2	21 1	17 4	18 0	18 8	153 5	153 5	153 5	7 14	7 11	7 9	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	14 11	14 14	12 15	20 8	20 8	18 0	12 7	12 15	8 0	15 7	13 15	15 0	21 2	21 9	...	20 6	20 6	21 0	197 6	197 6	197 6	6 13	6 10	7 0	Pratábgarh ...	Oudh.	

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd-half of January 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Nagpur ...	22 2	21 2	21 11	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 0	16 1	16 1	15 9	27 3	28 3	25 2	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	17 10	120 10	120 10	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
Bhandara ...	21 9	21 9	24 13	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	11 14	16 3	16 3	24 13	29 2	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	18 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhandara ...		
Chanda ...	...	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	37 12	...	...	...	...	...	22 9	...	...	293 0	...	...	8 5	...	Chanda ...		
Wardha ...	22 11	22 2	17 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	7 9	13 1	13 1	12 2	35 3	32 2	24 3	...	...	...	21 3	19 2	12 2	120 10	201 2	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
Balaghat ...	18 2	18 2	24 3	...	...	...	14 1	13 1	18 2	18 2	17 1	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	16 1	20 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balaghat ...		
Jabalpur ...	19 2	19 2	21 2	15 2	16 1	14 1	13 1	13 1	16 1	15 3	15 3	17 1	24 3	23 2	30 3	21 2	20 1	21 2	23 1	22 3	23 1	281 9	281 9	281 9	8 9	8 9	8 9	Seoni ...		
Sagar ...	14 2	14 13	15 4	...	...	19 2	8 0	8 9	8 0	11 0	10 9	13 1	21 2	20 1	25 2	17 1	...	20 1	32 2	32 3	35 3	241 5	241 5	241 5	7 0	7 0	6 1	Mandla ...		
Damoh ...	16 5	17 1	16 5	...	...	...	14 1	14 9	16 1	15 2	15 2	17 1	20 1	23 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	25 2	24 3	25 2	241 5	241 5	241 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	Betul ...		
Seoni ...	24 3	23 1	27 3	...	...	...	14 1	10 1	11 0	16 1	17 1	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 1	25 2	24 3	281 9	281 9	...	8 0	8 0	7 9	Chindwara ...		
Mandla ...	17 1	18 2	22 2	...	...	...	15 2	14 1	17 1	18 2	18 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	21 2	21 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	5 4	5 4	5 10	Hoshangabad ...		
Betul ...	19 2	23 1	16 1	...	...	...	12 9	13 1	15 2	13 1	14 1	16 1	24 3	28 3	20 1	...	...	...	30 5	28 11	35 11	160 15	140 2	...	6 3	6 8	6 3	Narsinghpur ...		
Chindwara ...	22 11	22 14	22 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	15 2	15 2	20 1	40 4	40 4	28 3	...	...	...	19 5	18 4	18 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	5 4	5 4	5 10	Bilaspur ...		
Hoshangabad ...	16 7	17 13	18 2	...	...	...	11 0	10 1	11 2	10 1	11 0	13 1	...	25 2	28 3	16 1	16 1	16 1	22 3	21 2	19 10	160 15	160 15	...	9 1	9 1	...	Nimar ...		
Narsinghpur ...	19 10	19 2	21 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 1	14 1	13 1	17 1	24 1	24 1	24 1	22 2	21 2	24 1	20 1	16 1	...	160 15	160 15	...	7 0	8 2	7 0	Raipur ...		
Nimar ...	15 2	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	31 15	31 15	...	30 3	30 3	...	36 4	36 4	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
Raipur ...	36 4	32 4	53 6	...	...	...	20 3	18 2	...	32 4	26 4	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 3	29 2	32 2	160 15	160 15	...	6 1	6 1	6 1	Bilaspur ...		
Sambalpur ...	24 3	16 1	18 2	...	...	...	26 2	28 3	28 3	35 3	35 3	40 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	69 5	69 5	100 9	1,448 4	1,448 4	...	9 2	9 2	8 0	Upper Godavery ...		
Bilaspur ...	32 2	26 2	36 4	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	32 2	32 2	26 2	48 3	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Upper Godavery ...	16 1	16 1	15 1	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	7 0	14 1	14 1	10 1	38 3	36 4	18 2	...	...	...	34 6	34 1	28 2	107 12	107 12	48 8	11 8	11 12	9 3	Secunderabad ...	Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	
Secunderabad ...	22 3	21 6	13 4	...	...	...	9 15	10 0	14 4	12 8	13 9	13 14	32 9	30 1	21 9	30 11	30 1	38 13	...	...	...	121 11	121 11	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	Bolaram ...		
Bolaram ...	19 8	19 8	12 6	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	9 13	13 2	13 2	12 3	28 12	28 12	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 5	118 9	...	11 14	10 13	11 5	Chudderghat ...		
Chudderghat ...	15 2	16 3	10 13	...	...	...	7 0	8 1	6 8	12 6	11 14	12 6	30 3	30 3	...	32 5	30 3	23 3												
East Berar.																												*East Berar.*		
Oomraotee ...	16 1	16 1	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 1	8 15	8 15	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	32 2	32 2	26 1	22 1	22 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	Oomraotee ...		
Ellichpoor ...	17 4	17 4	17 4	7 9	7 9	9 11	9 11	9 11	8 10	11 14	11 14	11 14	30 3	28 1	28 1	25 14	22 10	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jabalpur ...		
Woon ...	20 8	19 7	16 3	12 15	12 15	10 13	10 13	9 11	9 11	12 15	11 14	10 13	...	...	...	45 4	38 13	30 2	21 9	11 14	17 4	16 3	11 4	4 64 10	64 10	64 10	7 9	7 9	6 8	Ellichpoor ...		
West Berar.																									7 9	7 9	7 9	Woon ...		
Akola ...	20 1	16 13	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 2	28 2	22 2	30 5	30 1	30 2	*West Berar.*										
Buldana ...	19 1	19 1	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	28 2	28 2	24 0	26 1	24 0	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	7 15	Akola ...		
Bassein ...	21 0	20 1	11 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	12 8	11 15	8 8	38 11	36 2	23 10	25 9	25 9	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
																			...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	5 11	Bassein ...		
Bangalore { Wholesale.	11 0	9 15	9 15	11 0	10 13	11 0	11 0	11 5	11 0	13 11	14 1	13 11	22 14	23 3	...	...	...	...	36 14	46 14	25 0	24 13	26 2	...	14 4	14 4	14 4	Bangalore { Wholesale.	Mysore and Coorg.	
Retail ...	10 8	9 6	9 12	10 8	10 4	10 13	10 13	11 0	10 13	13 3	13 8	13 8	21 13	22 2	...	...	...	...	35 13	46 6	23 12	23 15	25 14	72 4	72 4	...	14 1	14 1	14 1	Retail ...		
Kolar ... { Wholesale.	9 1	9 1	10 6	13 15	...	...	16 8	16 8	19 2	18 14	18 14	25 2	...	...	50 12	...	...	...	39 2	64 8	29 14	28 9	26 4	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	Kolar ... { Wholesale.		
Retail ...	8 15	8 15	10 2	13 5	...	...	16 8	16 3	18 14	18 11	18 11	24 13	...	...	49 10	...	...	...	38 13	68 4	29 9	28 6	25 14	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	15 7	Retail ...		
Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	9 3	9 3	10 4	9 3	9 3	10 13	14 9	14 1	16 3	15 11	15 11	18 6	22 11	22 11	26 15	...	...	...	33 10	70 6	32 6	26 15	34 8	196 7	196 7	...	14 1	14 1	14 1	Toomkoor { Wholesale.		
Retail ...	8 10	8 10	9 12	8 10	8 10	10 4	14 1	13 8	15 2	15 2	15 2	17 4	21 9	21 9	25 14	...	...	...	33 6	66 0	30 3	25 14	33 7	183 12	183 12	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	Retail ...		
Mysore ... { Wholesale.	9 3	8 15	10 2	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	12 5	14 2	14 9	13 10	...	...	56 8	28 4	29 6	20 1	33 14	44 0	27 3	28 4	29 6	90 12	90 12	...	11 7	12 2	12 2	Mysore { Wholesale.		
Retail ...	8 12	8 5	9 6	...	...	...	12 5	13 10	12 2	13 8	14 2	12 5	...	...	54 4	27 3	28 4	19 1	30 4	42 4	26 0	27 10	28 4	77 10	77 10	...	11 4	11 7	11 4	Retail ...		
Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Retail ...	10 13	11 14	9 12	12 15	13 8	10 13	14 1	15 2	15 2	16 3	16 3	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45 2	49 10	21 9	26 7	32 6	161 14	161 14	...	12 15	12 15	11 14	Hassan ... { Wholesale.		
Shimoga... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...
Retail ...	10 13	9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	10 13	13 8	12 15	9 12	18 6	19 4	14 1	38 13	34 8	41 0	...	...	...	36 11	43 2	28 1	23 12	28 1	388 2	388 2	...	10 13	10 13	9 12	Shimoga... { Wholesale.		
Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...
Retail ...	10 13	10 13	11 14	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	12 15	18 6	18 6	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 8	38 14	17 4	17 4	34 8	86 4	86 4	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.		
Chituldroog. { Wholesale.	13 3	13 3	11 14	14 9	14 9	12 15	13 8	12 15	13 3	15 2	14 14	14 7	42 2	44 6	48 8	38 13	37 12	36 6	35 8	65 12	25 0	26 4	33 14	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	Retail ...
Retail ...	9 12	9 12	9 12	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 3	11 14	12 15	13 5	12 15	14 1	38 13	38 13	43 2	30 3	30 3	30 3	47 8	64 2	28 3	21 15	34 0	107 13	107 13	...	10 13	10 13	9 12	Chitul-droog. { Wholesale.		
Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retail ...
Retail ...	8 0	8 2	8 2	9 0	8 12	...	10 11	10 11	11 0	18 11	18 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 2	45 12	28 7	24 11	20 9	125 8	125 4	...	12 2	11 5	12 7	Coorg ... { Wholesale.		
...																														Retail ...
...																			...	...	17 0	17 0	...	80 0	8 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	11 0	11 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	22 10	22 10	22 0	...	...	...	25 14	25 14	27 13	Alwar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	...	...	160 0	...	22 0	21 0	...	Bhurtpur (City)		
... (City) ...	16 11	15 8	18 9	22 6	21 9	25 15	10 4	10 4	11 9	11 7	10 14	12 15	22 10	22 2	26 10	20 8	19 2	25 14	27 4	...	15 7	14 13	20 10	105 0	105 0	96 0	35 10	35 10	34 0	Ajmir ...		
...	15 0	15 8	...	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 0	...	...	9 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deoli (Cantonment)		
... (Cantonment) ...	12 9	12 5	14 2	16 16	16 3	24 13	4 11	4 11	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	15 15	15 15	26 0	12 10	12 10	31 4	...	...	19 11	19 6	13 3	215 9	215 9	215 9	43 2	43 2	43 2	Erinpur ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 12	12 3	107 13	107 13 3	107 13	36 10	36 10	28 1	Aboo ...		
...	16 11	16 7	12 15	23 11	23 11	20 3	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 7	19 10	19 6	18 14	21 0	19 15	18 2	...	...	18 5	18 5	12 15	215 9	215 9	215 9	64 11	64 11	43 2	Sirohi ...		
...	14 4	14 11	11 0	19 1	19 1	16 3	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	17 14	18 2	21 4	...	...	17 0	16 0	14 6	100 0	100 0	...	28 0	28 0	28 2	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
... of Meywar...	16 3	16 3	11 14	26 15	26 15	21 9	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	6 7	21 9	21 9	12 15	25 14	26 1	22 1	...	...	16 12	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	15 4	15 0	10 13	24 0	24 4	19 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 9	140 9	...	30 1	30 1	32 2	Bundi ...		
...	14 12	...	...	...	20 5	...	5 10	...	...	8 2	...	...	16 4	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 6	120 6	...	36 2	36 2	40 1	Tonk ...		
...	13 1	12 15	18 9	15 1	15 1	33 14	7 0	8 0	...	9 1	10 0	10 0	15 1	15 14	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 6	100 6	...	27 1	27 1	27 9	Jhallawar ...		
...	11 9	11 12	16 1	15 5	15 14	28 2	5 11	6 1	...	8 8	9 1	9 8	15 5	16 1	30 1	18 8	14 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	...	38 10	38 10	34 11	Shahpoora ...		
...	13 4	13 4	18 3	14 0	19 1	...	7 12	8 5	...	9 13	9 1	9 13	17 1	17 1	27 8	15 1	18 ...	...												
...	13 4	13 11	14 14	17 4	17 8	32 0	7 14	7 9	...	10 0	10 0	9 8	18 9	16 1	30 1	14 9	24 1	...												
...	15 15	16 11	15 10	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	11 14	11 14	11 13	27 3	26 15	23 11	24 12	23 15	...	...	...	14 13	17 4	14 13	106 8	106 8	106 8	10 4	10 4	9 3	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	13 12	14 5	15 15	18 5	18 5	19 6	8 10	8 10	8 1	9 15	9 11	9 11	17 8	17 13	20 8	16 11	17 ...	...	...	...	13 1	17 8	18 14	82 0	82 0	82 0	15 2	15 2	15 2	Gwalior ...		
...	16 3	15 10	10 12	...	...	...	9 11	9 3	9 11	14 13	14 13	12 15	25 9	24 12	21 9	18 14	18 ...	...	...	...	12 6	21 0	16 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	13 8	12 15	Rutlam ...		
...	17 8	18 12	17 4	...	...	...	7 9	8 10	8 10	18 5	19 6	20 8	21 9	21 9	24 12	18 5	20 ...	...	...	...	19 6	19 6	21 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 11	8 5	7 0	Baglekhund ...		

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, [illegible]

Prices Current of Food-grains in the several Districts [illegible]

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE [illegible]

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet, (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria* [illegible]			[illegible]
	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	[illegible]
Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	[illegible]
[illegible] ...	12 0	12 8	10 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	11 4*a*	11 8	18 0	13 0	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ancoorah ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 4	12 8	17 8	13 4*b*	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]erbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 0*c*	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]napore ...	10 0	10 8 to 11 0	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	21 0	16 0 to 18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ghly ...	12 0	12 8	10 8	18 0*d* to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 26 0	8 0*e* & 8 8	8 8 & 9 8	12 0	10 0 & 10 8	10 8 & 11 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]rah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8*f* & 10	10 0	17 8	11 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
[illegible]ta ...	11 0	11 8	...	14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 8	...	10 8	11 12	...	12 8	13 12	...	...	...	...
[illegible]-Pergunnahs ...	10 8*d* to 12 4	10 8 to 11 4	13 2 to 13 5	16 0*d*	16 0 to 17 12	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 6*g*	11 8	17 4	11 4*d*	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]dea ...	12 5	12 5	11 14	19 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ore ...	11 0	9 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 0*h*	12 0	20 0	14 8	13 4	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ahabad ...	12 8	13 0	10 0	22 0*d*	20 0	22 0	9 8	10 0	18 0	11 8	11 12	22 0	...	...	...	14 8*d*	15 0	20
[illegible]epore ...	10 0	10 8	1 8	10 8	10 10	22 8	12 8	12 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	12 0	11 4	23 0	12 8	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20
[illegible]ajshahye ...	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	10 14 to 11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ngpore ...	11 4	9 7	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 5	11 4	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]grah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	20 0	13 8	12 12	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]na ...	14 4	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]rjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0*i*	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ygoree ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	13 3	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																		
[illegible] ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ahpore ...	12 0*d*	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ckergunge* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	18 8	13 8	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]mensing ...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]lhet* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]har* ...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ttagong* ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0*j*	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]khally* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0*k*	15 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]perah* ...	9 8	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0*l*	12 8	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Hill Tracts* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]ah* ...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	24 6	16 8	18 8	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																		
[illegible] ...	16 0	15 0	24 0	19 0	16 8	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	...	18 0	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 0	14 8	37 0	8 0*m*	8 0	14 0	10 0	9 12	20 0	12 8*d* to 15 0	12 8 to 15 0	28 0 to 35 0	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	14 8	14 8	13 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	11 8*n*	12 0	14 0	11 12	12 4	19 0	17 0*d*	17 0	26 0	16 8	16 8	...
[illegible] ...	11 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	9 0*o*	9 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	14 0	14 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	14 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	16 8	16 8	33 0	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	11 12	11 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 8*p*	9 8	13 0	11 4	11 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	13 6	12 6	14 7	19 9	21 0	37 8	8 4	9 6	12 6	11 5	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	13 4	12 10	12 10	15 2	17 11	20 3	8 13*q*	9 7	17 11	11 6	12 10	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	7 0	8 5	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]-Pergunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0*d*	16 0	35 0	10 8*r*	10 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...
[illegible] ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 15	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	27 9	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
South-West [illegible] *Agency.*																		
[illegible] ...	11 0	10 8	12 6	...	16 0	19 5	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 0	10 8	11 8	20 0*d*	22 0	20 0	14 0*s*	14 8	24 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjacent Hills.																		
[illegible] ...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	6 0*d*	6 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Hills* ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]DIA.

[illegible]VENUE AND COMMERCE.

[illegible]*al for the week ending the* 14*th February* 1874.

[illegible]ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]er Millets, Ragi, (Kavaru, Veragu, [illegible]e, Cheena, Coraloo, [illegible]urkum, Nagloe) [illegible]own *Holcus*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.		Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.	Present week.	Past week.	Corresponding week of 1873.		
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*Western Districts.*	* Return for week ending 31st January 1874.
	...	...	13 0	13 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.	*a.* Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10-8 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13 seers per rupee.
	...	...	14 4	14 8	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah.	*b.* Coarse rice is sold at 14 seers per rupee.
	...	...	11 12	12 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	*c.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-4 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
	...	...	12 0	12 4	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.	*d.* In the interior only.
	...	..	12 0	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	*e.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.
	...	...	13 0	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 8	Howrah.	*f.* Old rice at 8 seers, and new rice at 10 seers per rupee.
												Central Districts.	*g.* Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
	...	....	12 8	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	*h.* The price of best rice in the several sub-divisions ranges from 12-4 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-7 to 17 seers per rupee.
	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	*i.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee. At Kurseong [illegible] millet and maize at 12 and 14 seers respectively, and at Kalempong maize at 40 seers per rupee.
	...	...	14 9	15 4	26 10	120 0	130 0	...	8 7	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea.	*j.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 17 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 19 to 22 seers per rupee.
	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	*k.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17-4 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.
	...	...	15 8	15 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Moorshedabad.	*l.* The price of common rice at the principal grain marts ranges from 16 to 24 seers per rupee.
	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	160 0	180 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore.	*m.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-4 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18-8 seers per rupee, and of [illegible] millets from 13 to 17 seers.
	...	...	12 8	12 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	*n.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8-8 to 10-8 seers, and of common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
	...	...	13 8 to 14 4	13 8 to 14 4	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	8 0	...	Rajshahye.	*o.* The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-8, and of common rice from 14 seers per rupee, and lesser millets from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.
	...	...	11 4	11 2	14 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.	*p.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10, and of common rice from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
	...	...	9 12	12 0	16 0	67 8	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bograh.	*q.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7 to 11-8, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.
	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	*r.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 13, and of common rice from 12 to 15 seers, and maize from 15 to 20 seers per rupee.
7 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	*s.* In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 16, and of common rice from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.	
												Eastern Districts.	
	...	...	14 0	14 8	22 0	80 0	80 0		8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
	...	...	13*d* to 16	15 to 16	16 to 22	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.	
	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.*	
	...	...	18 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sylhet.*	
	...	...	10 0	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 4	7 9	8 0	Cachar.*	
	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*	
	...	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.*	
	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.*	
	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	
	...	...	8 0	8 4	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 8	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*	
												Behar.	
	...	...	19 0	16 0	34 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.	
	...	...	17 8	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	7 12	7 12	Tirhoot.	
17 0	...	...	15 4	16 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
15 8	40 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
	...	15 7	15 7	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.		
	12 0 to 18 0	34 5 to 60 0	15 12	16 7	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore.	
		9 0	11 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.		
18 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.		
												Orissa.	
31 0	...	26 4	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.*		
	...	23 10	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*		
	...	12 8	12 8	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.	
20 0	...	12 8	13 8	21 4	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 6	Hazareebaugh.*		
29 8	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	Lohardugga.*		
	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*		
	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 5½	Maunbhoom.		
												Assam and Adjacent Hills.	
	...	10 0	8 0	16 0	128 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gowalpara.*		
	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop.*		
	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung.*		
	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Nowgong.*		
	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugor.*		
	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore.*		
	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

THE FAMINE APPREHENDED IN BENGAL.

Dated India Office, London, the 23rd January 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Para. 1. I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's further despatches noted in the margin, on the failure of the crops in certain districts of Bengal, on the amount of distress likely to arise in consequence, and on the measures you have been taking to meet it.

No. A, dated 7th Nov. 1873.
„ B, „ 12th „ „
„ 1 C, „ 21st „ „
„ 534 (Financial), 5th Dec. 1873.
„ 2 C, dated 6th Dec. 1873.
„ 15 (Agricultural and Horticultural), 12th Dec. 1873.
„ 17 (ditto), 19th „ „

2. The estimates you have formed of the extent of failure have been founded on very careful inquiry by the officers best acquainted with the affected districts, on personal inspection by your Excellency, and on the able analyses and summaries of evidence which have been furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

3. The measures you have taken for the mitigation of anticipated distress have been not less carefully concerted with the same authorities, after a minute comparison of the circumstances with those attending other periods of scarcity, and an anxious reference to the special causes which have led to former failures in averting the worst calamities of famine.

4. You inform me in the despatches now under reply that you are taking every precaution which has suggested itself to you and to your officers after this review of the position of affairs, and that, with one exception, you have sanctioned every measure which has been recommended, and have authorized every demand which has been made by the Government of Bengal.

5. The one exceptional measure which you have declined to sanction is that of prohibiting the export of food from the ports of Bengal.

6. In my despatch of December 1st I conveyed to you the approval of Her Majesty's Government of your resolution to abstain from that measure. It seems indeed to have one recommendation not unimportant,—that it would satisfy a considerable amount of Native opinion. I am far from undervaluing this inducement, and it is one which may well prevail in many cases where less serious considerations are involved. But after again weighing carefully the whole case, and the grounds on which you came to your decision, Her Majesty's Government desire to intimate their entire concurrence with you, that the objections to this measure far outweigh any recommendation in its favour.

7. These objections are so many and so grave that nothing in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government could justify having recourse to such a measure, unless it were a certainty, or a reasonable probability, that exports of food will so exhaust the resources of India as to render them incapable of affording the supplies which may be required for the affected districts.

8. Her Majesty's Government rejoice to believe that there is every reason to be confident of the sufficiency of the supplies of food which must remain available in the country. In many of the Provinces surrounding the affected districts there has been no failure of the crops, and in some there has been an abundant harvest. The same observation applies generally to almost the whole of the rest of India, and to the important field of Burmah. Moreover, other markets are accessible to the Government if it should find itself under any necessity of resorting to them.

9. Although, therefore, your Excellency and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal have agreed in the general conclusion that the failure of the rains and the consequent amount of failure in the crops have been in this season very much the same as in the season of 1865-66, which resulted in the Orissa famine, there are three circumstances affecting the present case which establish an important difference. The first of these is the amount of careful provision and forecast to meet all probable contingencies which, from the experience gained in the Orissa famine, the Government has been able to employ; the second is the abundance of food supplies which must exist in India; the third is the facility for making that supply available which is afforded by the geographical position of the districts affected in 1873-74 as compared with the districts affected in 1865-66.

10. One of the main causes of the suffering in Orissa was the position of the Province—remote—comparatively inaccessible—out of the way of all the ordinary channels of trade and of the ordinary lines of communication.

11. Behar and the other districts now affected are, on the contrary, among the most accessible districts of British India,—traversed by all the great leading lines of communication, of river, of railway, and of road, whilst the active and timely exertions of the Lieutenant-Governor have been for some time specially directed to organizing a detailed system of land carriage.

12. Under the worst circumstances of scarcity in India a large part of the people have always been able to supply themselves with food at the enhanced prices of the time. It is only a certain proportion of the population who are in danger of suffering distress, and for whom therefore it is necessary by special measures to provide.

13. You have proceeded on the principle that if the Government were to assume, or appear to assume, the duty of providing for the total commissariat of a population of 24 millions of people, it would undertake an operation which no executive machinery could accomplish, and which is certain to end in disastrous failure. You have therefore given it to be understood that you would not supersede or interfere with the functions of the trader in grain as regards that part of the population which is able to purchase, and that you would confine yourself to provide work and wages in food, as well as more direct relief where such may be required for that other portion of the people who are too poor to purchase at the enhanced prices likely to prevail, and whose wants therefore the ordinary grain trade could not be expected to supply.

14. Her Majesty's Government entirely approve of this principle of policy. They have not the means which you possesss of estimating the percentage of the population for whom, in accordance with that principle, it has been requisite for you to purchase and to store, and to distribute an adequate supply of food. But Her Majesty's Government know that this estimate has been made by you after inquiries more systematic and complete than have ever been made before, and they place complete confidence in the means you have taken, in conjunction with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to measure and to anticipate the necessities which may arise.

15. In the exercise of this confidence, I have again to assure your Excellency of the support of Her Majesty's Government in any measures you may think necessary for the saving of life and for the mitigation of distress. You wisely commenced a system of relief works at a very early date, with a view to save the labouring population from even the beginnings of distress, and from the debility which would render their labour valueless. You have also so selected and so distributed those works as to prevent as much as possible any necessity for large movements of the population. In the extensive employment of labour for the sake of charity there is generally much waste; but in India there is this great advantage that many public works, both large and small, of the greatest permanent value, have already been projected and sanctioned, and have been made the subject of careful estimate. The more immediate and rapid execution of these works, whilst it will serve the immediate purpose of providing food as wages for the people who are in want, will also be a sure and lasting gain to the resources of the country.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 19th FEBRUARY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been a slight rainfall in the southern districts; in these prospects are not altogether satisfactory, and the water-supply is very deficient; in the north prospects appear to be better, but no rain has fallen. Reports from Sindh and the Bombay Presidency generally are favourable; no more rain has fallen. In Bengal general and in many places plentiful rain has fallen during the fortnight throughout the Province; it has much benefited the bulk of the cold-weather crops, renewed the water-supply, restored the grazing, and started ploughing for the early rain crops; in Tirhoot alone is the fall stated to have come too late to produce material benefit. In Oudh there has been a little rain, and the prospects of the rubbee are generally favourable. In the Punjab the crops are excellent; rain has fallen only in the northern districts. Accounts from the Central Provinces show a slight rainfall in some districts; the harvest is generally in progress, with good results; prospects of the standing crops are good. The same is the case in Berar. Reports from Mysore are tolerably good, and favourable from Rajpootana and Central India. In Nepal rain has fallen, and the prospects of the wheat and potato crops are favourable. No reports have been received from the North-Western Provinces and British Burmah.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras	(Feb. 19th)	*Nil*	Two inches water over anicut; canal supply moderate; castor, maize, black gram sown in a few taluqs; standing crops good but suffer from drought in parts; black gram, green gram, tobacco, chillies reaped in Palnad; paddy in Bunder; markets well supplied locally; prices stationary; pasture scarce; fever and small-pox general, but abating; guineaworm in Palnad; cattle healthy.
Kistna	(18th)		
Kurnool	„	„	Season tolerable; outturn of dry crops fair; markets well supplied; prices steady but dear in Cumbum and Markapur; water and dry fodder plentiful; second crop paddy under canal thriving; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam	„	·15 *Nil* elsewhere.	Rivers dry; water in tanks scarce; cultivation very little; standing crops, some not thriving, others withering from want of rain; sambapishanum harvest continues; markets sufficiently supplied; pasture moderate; prices rising; health good, but some small-pox more or less severe; cattle generally healthy.
Trichinopoly	„	...	Steady light rain today from 8 A. M., which seems general, and slight showers yesterday, beneficial only to pasture lands, water-supply beginning to fail even for drinking purposes in dry villages; wet crops under good irrigation moderate; in other localities they have failed to a considerable extent; dry crops universally bad; outturn in most cases far below average; markets sufficiently supplied in most places, some slight difficulty in parts of Perambulur and Udayarpolliem; prices much higher and rising; pasture procurable; health generally good; condition of cattle good.
Calicut	„	*Nil*	Second crop harvested; markets well supplied; prices rising; pasture withering; small-pox prevalent, fever slight in hilly parts; cattle healthy. *General Remarks.*—General prospects not altogether satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay (Feb. 19th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Rubbee crops well.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warmer; crops promising; district healthy.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather brighter; rubbee crops very promising everywhere; no sickness.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather mild; crops thriving; remittent fever.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rubbee and public health continue good.
Kaira ...	...	Weather, crops and public health good; cotton picking commenced.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking progressing; crops and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Crops, weather and public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Reaping of wheat progressing; state of cotton market unchanged.
Nasik ...	...	Late crops being harvested; public health generally good; cattle disease in Nandgaum, Peint and Nasik taluqs.
Thanna ...	...	Ague continues in the districts; small-pox prevails slightly in Thanna.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Rubbee crops have now been wholly reaped; weather cold; public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Harvesting of rubbee mostly finished; cattle disease prevalent in some villages of Ankolla taluq; public health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Rubbee being reaped; weather and public health good.
Sattara ...	...	Early crops nearly harvested; late ones favorable and partly reaped; public health generally good.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Fever prevails in Bidi taluq; cotton crops poor and still suffering from bad weather.
Dharwar ...	...	Late crops harvest nearly over; picking of American cotton commenced.
Canara ...	...	Prospects of second crop satisfactory; fever in small-pox in some parts.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Cold weather crops good and being harvested; cotton good.
Wudwan ...	...	No change.
Baroda ...	...	Crops and public health good.
Bengal (Feb. 19th)		
Burdwan (17th)	2·11	Weather cold, cloudy and foggy, with more or less rain; the rain has done good to most of the cold-weather crops, which are doing well, besides filling the tanks and softening the ground for ploughing for the next crops and causing grass to grow freely.
24-Pergunnahs "	3·90	Weather warm at the beginning of both the weeks and cloudy at the end of the second week; rain has fallen throughout the district; crops, sugarcane and vegetable crops have improved; the rain has rendered possible early sowings of the aus or early rice crop; it has caused some injury to tobacco and paddy cut and drying in the fields; land is being fast prepared for the ensuing crops.
Dacca "	0·60	Weather, alternate rain and sunshine; rain general thoughout the district; prospects of the crops good.
Cuttack ...	1·26	Weather cool, but getting warmer; rain has fallen in the district; spring crops promising well; mangoes in blossom.
Kamroop (9th)	0·75	Weather cool with occasional heavy showers of rain; land is being ploughed for early rice crops.
Distressed Districts.		
Moorshedabad ...	1·98	Weather misty, cloudy and somewhat close; rain fell on the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th February in all parts of the district, and slightly on the 13th at the sudder station; the cold-weather crops continue to improve in consequence of the rain except in a small tract, where damaged by hail; ploughing still affords employment to many of the laboring classes; from Nowada it is reported that holders of paddy are opening their stores and lending grain to the people; prices have accordingly fallen slightly in that place.
Dinagepore ...	1·26	Weather cloudy with rain throughout the district; the rain has done immense good to the standing crops of wheat, &c.; planting of boro paddy nearly completed; this crop will be earlier than usual; preparations for the aus or early rice sowing being pushed on; mustard has nearly all been reaped with a fair result on the whole.
Maldah ...	1·22	Weather cold, coudy and rainy and sunny alternately; slight rain with thunder and lightning on the night of the 13th and threatening at the end of the fortnight; the rain has done immense good to the cold-weather crops, which are expected to turn out excellent; the area under cultivation of these crops is considerably larger than usual; boro paddy is flourishing; mustard reaped and yielded a fair average; ploughing for the early rice sowings going on, on all sides.
Rajshahye ...	2·54	There was ample rain throughout the district; in some places it was plentiful; a sharp storm with thunder and lightning on the night of the 13th at Beauleah; the cold-weather crops have been generally much improved, but some little injury has been caused to khesaree and orhar pulses and peas; boro paddy is doing well; ploughing for the next early rice crop is going on vigorously somewhat earlier; price of rice falling in several parts of the district.
Rungpore ...	1·55	Weather cold and stormy, with much rain during the first week, but much heat during the last week, and cloudy with storm threatening; mustard, potatoes, wheat, cheena and kaun millets extensively cultivated this year; they had suffered some damage by the continued drought at the beginning, but the subsequent rains have done a great deal of good, and they are doing well; more rain would probably injure them; a large area is prepared for the spring sowings; in some parts the sowings of early rice have sprung up, but rain has retarded the general sowings; tobacco has in some places been cut up by hail and excess of rain, but it is generally good.
Bogra ...	5·66	Weather fair and cloudy; sufficient rain has fallen in the district; the rain has done great good to mulberry, peas, khesaree and mussoor pulses; grain getting on fairly; cutting of sugarcane and mustard continues; yield may be about 13 annas; the spring crops have benefited by the rain, but no more is wanted for some time; hemp in Sereakandy is being reaped; ploughing going on.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Patna ...	·11	Weather seasonable; rain fell in the first week, unaccompanied with strong wind; the rain has done much good to the cold weather crops, especially to wheat, barley and oats, which may be considered as secure if there be no hail or heavy storms; some of the crops, such as mussoor pulse, peas and grain, are being harvested, which afford labour to the poor.
Gya ...	1·52	Weather cold and cloudy during the first week, and afterwards cool; the cold weather crops have generally improved by the rain; peas and musoor pulses, which were in flower, have suffered slightly; in some places, the poppy which was lanced, has also suffered; ploughing actively going; cheena, millet being sown.
Shahabad ...	1·18	Weather, rain general throughout the district during the first part, and clear during the rest, with strong west winds; as a whole the cold weather crops have been much benefited by the rains, especially wheat and barley; on the low dearah lands, close to the Ganges, the grain has been injured; the boro paddy in some places was flooded.
Tirhoot ...	·80	Weather, cloudy during the first part, with more or less rain throughout the district, the rest clear with west winds; in the Seetamarhee Sub-division about 2 inches of rain fell; it has improved the cold weather crops and enabled the cultivators to plough lands for sowing cheena, millet, &c.; people have been emigrating in small numbers from the northern pergunnahs. In Durbhangah ·69 inches of rain at head-quarters, but heavier to the east and south; mustard has ripened in some places, and ripening in others; it is expected to be a good crop; arhar and pulses fair; cold weather crops though improved by the rain, will afford no material aid to the people; cheena millet is being sown. In Madhubani Sub-division the rain-fall was ·56; it is feared it has come too late for any crops but cheena millet and moong pulse, of which a good deal is being sown; arhar pulse is not so promising as it was. In Hajeepore Sub-division the rain-fall was ·40; the cold weather crops have been materially benefited by the rain; if there be no frost, these will be safe for at least a 10-anna crop. In Tajpore Sub-division the cold weather crops have been greatly benefited by rain, especially the late sown wheat and barley; the early wheat and barley having got into ears before the rains, have not been so much benefited, but will yield more fodder, which is an important consideration; first cuttings of tobacco commenced, but buyers are not coming in as in ordinary years; much land has been sown with moong pulse, cheena and kawnee millets, and everywhere cultivation is going on. In the Sudder Sub-division the rain has benefited the cold weather crops; but by the frost of previous weeks, arhar pulse was much damaged in certain tracts; more rain is still required in many parts to sow cheena millet and moong pulse.
Sarun ...	·87	Weather at the beginning cold and cloudy, but afterwards dry, with east and west winds; rain has fallen throughout the district; the late rain which has been general, has been of immense benefit to the crops on the ground; they have improved so wonderfully, that an outturn of 8 annas all round may be now possibly obtained; wheat, grain, barley, indigo and poppy have specially benefited; sowings of cheena millet are also being largely undertaken; on unirrigated lands, however, without more rain, cheena cannot come to any thing; damage by frost previously reported appears to have been exaggerated; peas and mustard being harvested; indigo seed being sown.
Chumparun ...	1·20	Weather, cold with west winds; rain general throughout the district; that portion of the cold weather crops which survived the drought has been much benefited by the rain; the average outturn will, it is anticipated, be about 6 annas, where a 2-anna crop would scarcely have been expected; this timely rainfall has also enabled the ryots to sow cheena millet, early rice, moong pulse, shama grass seed (substitute for rice), and other spring corps.
Mor pore ...	·44	Rain throughout the district during the first week, afterwards unusually warm; crops much benefited, and are most promising.
Purnea ...	1·52	Plentiful fall of rain during the first part and slight during the latter part, with strong west wind, and sensibly warmer; the rain has done a great deal of good; the prospects of the cold weather crops are now very favorable; an intermediate crop of Bysakhi Janera (millet) may be sown on high lands.
ah ...	1·57	Weather, stormy during the first week, the rest fair; the prospects of the cold weather crops, during which a double quantity of land appears to have been cultivated than ordinary years, are excellent every where; grain is looking particularly well; the rain has enabled the ryots to sow cheena and kowni millets and early rice; ploughing for spring crops is everywhere being pushed on.
Lohardagga ...	...	Palamow Sub-division, heavy rain has fallen; a small portion of the more advanced crops has suffered to some extent, but the less advanced ones, which form a great area, will benefit largely, provided there be no more rain.
		Public health.—Burdwan, fever as before; 24-Pergunnahs, fever abating; Basseerhat, Barripur, and Barrackpore; a few cases of cholera in thannahs Nabad, Bhaugor, Areadah, Kobgunge, Bankipore and Muthoorapur. Some small-pox in Nowabgunge and north suburban town. Moorshedabad, small-pox on the increase. Patna, Cuttack and Kamroop, public health good; Bhangulpore, a few cases of small-pox.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen all over the districts and in some places heavily. In some parts it has injured to a small extent a few of the standing crops, which were in flower, the remnant of the late low land paddy and tobacco which had been reaped but not housed, as well as pulses fit for being gathered. It has decidedly benefited the generality of the cold whether crops, most of which were sown late in the season. It has also renewed the grazing lands. Ploughing for the ensuing crops is actively going on. Boro paddy has also considerably benefited by the rains. In some places more rain would retard the sowing of the early rice and injure pulses. Certain of the pulses, oil-seeds and indigo are being reaped. The rain has also replenished the water-supply in the tanks, the scarcity of which was being felt in several places.
N. W. P. ...	...	No report received.
Punjab (Feb. 19th)	*Nil*	Health of Province generally good; some cases of small-pox in Hissar District; agricultural prospects very good.
Delhi (18th)	"	
Hissar "	"	
Mooltan "	"	
Jhelum "	"	
Derajat "	"	
Umballa "	0·3	
Jullundhur "	1·5	
Lahore "	0·9	
Rawul Pindee "	3·0	
Peshawur "	0·3	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Feb.19th)	0·2	Prospects of wheat, barley and gram continue good; outturn of arhar and peas will be below average owing to frost; on the whole the prospects of the rubbee crop in the province are favourable.
Fyzabad (18th)	*Nil*	
C. Provinces (Feb. 19th)		
Raipoor (14th)	...	Clear; prospects good; prices falling; health improving.
Chanda ...	·43	Clear and cool; prospects of rubbee good; prices easy; small-pox lingering.
Upper Godaveri ...	...	Warm; crops harvested; small-pox reported.
Bhandara ...	...	Clear; rubbee gathered; wheat outturn average; pulses above average; health good.
Belaspoor ...	·82	Thunder-storm and hail on 5th instant, doing damage to crops; prices easy; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla ...	·75	Hail caused slight damage; prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Sumbulpoor ...	·05	Clear; crops harvested; prices stationary.
Wurdah (18th)	...	Rubbee almost reaped; small-pox prevalent.
Seoni ...	...	Reaping progressing; prospects good.
Saugor ...	...	Cool; rubbee in fair condition; small-pox in places.
Nagpoor ...	...	Clear; rubbee mostly harvested; prices stationary; small-pox somewhat prevalent.
Nursinghpoor ...	...	Rubbee promising.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects and general health good; a few cases of small-pox.
Baitul ...	...	General prospects and health good.
Jubbulpur ...	·13	Prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Nimar ...	...	Prospects favourable; prices stationary.
Dumoh (14th)	...	Prospects excellent; no epidemic.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East Berar (Feb. 19th)	...	Reaping of rubbee crops in progress; outturn fair.
West Berar (18th)	...	Harvesting of rubbee progressing; yield good.
Mysore & Coorg—		
Bangalore (Feb. 16 & 17)	...	Wet crops generally thriving; public health good; prices stationary.
Toomkoor „		
Kolar „		
Mysore (Feb. 11 & 16)	...	Prices stationary; paddy crops good; small-pox prevails in three, and cattle disease in five taluqs.
Hassan „		
Shimoga (Feb. 14th)	...	Standing crops good; sugarcane being harvested; public health generally good; cattle disease in five taluqs; scarcity of water and forage in one taluq.
Chituldroog ...		
Kadoor ...		
Coorg (Feb. 18th)	...	Rice crops being threshed; health indifferent. *General Remarks.*—Agricultural prospects tolerable; cattle disease not abated.
Rajpootana—		
Ajmere (Feb. 19)	...	Harvest hopeful; health good; weather pleasant.
Jeypoor „	...	Crops progressing favorably; public health good.
Bhurtpoor „	...	Prospect of crops fair; partial showers on 5th and 6th instant have done good; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (Feb. 18th)	...	Prospects good; health good; weather fine.
Gwalior ...	...	Slight rain; crops fair; small-pox continues.
Neemuch ...	...	Clear fine weather; agricultural prospects favourable.
Rutlam ...	...	No rain; health good; prospects favorable.
Bagelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	Crops fair; public health good.
British Burmah— ...	...	No report received.
Nepal (Feb. 11th)	1·73	Rain has fallen on four days during this fortnight; prices are falling in and the prospects of the wheat and potato crops are most favorable; ghed for been general on all the western parts of Nepal; health good.

RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR INCORPORATION IN THE GENERAL STATEMENT

N. W. P.	**(Feb. 20th)**		
Bustee	(16th & 19th)	...	Prices stationary; crops doing well; relief works less crowded, and la for agricultural work.
Goruckpoor	(15th)	...	Same good report as above; crops greatly benefited by rain; weath tions; a ten or even twelve annas crop expected, but on smaller area ploughing and cane sowings in progress; relief works less crowd
Ghazeepoor	(17th)	...	Prices slightly higher, excepting peas which are being harvested and good market; nineteen relief works, of which eleven will be shortly closed; healthy; prospects decidedly improving.
Mirzapoor	(18th)	...	Prospects slightly higher, but prospects greatly improved by late rain; Collector after visiting South Mirzapoor anticipates but little distress; weather most favourable, and crops doing well; agricultural operations in progress; numbers on relief works not increasing.
Benares	...	...	Applicants for work very few; crops average.
Azimgurh	(15th)	...	Prices slightly lower; crops promise well; some relief work begun in south of district, but not expected that much will be required; weather good.
Jounpore	(16th)	...	General fall in prices owing to late rains; pea harvest begun; and general rubbee harvest expected early in March; signs of distress not increasing.
Banda	(17th)	...	Prices unaltered; crops looking well; masoor and gram being harvested; poor suffering from high prices; about 900 employed on relief works.
Humeerpoor	„	...	Same as Banda; slight rainfall on 5th instant; rubbee promises well.
Jaloun	(17th)	...	General slight rainfall on 4th and 5th instant; crops doing well and promise average crop.
Jhansi	(19th)	...	Prices slightly fallen; prospects continue fair.
Cawnpore	(18th)	...	Prices stationary; rubbee ripening; export eastward continues.
Futteegurh	„	...	Prospects continue good.
Agra	„	...	Prices higher from check in importation; some blight from cloudy weather; but prospects on the whole good.
Allygurh	(17th & 18th)	...	Slight rainfall in one tahsil did good; rubbee promises well; prices easy.
Meerut	...	...	No report received.
Saharunpoor	(18th)	...	General rainfall of 0·5 on 10th instant; some blight, but rubbee on the whole good.
Bijnour	(14th)	...	Prices somewhat lower; rainfall of 0·2 doing much good; rubbee promises well.
Moradabad	(18th)	...	General rainfall from 0·7 to 0·1 on 11th instant; prospects good.
Bareilly	„	...	Prices slightly falling; much good done by late rains; Indian corn being exported to Cawnpore.
			General Remarks.—Prospects everywhere improved, and outlook brighter in eastern districts; rain most beneficial.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 9 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY IN CHINA.

No. 24 D, dated 19th November 1873.

From—W. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Shangai,
To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

Referring to a memorandum on the subject of opium cultivation in China, prepared in the Financial Department and published by order of the Government in Council, under date the 23rd September 1871, a copy of which was forwarded to me by Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Minister giving cover to a report upon opium cultivation, prepared by Mr. M. S. Gubboy, of the Firm of David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.

Dated 19th November 1873.

From—W. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Shangai,
To—Her Majesty's Minister, Peking.

Adverting to your circular dated the 1st September last, I have the honor to forward herewith an interesting report which has been courteously handed me by Mr. Gubboy, of the firm of David Sassoon, Sons, & Co., upon the subject of opium cultivation in China.

I am sending a copy of this report to the Financial Secretary to the Government of India, and as the enclosures are all published documents which are accessible in China, but not necessarily so in India, I have sent the only set which I can get made up as an annex to the copy forwarded there.

The extent to which opium is now, and may further be cultivated in this country, and the effect which its production here is having upon the importation of the Indian product, are both subjects on which reliable statistics are much needed, and if I may venture to make the proposition, I would suggest the advisability of appointing a commission of enquiry, composed partly of functionaries conversant with opium cultivation in India, and partly of officers familiar with the people and language of China, who might be delegated to make researches throughout the Chinese provinces with a view to establishing the actual truth as regards the cultivation and its effects. Such a commission might likewise be successful in eliciting much valuable information upon the vexed question as to the extent to which the drug is consumed in various parts of the country, and its influence upon the nation at large.

Enclosure 1.

OPIUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

There can be no doubt that the cultivation of opium in China has enormously increased within the last ten years. The consumption of the drug has also increased, and apparently in a like proportion, so that, as yet, the market for the Indian drug has been slightly affected.

The most notable increase in the production of the drug has taken place north of the river Yangtze, the provinces south of that river, with the exception of Yünnan and Kweichow, never having affected the market to any considerable extent. Opium is known indeed to be grown in Kwangsi, Hunan, Kwangtung and Fuhkien, and even in the fertile and prosperous province of Chenkiang about Wanchow and elsewhere. Of the quantities produced we have no means of forming an estimate, but at the ports the native article has come little, if at all, into consumption in the way of competing with the Indian.

To the north of the Yangtze, the state of affairs is different, and the cultivation of the poppy is now, we believe, to be met with in all the northern provinces of China Proper, as well as in Mongolia and Manchuria. As yet Szechuen seems to be the greatest producer. The Delegates of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce* describe the industry as of large importance, and as sanctioned by the levy of local taxes. The ordinary price of the native opium in the province was about Tls. 270 (= Rs. 820) per pecul of 133⅓ lbs. avoirdupois, and this price had increased at Hankow to Tls. 300 (= Rs. 930). Baron von Richthofen† describes the cultivation as very general in the eastern portion of the province, and as having there probably attained its highest limit. He calculates that not one-fiftieth part of the soil is taken up with the crop, and remarks that this proportion is reduced to less than one hundredth part by the fact that the poppy only occupies the soil for half the year. As none of the best soils are in this province devoted to the growth of opium, the proportion of the value of the land occupied by the crop is much less than one per cent.

The *Peking Gazette* of October 15th, 1871, contains a remarkable memorial‡ from Wu Chen, Censor of the Chekkiang Circuit, but himself a native of Szechuen. The Censor speaks of the extension of the growth of opium in the province, and the practical legalisation of the production by the Mandarins, who levy regular taxes in addition to the regular rates on land where the cultivation is carried on. It is not easy to make out the drift of the Censor's remarks, but it is noteworthy that he refers to the policy of encouraging agriculture and keeping the trader down as one worthy of commendation, and recommends that taxes should only be levied on the article when in the trader's hands. In reply, the Imperial Government seems to uphold this view of the case; and, somewhat inconsistently, while forbidding the growth of the drug, directs that the taxes accruing therefrom shall, in future, be levied on the trader and not on the cultivator. We append the remarks of the *North China Herald*§ on this important subject.

Of the more northern provinces‖ Baron von Richthofen remarks that the Shensi opium is a serious rival to the foreign drug, as, although much inferior to Indian, the Chinese smoker likes its flavour. At Singan-foo, the capital of the province, the price per tael weight was Tls. 0·20 (= 7½ annas per oz. avoirdupois) for Szechuen, Tls. 0·28 (= 10½ annas) for Shensi, and Tls. 0·40 (= 15 annas) for Kansu. Indian opium (prepared) was imported from Canton in tins and sold at Tls. 10 per tael¶ weight (=Rs. 22-14-0** per oz.) but was little used; the price at which the opium was raised in the various provinces was stated by the writer to be, in Kansu Tls. 0-3-8 per tael, in Shansi Tls. 0-3-3, in Shensi Tls. 0-2-8, and in Szechuen Tls. 0-1-2; in portions of the province of Shensi the opium poppy formed the most conspicuous winter crop next to wheat. "In this case," the writer adds, "the poppy takes the place of the ordinary and uncertain crops of wheat, beans, or rape seed; and as the opium is a much more valuable crop than these and is largely exported, its planting is perfectly justified from the stand-point of common economy."

Attempts to increase the land tax on ground planted with the poppy have proved unsuccessful, the people threatening to rise in insurrection if the charge were insisted on. In provinces the use of opium has only prevailed for twenty years, and the cultivation was scarcely have been introduced within the last twelve.

In Mongolia the growth of native opium has increased of late years, and the article forms a staple product.

†† The Powang, son of San-ko-lin-sin and Prince of the Karchin tribe of Mongolia, observing on a recent visit to Peking, that the cultivation of opium north of the Great Wall and the palisades was largely increasing, memorialised the Emperor and succeeded in obtaining an edict ordering the destruction of the entire crop. This order seems to have been carried out to some extent at least. The fact of its being issued certainly affected favorably the market at Tientsin for foreign opium during the year, showing how intimate has become the connection between the home and imported drug.

In Manchuria a very similar state of affairs exists. So close to the open port of Newchwang as Kaichow and Tienchwang-tai opium has usurped the place of corn as a crop. During the past year this crop was a partial failure, owing to the unusual amount of rain that fell during the season; the loss thus occasioned was, however, partially made up by the increased area

d, 5th and 6th
udder station;
an except in a
ment to many
of paddy are
readingly fallen

d ense good
ased; ead;

* Report of the Delegates of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on the Trade of the Upper Yangtze—Shanghai, 1869.
† Letter on the Provinces of Chili, Shansi, Shensi, Szechuen, &c.—Shanghai, 1872.
‡ Translated in *North China Herald* of November 15th, 1871—(A copy of this is annexed).
§ *North China Herald*, November 29th, 1871.
‖ Letter on the provinces of Chili, &c., v. s.
¶ Ought probably to be a catty.
** Should probably be Re. 1-1-2 an oz. avoirdupois. } *Remarks in Financial Department, Government of India.*
†† *Customs Quarterly Gazette*, April—June, 1872.

under cultivation. No opium other than Indian is imported into Newchwang, the supply being sufficient for the demand.

The large increase in the amount of native grown drug has affected the Indian in price, though apparently not in the amount imported.

Prices at Newchwang may be quoted as follows:—Kaichow inferior and mixed with mud, Teaon 2$\frac{600}{}$ per tael weight, or per oz. say 8¾ annas; Mongolian, Teaon 3$\frac{600}{}$ per tael, or 12 annas per oz.; Indian, Teaon 4 per tael, or per oz. 13½ annas:

At Chefoo a marked decline in the import has to be noticed. This, however, is partly due to the fact that certain of the districts formerly supplied from Chefoo now find it more convenient to obtain what they require from Chinkiang.

The recent development of the import trade at that port has, owing to the energetic measures taken to enforce the transit clauses of the treaty of Tientsin, opened up new channels of communication with the interior, and opium has naturally followed in the track of piece goods.

The increase of the import at Chinkiang does not, however, seem to explain altogether the general dulness of the market at Cheefoo, which seems to be mainly attributable to the introduction of opium culture into Shantung within the last three years. On this subject we adduce the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Legge who, in company with the Rev. Mr. Edkins of Tientsin, traversed the opium-producing country in the spring of the present year. "The fact* is," Dr. Legge relates, "that from Taengnan-foo down to Tsingkiangfoo opium is extensively cultivated, and the temptation to its production is very great. One man told me he could make six times as much from a *mow* of poppies as of wheat; four times, said another; three times, a third, and one said twice as much, but that was the lowest estimate." The production had only commenced two years previously, but had taken a firm hold. In 1870 Mr. Ney Elias found that the growth of opium, along the line of the old Yellow River in Honan, was steadily increasing; wheat and opium were, in fact, the only winter crops to be noticed in the districts of Kwei-tieh-foo and Sui-chow.

Tsingkiangfoo, mentioned by Dr. Legge, as the limit of opium cultivation towards the south, it is important to observe, is situated where the Grand Canal meets the bed of the old Yellow River, but now occupied by the Hwei. It is the key of communication between Chinkiang and the northern provinces, and through it passes all the foreign trade of that port with the north and north-west. It is, moreover, only about 100 miles from the Yangtze River, and is within the province of Kiangsu, in which both Chinkiang and Shanghai are situated.

Formerly foreign goods made their way from Chefoo to Western Shantung, but since the settlement on a proper basis of the inland transit pass system at Chinkiang, that port has competed successfully for a portion of the trade.

It will be thus seen that in all the northern provinces, at least, of China, Indian opium has to enter in close competition with the native drug, and that this competition extends almost up to the ports, and occupies the points of vantage on the roads to the interior.

A leading article from a well informed local paper† will explain as succinctly as possible the present state of affairs.

Practically, it may be said that the Chinese Government has no policy with regard to opium. There exists a settled conviction that the extension of opium cultivation is hurtful to the empire, but the Government has no power to prevent it. It has, moreover, not even the ability to regulate where it cannot effectually prevent, and had it even all the desire and ability to create a definite policy, its own officials could not be depended on to carry it out.

Hence the curious result that the very measures into which it plunges to prevent the cultivation of opium in its territories have really proved the protection of the native as against the foreign drug.

It must always be remembered in discussing any economic question in which the empire of China is concerned, that the fiscal arrangements of the country are of such a nature as to prevent, by cumulative taxation, the free interchange of trade commodities between different districts. Except in the solitary case where the commutation of inland dues on staples of foreign trade was forced on the Chinese Government, there does not exist any means by which commodities travelling along long lines of traffic can escape from this vicious system.

The trader is at the mercy of the official in charge of each duty station, and these duty stations are often placed at intervals of a few miles apart. Each of these officials has practically purchased his post, and has to look to his own takings to recoup him for money out of pocket, as well as to pile up a store for future service. Each is practically independent of the others, and the fact of an extra toll having been paid at our barrier by no means enables the trader to plead a reduction at another.

It is the prevalence of this system which rendered the passage of goods to the interior so difficult, and which called for the commutation clause in the treaty of Tientsin before any reform in the method of conducting foreign trade could be hoped for. Since 1860 these clauses have constituted the main battle ground between British merchants and the Chinese authorities. It is only within the last few years that the opposition of some of the local Mandarins at some of the open ports has been put down, and, even at the present moment, that opposition has been effectual in most of the southern ports and even in the province of Kiangsi in preventing the proper working of the system. Every official was, more or less, directly interested in the continuance of a system which placed no practical restrain on the amount of

* *North China Herald*, June 7th, 1873.
† *North China Herald*, September 21st, 1872.

his own exactions and, in consequence, every instance of relaxation or apathy on the part of foreign officials has made the occasion for further violation of the principle on the part of Mandarins.

The advantage of the stipulations of the treaty has been proved by the great development of the import trade in foreign manufactures, which has marked the period since the conclusion of the treaties, and it may be generally said that, although in some instances the receipts of the local barriers (which are the curse of the country) have fallen off, the commutation system has worked well for the legitimate revenue of the Empire, and for the interests of the people at large.

From participation in the advantages of this system of commutation foreign-grown opium has been specially excluded. Once out of the foreign importer's hands, it has been liable to an amount of taxation only limited by the powers of collection. Before leaving any of the open ports it has to pay a likin tax of thirty to sixty taels (Rs. 90 to 180 per chest), varying according to the convenience of the provincial authorities at the various ports. On proceeding to the interior, it is stopped at every barrier, and a greater or less contribution wrung out as circumstances at the moment permit. In consequence, as an article of open trade, it ceases to be carried at a comparatively short distance from the open ports. Its ready portability and the want of any system of mutual action between the barrier officials opens the way largely to a clandestine trade.

Secret arrangements are made even at the open ports, and, with a great deal of difficulty and in small quantities, the foreign opium finally contrives to reach the great cities of the interior.

Since 1855 the importation of foreign opium has been stationary, while, on every side, the use of the drug has been continually increasing. The native article has been driving the foreign within an ever-narrowing limit, and this has been done, it is acknowledged by the Chinese, at the expense of devoting enormous tracts of arable land to the cultivation of the poppy plant.

The Chinese people within the same period have increased ten-fold, their consumption of other articles of foreign import showing that some powerful cause has been at work to interfere with the natural development of the opium trade.

Indian opium is allowed on all hands to be superior to native, so much so indeed that a Chinaman will not willingly make use of the latter if the imported drug be within his reach. He is willing even to give a considerably higher price for the imported article, the effects of which are more adapted to his requirements.

The peculiar circumstances of the Chinese people, probably the nature of the climate and certainly the listless and objectless manner in which the system of Government forces them to pass their lives, have caused the use of the opium pipe to become a matter of necessity to a large portion of the nation. Practically, no check is placed on the production or use of opium. At the present moment more than one individual province probably rivals, in the amount of opium annually produced, the whole of British India. However, therefore, the moral argument may formerly have been allowed to enter into the discussion, it has now become a simple economic question. Were the entire supply of opium from British India cut off, there would not be one smoker the less in China. This may seem a startling statement, but it is more than borne out by the statistics we have given above. The ill-considered efforts of the Chinese Government to interfere with the Indian opium trade have resulted in this [illegible] except in a of affairs. It is not for us to moralise on the situation. We simply state facts with [illegible]nt to many knowledge. [illegible] paddy are [illegible]gly fallen

At the present time some 45,000 chests of Patna opium are annually put on the [illegible] at Calcutta, and above 40,000 chests of Malwa opium are exported from Bombay, th[illegible] and [illegible] good paying an export duty of 600 per chest. Three years ago Szechuen alone was estimat[illegible]losed; [illegible] produce annually * some 50,000 chests (1 pecul each) and Shensi nearly, if not quite as mu[illegible]or after Within that period the cultivation has extended rather. [illegible]le,

On importation again into China, the Indian opium pays an import duty of taels 30 (Rs. 92) per pecul, and before it leaves the port to enter into native consumption, a further tax, under the name of likin and not mentioned in the treaties, is levied, amounting on the average to nearly double the import duty.

Indian opium is, therefore, burdened with duties alone to the extent of above 6 annas an oz., before it can enter into competition with native opium selling at from 7½ to 11 annas per oz. In India the ryot receives for Patna opium the sum of Rs. 400 per chest, or 3 annas per oz., proving thereby the superior adaptability of the climate and soil for the growth of the drug. At this rate the ryot can produce an article which, brought fairly into competition with Chinese opium, has hitherto, even when weighted with the enormous duties to which it is subjected, held its own in the market.

So irregular and so oppressive are, however, the inland taxes of the Chinese Empire, and so opposed to all interchange of commodities from a distance, that practically it has been found that, under existing circumstances, Indian opium, except as an expensive luxury indulged in by a few rich men or high officials, is not to be met with in the interior of the empire.

For this peculiar state of affairs two remedies suggest themselves. *First*, that in China, as far at least as certain well known marts or large cities in each province, the present likin tax paid on the article at the open ports should free it of all further taxation. These taxes, it

* *Vide* Letters on Chili, see page 52, notes by Baron von Richthofen.

will be observed, are sufficiently high to secure a large revenue to the Government, and are, moreover, in excess of the import duty fixed by treaty. Assuming, for instance, that on a moderate calculation, 40,000 chests would be thus cleared annually at the rate of taels 50 per chest, the Chinese Government would derive a direct revenue, with no extra expense of collection, of some two million taels, or say £ 600,000 sterling per annum. *Secondly*, that the Government of India, in place of restricting the quantity of opium produced, should use its influence to increase the amount. If, instead of 45,000 chests of Patna opium, 90,000 chests were annually produced at a lower rate, there would be a more certain market for the crop in China. It is true that the Government would not realize the same prices per chest at auction as at present, but it is improbable that any eventual loss would be made, as a smaller profit would be spread over a larger quantity, and a more certain and livelier market arrived at in China. The increase in the production of Patna and the consequent reduction in the market value would necessitate a change in the export duty levied on Malwa opium in Bombay.

Malwa is, however, the favorite drug in the north of China, and it has, even more than Patna, to bear the brunt of the competition with the native-grown opium. The reduction of the duty on Malwa by one half would reduce the price laid down in China by some taels 100 per pecul, or say 2¼ annas per oz., and there is no doubt that the reduction would largely stimulate the demand.

At such rates, if assisted by a fair scheme for the commutation of barrier tolls, it would readily meet with a market in the interior of China, and, eventually, would be found in a great measure to supplant the native-grown and inferior drug. The high price at which opium is at present produced in China goes to prove two things, both of importance in the consideration of the above proposition: *first*, the comparative unsuitability of the climate and soil of China to the growth of the poppy; and *secondly*, that its cultivation must be displacing a valuable crop; neither of these considerations can be held to apply in India, where the Government and people would profit largely by the increase in the production.

SHANGHAI,
October 23rd, 1873.

Enclosure 2.

Extract from a Letter No. VII by Baron Richthofen on the Provinces of Chili, Shansi, Shensi, Sz'chwan, Shanghai, 1872.

NORTHERN SHENSI.

Opium is foremost among them (the articles of foreign commerce), because in the product of Shensi the foreign opium has a dangerous rival. Although much inferior to Indian, as all Chinese opium is, its properties are much esteemed by the smokers. At Si-ngau-fu, the price of one tael's weight of opium is, of "Szchwan" Tls. 0-2-0, of "Kansu," Tls. 0-4-0, and of "Shensi" Tls. 0-2-8. Indian opium is imported in tins of 1 tael's* weight from Canton, and sold at Tls. 10 per tin, but is very little used. Opium from Honan and Shansi is not sold at Si-ngau-fu. The former ranges in value between "Szchwan" and "Shansi," while "Shansi" is only inferior to that from Kansu. The most correct idea of the relative value of the opium grown in different provinces is probably formed, if the first price at the place of production alone is considered. From this point of view we arrive at the following order:—

Original price of opium is	Kansu	about	...	...	... Tls.	0	3	8 per tael.
Ditto	ditto	Shansi	...	...	... „	0	3	3 „
Ditto	ditto	Shensi	...	...	... „	0	2	8 „
Ditto	ditto	Szchwan	...	...	... „	0	1	2 „

Considering the relative prices of equal weights alone, and not the weight of opium yielded on an equal area of ground (of which it is very difficult to get correct figures), the cultivation of the poppy would appear to be far more remunerative in the north than in the south. But another item must be considered, which is the relative value of the crop which the poppy replaces. In the cold climate of Shansi, the poppy does only thrive on the best fields, on those which are level and can be irrigated. It occupies probably the larger portion of the best garden-land, where it replaces a certain and prolific wheat crop or the more valuable vegetables. No opium is exported from the province, and the drug is furnished to the smokers at three times the price at which those of Szchwan get it. In addition, a considerable amount of opium is imported from the neighbouring provinces. The planting of the poppy must therefore, be considered, in Shansi, as highly injurious for the economy of the province, and as impoverishing the population. I will show, when speaking of Szchwan, that there and in Yünnan, the poppy replaces crops of inferior value. Kansu shares the climate and soil of Shansi. Under equal circumstances the cultivation of the poppy should be there just as injurious as in Shansi. But the population being small and the arable land extensive, Kansu does not consume all the opium it produces, but exports considerable quantities of it both west and east and imports none; the poppy is, therefore, probably a valuable and beneficial crop. In both provinces the cultivation is not likely to increase much beyond its present state. Shensi is much more favourably situated in this respect,

* Query by Financial Department, Calcutta—Catty?

because the poppy thrives on loess-fields which are not irrigated. In the departments of Kienchan and Fungtsiangfu, the lower portion of the loess-basin consists of rolling ground, which is interrupted by a few deep gullies. The poppy is not cultivated on the top of the swelling ground, which is too dry. But every slope, however gentle its inclination, is terraced. Those terraces which are well shut in on two or three sides are selected for the poppy. I saw extensive fields cultivated with it, and in some portions of the country it formed the most conspicuous winter crop next to wheat. In this case, the poppy takes the place of an ordinary and uncertain crop of wheat, peas, beans, or rapeseed, and as the opium is a much more valuable crop than these, and is largely exported, its planting is perfectly justified from the stand-point of common economy. The area of the field planted with poppy will rather increase than decrease. As regards the attempts on the part of the Governmeut to check its cultivation, it appears that no power would be able to stop now the production of a narcotic for which the people have attained a craving. They are unanimous in the accusation, that the Mandarins were the first, in every province, to smoke opium, and that the greatest relative number of smokers is still found in the Yamens. If the higher authorities were earnest in their efforts to suppress the cultivation, they would still be impotent to check the venality of their subordinates. And if that could be encountered, the people would revolt. An instance of this kind was related to me in a district of Ping-yang-fu, which produces much opium. An extra tax of 400 cash is there levied from every mow planted with the poppy. In 1870, the money was not paid. Before harvest time, the district Mandarin sent out his men and had the pods of all the poppy plants cut off. In the following year, the tax remaining unpaid, the men of the Yamên returned, to repeat the destruction. But the people of the whole district made armed resistance and drove them off. They collected then their opium, without paying any duties :—

* * * *

SZCHWAN.

Opium.—The cultivation of the poppy is very generally diffused throughout eastern Szchwan. But it has probably attained its highest limit. It is nowhere so conspicuous as between Chungchan and Fuchan on the Yangtse, where it occupies probably one-third of all cultivated sloping ground. The country thereabouts is mountainous and wild, thinly inhabited, and not fertile. The more favorable the conditions for agriculture, and the more fertile the ground, the smaller is the ratio in which the poppy is planted. Quite unlike the mode of its cultivation in the North, it is rarely seen on level ground, such as the plain of Ching-tu-fu, or the rich bottom land near Kia-ting-fu. The reason is this, that wheat is there more remunerative. In the hills, there are two kinds of fields, those which are made level by artificial terracing, and those which participate in the inclination of the slopes. The first are favorable for wheat, and therefore little used for the poppy. On sloping ground the crops of wheat are less prolific and more uncertain, it is these fields on which the poppy is chiefly planted, because it is a sure crop and more advantageous than wheat in a pecuniary way. The profits derived from its cultivation are, however, not large even on that kind of ground. In the east the farmer gets a better price for his opium than in the west, and this slight difference in the profits is probably the reason why the poppy is planted much more extensively below than above Chungking. From the extent of my own observations, I estimated, that the poppy does not occupy one-fiftieth part of the arable land of eastern Szchwan, and the ratio is reduced to less than one-hundredth, if it is considered that it occupies the fields only during one-half of the year (from November to May) and to still less if the ground is put down, acre by acre, at its relative value.

The growing of the poppy, considered from an economical point of view, does probably no more harm, in Szchwan and Yünnan, than the planting of tobacco. It has given origin to a valuable article of export, and to a source of revenue derived from ground which would be otherwise of little use. Under the present circumstances, it must be considered as a blessing to the country that the opium is of inferior quality. In the first place, people who would be otherwise induced to use a strong and high-priced opium, are provided with a weak drug and at a low price. In no other province, with the exception of Hunan, did I find the effects of the use of opium so little perceptible as in Szchwan, among the lower classes, probably because the weakness of the drug diminishes its deleterious effects upon the constitution. Then, if it were of a better quality and paid for as high as the opium from Shensi, the poppy would at once drive from the fields those crops which are essential for the sustenance of the people, and cause immense suffering and, probably, a reduction of the number of the population.*

It is for the same reasons that it is probable that the cultivation of the poppy has attained its highest limit. Since several years no impediment has been put upon it, and experience has now fairly shown where the poppy can compete most favorably with other crops. While certain places were found too good for it, it did not thrive at all under certain other conditions. It occupies now probably that portion of the ground which is most adapted for its profitable

* In explanation of this remark, which may appear to contradict the ordinary laws of political economy, it must be observed, that Szchwan is unfortunately situated, as regards the making up of a deficiency in the quantity of food by importation from abroad. The freight on rice and wheat from Hupe or Hunan to various places in Szchwan would, according to their distance from Chung-king-fu, amount to between one and three times the prime cost of those articles in ordinary years. Besides from the time a famine is really felt in Szchwan, it would require from three to six months to provide various portions of the province with imported grain, even if a sufficient number of boats were immediately on hand, and with the whole required stock of grain lay ready for shipment at Sha-Sz and Chang-te-fu.

growth. Besides, the produce of Shensi had much decreased for a number of years during its occupation by the Mohomedans. That province and Shansi were, therefore, supplied to a considerable extent from Sze-chwan. Henceforth Shansi will provide its own wants and supply Shansi. Yünnan may, too, become before long a more dangerous competitor in the production of opium than it is now. On the other hand, however, the Government may, at some time or other, remove or reduce the very heavy restrictions put on the free circulation of native opium. If then Sze-chwan opium should be able to command at Hankan its present price, the consequence would be a larger price paid to the grower, and an immediate increase of the area planted with the poppy.*

Around Ching-tu-fu the houg price of opium in the cities is, at the time of its collection, Tls. 9 to 10 per 100 taels; it rises in spring to Tls. 12 and 12-5. At Sü-chan-fu it is nearly the same, but rises to Tls. 13 in spring. Near Fu-chan on the Yangtse, below Chung-king-fu, the opium was being collected when I passed through the country in April. The growers sold it at 180 to 200 cash per tael or Tls. 10-6 to 11-8 per 100 taels. The houg price in the cities was Tls. 15 to 16. Much of the opium of that region is shipped to Hankan. The duties between Fu-chan and Hankan are no more than 22 cash per tael.

* * *

YÜNNAN.

Opium.—The Nan-tu, or opium from Yünnan, ranks in the opinion of the Chinese next above that from Sze-chwan and Kwei-chan, which as I have said is unanimously declared the lowest in quality of all kinds. The cultivation of the poppy on a large scale is said to have commenced in Yünnan at least sixty years ago, and in Sze-chwan about 25 years later. The best is raised in Ta-lifu and near Hwui-li-chan, that from the latter place being comprised in the denomination *Nan-tu*. It is "dry and of yellow colour," which are considered desirable properties. The Nan-tu costs at present Tls. 14 per 100 taels weight at the places of production. An aggregate li-kin of Tls. 1-6-0 is paid on the various customs stations on the road. It is sold at Suchan-fu at Tls. 16 to 17, but sometimes the price is as low as Tls. 13. The amount of annual importation is large, and stated to be considerably over one million taels in value. The Yünnan drug is chiefly consumed in the cities next to Western Sze-chwan, ranging from Süchan-fu to the plain of Ching-tu-fu. It is said that the poppy is a remunerative crop in the mountainous regions of Yünnan, because grain crops are apt to fail, while the poppy succeeds almost invariably.

Enclosure 3.

Extract from "North China Herald," 15th November 1871.

The *Peking Gazette* of 15th October contains the following representation by one of the Censors with reference to the growth of the poppy :—

Memorial by Wu Chên, Superintending Censor of the Chenkiang Circuit.

Your servant, kneeling, memorializes requesting that the practice of assessing the levy (of opium-duty on growers of the poppy) may be forbidden, in order to further the execution of the laws.

He humbly observes that what should be aimed at in Government is uniformity of practice. With uniformity, the confidence of the people is gained and obedience may be looked for;

* It is difficult to estimate the amount of opium raised in Sze-chwan within a year. In recently published and otherwise very able work it is given as 6,000 piculs, without further commentary. The additional statement is made that fully one-half of the best arable land of the province is planted with poppy. If 24 taels weight is taken as the product of one mow of ground, 94 square miles would be required to raise 6,000 piculs of opium, and the "best land" of the province would comprise no more than 200 square miles. It is also stated by the same author, that more than one-half of the country people and probably seven-tenths of the dwellers in towns are habitual smokers. If 6,000 piculs are divided among one-half of the population as it was in 1812, each smoker would be put on the rather short allowance of less than one tael's weight a year.

To arrive at a more probable calculation of the *minimum* of the present production of opium in Sze-chwan, we may start from the following suppositions,—1st, that the amount of Yünnan opium imported in a year to Sze-chwan is equal to the amount of Sze-chwan opium exported from the province in the same length of time (the export is in reality much larger than the import); 2nd, that the population of Sze-chwan is 21,000,000 souls, and of these one-half are male individuals, that one-half of the male population are over twenty years of age, and that among these there are fifty percentum, or in all 2,600,000 of smokers; 3rd, that one man smokes on an average for twenty copper cash (Tls. 0-0-125) daily, or for Tls. 4-5-0 in a year (this is the amount smoked by coolies, the average is much higher); 4th, that the smoker purchases the opium at an average of Tls. 12-5 for 100 taels. According to these figures, each smoker consumes 225 catties a year, and 2,600,000 smokers consume 60,000 piculs. This is the probable minimum. If it is considered that the population is probably larger than here assumed, that the average amount of opium consumed by a smoker in a day is more than 20 cash in value, that the proportion of smokers is probably considerably above what I have taken for a basis, and that the exports to Siangtan, Hankan, and other places are not by any means counterbalanced by the imports from Yünnan, it will not appear improbable that the actual amount of opium produce in Sze-chwan is 100,000 piculs a year, representing a value of about 20 million taels.

If 24 taels weight of opium are gained from one *mow* planted with poppy (666 mow = 1 English acre), then an area of 937 square miles is required for raising 60,000 piculs, and 1,562 square miles for 100,000 piculs. It is, however, probable that the average yield per mow is about 30 taels or nearly two catties, and the area set apart for the poppy therefore not so large.

The figures will appear excessive, if compared with the amount of Indian opium imported every year and consumed throughout the coast provinces and extensive regions in the interior. But it must be borne in mind that an individual who smokes the Sze-chwan drug consumes more than double in weight of the quantity which is sufficient for the smoker of Indian opium.

without it, suspicions prevail, and obstructions easily arise. Of late years, imperial edicts have repeatedly been issued, prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy, and commanding that any officials who should show themselves remiss in carrying out these orders should be stringently impeached upon statement of the facts of their case. In this it is impossible not to recognize the true method for giving due protection to agriculture, and a far-reaching system of administrative policy. Nevertheless, in despite of the reiterated issue of imperial exhortations, the growth of the poppy goes on as before. On inquiring into the cause of this, it is found that the people have an excuse to rely upon, in the fact of the legalization of the duty on opium. The establishment of the duty on opium, however, was but a concession to temporary exigencies, and even although it may be said that it is a question affecting foreign relations and involves a large amount of revenue, it would seem at least that the levy should take place nowhere except at the ports and customs barriers. Granting, even, that no inconsiderable number of Chinese subjects are engaged in the carriage of the drug, still whatever impost is levied should fall only upon merchants and traders; to assess farmers with the levy of a duty which should be collected only from the trading class, is wholly unwarrantable. Your servant, being a native of the province of Sze-chwan, has learnt that not only is the illegal cultivation of the poppy not prevented by the District Magistrates, but that actually an opium duty is assessed and levied by them in proportion to the amount of land tax paid. Their idea is, that it is by this means easy to obtain the full amount of revenue which they are bound to collect, whilst the method of levying the tax is extremely convenient to them. They pay no attention to the fact that traders on the other hand manage to escape taxation, whilst the farmer alone is burdened with difficulties. The policy of encouraging agriculture, and keeping the trader down, is thus wholly lost sight of; and the action taken is, moreover, not in accordance with the imperial mandates prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy. It is obvious that when the officials of Government levy a duty of this kind upon the farming class, they cannot but be conscious that they are directly conniving at the practice; whilst the farmers, in paying such an impost to Government, are naturally emboldened openly to continue the cultivation. Hence it follows that the laws remain unexecuted. Your servant feels it incumbent upon him to request that a decree be issued, laying injunctions upon the Viceroy that stringent orders be given to his subordinates to the effect that in so far as the duty in question is concerned, steps should only be taken to maintain supervision over mercantile traffic, and forbidding the imposition of a duty in proportion to the land tax, to the detriment of the agricultural class.

Thus it will be plainly impressed upon the mind of the people that husbandry is one of the highest interests of the State. Should there still be any who are regardless of evil in their greed of gain, and who continued the illegal cultivation in despite of prohibitions, the local authorities should be required to keep a strict eye upon them and inflict the punishment which their offence deserves. If officials themselves wilfully continue to levy the impost, it should be permitted to the farmers to denounce them, and they also should have due punishment meted out to them. By this means, both officials and people being mutually on their guard, it may be hoped that exhortations and punishments will be duly regarded, and the laws will be carried into effect. Your servant submits the expression of his humble views, and entreats the sacred glance of your Majesty thereupon.

To the foregoing memorial the following imperial reply was issued on the 5th October:—

With reference to the memorial by the Censor Wu Chên, stating that he has learnt that the District Magistrates of the province of Sze-chwan have not yet prevented the illegal cultivation of the poppy, and on the other hand levy a duty in proportion to the land tax, which practices he proposes shall be forbidden; it is the duty of the local authorities strenuously to prevent the cultivation of the poppy where carried on among the people. With respect to the duty on opium, this impost is collected from the trading class, and no right exists to assess it upon the cultivators of the soil. It the facts be as stated by the Censor, obedience is rightly yielded in the province of Sze-chwan, whence it arises that the abuses cited by him have come into existence; and it is to be feared that a similar state of affairs may likewise prevail in other provinces. Let stringent orders be issued by all the Viceroys and Governors concerned, directing their subordinates to take cognizance only of traders in the levy of the opium duty, and forbidding them to assess the impost proportionately to the land tax, in order that oppression may be guarded against. Notifications must also be issued from time to time warning farmers against the violation of the enactments they would commit by illegally cultivating the poppy.

Respect this!

Enclosure 4.

Extract from "North China Herald," 29th November 1871.

Wu Chêñ, Superintending Censor of the Chênkiang Circuit, has given us one of those peculiarly Chinese memorials which naively let us into the spirit of Chinese administration, and which, if they do no other good, at least point out how little way has been made, notwithstanding the promises of the self-constituted sponsors of Chinese progress. Wu Chên, then, memorialises the throne on the subject of opium cultivation in Sze-chwan, which he prays to have suppressed. Now although differing *in toto* from Wu Chên's conclusions, this is a subject on which many able and philanthropic men will agree with him, and so for the present we shall not

discuss the moral or economic question of the growth of opium, but proceed to the more general one of the relative position, in Chinese eyes, of the two classes of traders and cultivators. That one is supplementary to the other, is an idea at once so apparent to Western intellects that it seems almost too trite for discussion, yet we find in China a traditional policy of quite a different nature. Necessity and reason, both combined, led the authorities of Sze-chwan to increase the tax on what experience proved to be the article of cultivation most profitable for the agriculturist—in other words—opium. It at once afforded a ready means of meeting imperial expenses or exactions, and to a certain extent placed a check on the general cultivation of the drug. It was thus at once fair and politic.

Against this tax, however, the Censor indignantly inveighs, and as his reasons afford a plain statement of the domestic policy of the empire, they may be quoted with advantage: "The policy of encouraging agriculture," says the Censor, "and keeping the trader down is thus wholly lost sight of." This is the goal at which the political science of the Chinese has arrived! It has been our aim, and it ought to have been the aim of all those who were brought into intimate connection with the Chinese, to point out the extreme fallacy of such a proposition, yet we fear the lesson has made but little impression. We have more than once pointed out the advantage, to producers and consumers alike, of free intercommunication. Wu Chên himself would not have had far to go to learn the lesson, as the cotton fields of Yuyao might have shown how useful, nay necessary, to the agriculturist are the services of the trader. What, may we ask Chên, is the advantage to the husbandman of a fertile soil and abundant harvest if he can thereby derive no profit? And whence is his profit to come, but from the trader? His fellow agriculturists will not buy off his hands his surplus crop; it is useless to hoard it up, for it occupies space and rapidly deteriorates, and moreover would only accumulate on his hands till it became unmanageable. What is the consequence? The agriculturist becomes lazy and careless; he knows he can raise enough to support his own and his family's lives out of a small portion of his grounds, so he ceases to dig or plough the remainder; and once become lazy, he soon becomes careless as to the quality of that he does raise. This is what the Censor calls encouraging agriculture.

But let us look to the trader and ask what his business is, and how he would desire to act were he allowed? He would tell us that farmer Wong has so many piculs of rice, and that some friends of his, one hundred *li* away, had had a bad harvest. And he wants to go to farmer Wong and get from him his rice, which he can then sell to his friends. Of course, he wishes to do this for the sake of profit, but the Censor Wu Chên will not pretend that he rose to his present position merely from motives of good towards the people. He studied the four books, passed his examinations, and waited in the hope of gaining some reward for his labours, which reward he obtained in his appointment to office and its emoluments. Now it is indisputable that were the trader we spoke of above allowed to carry out his intentions, he would have advantaged both parties. Farmer Wong would have got money for the rice he did not require, and would have become thereby better able to pay his taxes; he would pay more for the education of his children, and he could buy better clothes and thereby help his neighbour on the hills, whose soil would not grow rice, but produced mulberries and silk-worms. Again, the trader's friends would have had more to eat; they would not have been forced to dig herbs, or sell their children, or go about the country as beggars,—any one of which would have had a tendency to make of them bad men and discontented subjects. The trader himself would have made a profit; but he is entitled to his reward, for has not he made farmer Wong and his own friends happy and contented; and what more could Censor Wu Chên do in return for the emoluments of his office, were he even as great a sage as Confucius himself? But Censor Wu Chên will perhaps say:—Farmer Wong has indeed enriched himself, but he has sent away the rice from the country, and when a time of scarcity comes he will have to starve. But the Censor in this forgets the leading point of the illustration. Farmer Wong is now in turn placed in the position of the trader's friends who wanted rice, but he is much better off in one respect; instead of hoarding up rice which every year became more and more valueless, and which, moreover, convenience reduced to the smallest amount, he is now in possession of money which he has saved during many years of prosperity. Not only has the money not suffered loss by being kept so long, but, if he were a wise man, he has been making it grow also by lending it to the trader, or by buying better tools or more ground, so that he is either in possession of enough of money to support himself or his family without inconvenience, or else he has so improved his farm or added to its size that now, if of his crop seven *pur* were to be destroyed, he would still have enough to live as well as before. The illustration we have given above affords convincing proof of the usefulness, in the economy of the State, of the trader. Every year a like event happens; some portion of the empire produces food in abundance while another lacks it; the trader's business is to bring the two into harmony. He supplies the one with food, the other with money,—both good things in their way, and both having a tendency to tranquilize the people. Such ought to have been the answer of the throne to Wu Chên's well meant, though ill stated, memorial. Instead of this, it does not touch the main point, shrugs its shoulders at the mention of opium cultivation, and directs the officials to issue more proclamations forbidding it, as if the issue of a proclamation could stay the sun in its course, and finally forbids the imposition of heavier taxes on lands producing opium than on those made use of for corn. Is it any wonder that intelligent men have lost all belief in the hope of progress in China?

Enclosure No. 5.

Extracts from "Shanghai Customs Gazette" No. XIV, April—June, 1872.

TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PORT OF TIENTSIN, DATED 20TH JULY 1872.

First in importance, in my estimation, comes a falling off of no less than 1,900 chests of opium of all descriptions. Of Malwa alone the deficit amounts to 1,370 chests, whilst of Persian there is the large number of 340 chests. The latter indicates very clearly the cause of so unsatisfactory an aspect of this branch of the trade of the port, *viz.*, the increasing consumption of the native drug. Throughout the season prices have been low and unremunerative, still the result is as above.

As I have had occasion to point out before, consumers of the native opium, when the supply falls short, turn to Persian opium. When, therefore, so serious a falling off in the import as that now under notice occurs, it may be taken as a certain index as to the abundance of the former.

The fluctuations in the import of piece-goods occurring from time to time are natural and comparatively unimportant, seeing that the result of the past few years' trade has been a steady increase, till in 1871, we have an import more than double that of 1867. Not so with regard to opium, which is at all times threatened most seriously by the competition with the native drug, which, by the present return, would appear to have made the greatest stride towards the expulsion of its rival from the field that the records of the trade show.

Extract from Trade Statistics of the Chinkiang Port, dated 6th July 1872.

There is a general increase in opium, specially in Malwa which shows 1,837 chests against 1,502 during corresponding quarter of last year.

VII.—Special Tables.—The following Tables give the quantity of Opium imported, landed, and re-shipped from the ports in Shanghai to other Chinese Ports during the second quarter, 1872.

OPIUM.

IMPORTED.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.		TURKEY.	
	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.
Imported and stored on board receiving vessels ...	7,120½	7120·50	1,573	1887·60	260	312	52	52	2	2
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board receiving vessels or landed .	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,124½	7124·50	1,573	1887·60	260	312	54	54	2	2
Landed from receiving vessels and entered chiefly for local consumption ...	516	516	1,620	1,944	535	642	1	1	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	4	4	28	33·60	1	1·20	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	520	520	1,648	1977·60	536	643·20	1	1	1	...

RE-EXPORTED.

DESCRIPTION.	CHINKIANG.		KINKIANG.		HANKOW.		CHEFOO.		TIENTSIN.	
	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.
Malwa ...	1,854½	1854·50	472½	742·50	481½	481·50	731½	731·50	1,231½	1231·50
Patna ...	83	99·60	2	2·40	44	52·80	9	10 8	22	26·40
Benares ...	15	18	...	...	2	2·40	16	19·20	20	24
Persian ...	1	1	1	1	8	8	1	1	9	9
Turkey ...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,953½	1973·10	475½	475·90	535½	544·70	757½	762·50	1,282½	1290·90

DESCRIPTION.	NEWCHWANG.		NINGPO.		TOOCHOW.		HONGKONG.		TOTAL.	
	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.	Chests.	Peculs.
Malwa ...	583	583	1,379	1379	55	55	1	1	6,789½	6789·50
Patna ...	12	14·40	39	46·80	...	...	17	20·40	228	273·60
Benares ...	13	15·60	2	2·40	...	...	...	...	68	81·60
Persian ...	...	...	8	8	...	...	1	1	29	29
Turkey ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
TOTAL ...	608	613	1,430	1438·20	55	55	19	22·40	7,116½	7175·70

TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PORT OF AMOY, DATED 24TH JULY 1872.

Opium.—The importation of all kinds of drug has fallen off, being for Patna and Benares peculs 877, against peculs 1,069 for same quarter in 1871. Prices declined between February and May to the extent at least of $ 60 to $ 70 per pecul.

* * * *

TRADE STATISTICS OF THE PORT OF SWATAW, DATED 1ST JULY 1872.

The considerable increase of 352 chests in the importation of opium against the same period last year is easily explained. The opium for our neighbouring districts was formerly received by a different route, namely, overland from almost directly opposite to Hong-Kong *viâ* Hwei-Chowfu and up to Tung Keang river to Kia-Ying-Chow, &c. An increase of inland taxation, or perhaps only a better adjustment, and as strict a collection of it as takes place here, which dates from about June last year, have brought about a change and made the channel through this port the more advantageous of the two routes.

Enclosure No. 6.

Extract from Report No. III by BARON VON RICHTHOFEN *on the Provinces of Honan and Shansi,—Shanghai,* 1870.

The cultivation of the poppy is spread throughout all the regions which I traversed. In Honan and Shansi, people date the commencement of the use of opium 25 years back, that of the cultivation of the poppy twelve years. Since that time, the progress in both respects has been astonishing, and on the whole route from Fanching to Peking, I found scarcely any but native opium in use. Wealthy people only continue to smoke the foreign or "Kwangtung" opium, and acknowledge that it is superior in flavour to the Chinese. It appears that a great deal of it is adulterated by the Canton merchants, in order to put it within reach of the common people. No wonder, therefore, that the inhabitants of small towns and villages are generally of the opinion that Indian opium is inferior in quality to the better descriptions of their own produce.

The general classification of opium from different countries, in regard to quality, is as follows:—1st, Indian or "Kwangtung;" 2nd, Kansu; 3rd, Shensi; 4th, Honan and Shansi; 5th, Szechuen and Kweichau. There is only one opinion as to the superiority of the Kansu and Shensi opium, and the inferiority of that from Szechuen and Kweichau, to that produced in all other provinces of China. The gradations in price are in perfect accordance with these distinctions. Szechuen opium is everywhere the cheapest, and therefore extensively consumed by the common people. Its price varies between 400 and 500 cash a tael; Hupe, Honan, Shansi, sell at 600 to 700 cash; Shensi at 800; Kansu from 900 to 1,000; foreign at 800 to 1,600 cash. All these prices are for prepared opium. From all I could learn, it may be said that the foreign drug is nearly driven out of the market; or at least, that it is almost only in use with those classes of people who can afford to pay for the flavour of the unadulterated article. This is probably due in some measure to adulteration; but it is quite certain that even the better descriptions of Indian opium have to compete with a dangerous rival in that raised in the provinces of Kansu and Shensi.

* * * *

The only noteworthy articles of export, from Shensi and Kansu to other provinces, appear to be medicines and opium, both of the articles which, on account of their high commercial value, are almost independent of the State of the means of inter-communication. There is nothing which would so much counterbalance the injury done to foreign commerce by the sale of a highly esteemed quality of opium, than to put foreign manufactures and other imports within easy reach of the growers of that opium.

* * * *

It is scarcely possible, as yet, to estimate at its true value the effects of the use and growth of opium by the Chinese. It appears to me that the inhabitants of the northern provinces, chiefly those of Shansi and Honan, are more addicted to its use than those of the south, for instance, of Honan. It may be, that the inactivity during winter, chiefly during the long evenings, causes the promulgation of the evil. It was asserted to me in several places in Shansi, that ninety per centum of the adult male population are given to that vice, and that it is not uncommon among women. It is equally found in cities and villages, and spreads even largely among the labouring classes, which are still free from it in the south and in Manchuria. The population of whole towns are disfigured by the haggard faces and staring eyes, consequent on the use of opium. Without taking here into account its moral effects, it must not be overlooked, from an economical point of view, that opium-smoking consumes a great deal of time, which would otherwise be devoted to labour, and weakens the system for the rest of the time actually employed in work. The aggregate amount of physical force and mechanical work, by which the population is impoverished every year, would sum up terribly if it could be calculated. From the consequences of the use of opium must be distinguished those which attend its growth. I did not ascertain what proportion of arable ground is occupied by the cultivation of the poppy. Since its introduction, twelve years ago, the area planted with it has been constantly increasing. Unlike the south-western provinces where copious rains appear to allow the growth of the poppy in nearly every place that would be

adapted to other crops, it is the best fields which are reserved for it in the north, chiefly the irrigable land; and its cultivation requires the same care as that of garden vegetables. If the same fields were applied to raising wheat, and the same extra labour to other purposes, the population would be better off. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that this consideration applies to the Chinese Empire at large, but, if we descend into details, is only true in those instances where the opium raised is consumed at home, as is the case in Honan and Shansi, while material benefits can accrue where it is exported, as is the case with Shensi and Kansu. As these provinces produce, besides medicine, no other article of export, and as the opium raised there commands a high price, its direct injurious effects upon the growers may be more than counterbalanced by the material welfare consequent on the sale of the drug; and, though injuring one branch of foreign commerce, that sale may also be the best means to enable the inhabitants of Shensi and Kansu to buy other foreign imports. I have already said, that Indian opium is consumed in very little quantity in the north-western province, although the native growth of the poppy is strictly prohibited by law. This prohibition is among the most prolific sources of income of the officials. Poppy is grown as openly and publicly as wheat; but for every acre planted with it, the tacit connivance of the authorities has been secured by bribery, otherwise the law would be enforced.

Enclosure 7.

Extract from "North China Herald," June 7th, 1873.

Dr. Legge loquitur "Let me commence the statement of my impressions with that point at which Mr. Edkins commenced his paper, *i. e.*, the cultivation of opium. All along the great tract of country over which we travelled from the time we left Fae-yan down nearly to Tsing-Keang-p'oo, it was with the deepest regret that I looked on fields of poppies. At the village to which Mr. Edkins has referred, some old people, with whom we entered into conversation on the subject, expressed their regret, saying the cultivation had commenced the previous year, and that they considered it was a thing very much to be deplored, because the coming generation were all likely to grow up opium-smokers. Just after we passed out of Chihli into Shantung Province, we came to the Tsing-ho, in which flows a considerable portion of the current of the old Yellow River, and crossed it at the foot of the district city of Ts'e-ho. It occurred to me there might be an inlet here for foreign commerce, from the mouth of the Tsing-ho, and that this city of Ts'e-ho would compete with Tientsin, and become a centre for foreign goods for Chihli and Shantung. And I thought if I got down to Shanghai and had such an opportunity as the present, I would tell you of it, and suggest that, in a revision of the treaty, Tsing-ho should be opened to commerce; the junction of the two rivers, the Clear and the Yellow, could be kept open by dredging machines—(laughter)—and foreign nations otherwise do their utmost to encourage commercial activity. Only from this and all other freshly opened ports we should cease to introduce our opium. I know I shall be laughed at, but still it would be a good thing, and if we cannot make a root and branch in the matter, and put an end to the consumption, we had better, at any rate, do no more harm. That is my own opinion, and I would like to have sympathy in it from those engaged in commerce with China, and from the foreign representatives at Peking. The fact is, that from Tae-ugan-foo down to Tsing-Këang-foo opium is extensively cultivated, and the temptation to its production is very great. One man told us he could make six times as much from a *mow* of poppies as of wheat; four times said another; three times, a third; and one said, twice as much, but that was the lowest. On the lowest estimate it is twice as profitable as the growth of wheat; and in that fact I see the utmost temptation to its cultivation, and the probability of its rapidly extending all over the country; and this result I regret as much as, perhaps it is more to be regretted than, the introduction of opium into China from our own British territories of India.

Enclosure 8.

Extract from "North China Herald," September, 21*st* 1872.

The customs statistics of the open ports show such curious fluctuations in the import of opium, that it is by no means easy to reduce these to a settled rule. A general decrease in the amount imported seems, however, to have been established, and this decrease also seems progressive. But it is not by any means constant; at one port the import increases while at another it diminishes, without apparent cause. It may be roughly said that while at the northern ports generally there seems a marked decrease, those in the south appear to remain on the whole pretty constant in their consumption of the drug. The Yangtsze may be taken as the boundary line between the two districts, for although Chinkeang shows a considerable increase in the amount of opium imported, it is more than covered by a decrease elsewhere, especially at Chefoo, and is apparently due not to increased consumption, but to increased facilities for carriage inland. Looking at the opium question from another point, this result is only one that might be anticipated. The drug is grown in comparatively small quantities in the southern provinces where rice and other edible crops bear a higher price and meet with a readier market, while over the provinces north of the river and in Mongolia and Manchuria, where the population does not press so closely on the means of subsistence, it is grown

widely and profitably. Heavy *likin* taxes act as a protection for this native-grown opium, which, weighted with less taxation, and having fewer hands to pass through, comes to the consumer at a rate so much lower than the Indian drug, that despite its inferior quality he elects to use it, or a mixture of the two, in preference to the better but more expensive foreign drug. If it were the policy of the Chinese Government to foster the growth of the native article, it could scarcely take more effective measures. All the while it continues the cry that opium is ruining the Empire. The reason is, perhaps, that the Government has really no policy whatever, and what it does towards keeping out foreign opium, or practically encouraging home-grown, is the result of chance, or the local exigencies of the moment, rather than of any settled rule. In the *North China Herald* of November 15th last, we published a very remarkable memorial from Wu Chien, the Superintending Censor of the Cheh Kiang Circuit, with reference to this matter of the growth of opium. The acknowledgment of the extent to which the poppy is cultivated in Szechuen agrees well with what we have learnt from the Baron von Richthofen and other travellers in that province. Both the memorial and the reply exhibit a strange ignorance of the rudiments of the laws of supply and demand. The Censor complained, first, of the growth of opium to a large extent in Szechuen, and secondly, with some degree of inconsistency, of the provincial officers raising a heavier tax on land devoted to opium than on that under grain. In a reply, somewhat akin to the old legal practise of special pleading, the Government first forbids the growth of opium altogether, secondly, says that lands under opium cultivation must not be more highly taxed than those under grain, and thirdly, that the provincial officers shall take cognizance only of *traders* in their levy of the opium duty! It is difficult to see how even a Chinese official could obey so self-contradictory a document. In consequence, while proclamations forbid the cultivation of the drug, the farmer is allowed to blind the eyes of the officials, and levies are made on the drug in transit and apparently at random, for the trader is the only class in China to whom neither law nor practise allows redress. We have not such definite information of the growth of opium elsewhere, but the venality of the Mandarins, if no higher motive, will always allow it to be grown in greater or less quantities when a demand exists for it. Exceptional raids, like that of the Po-wang, may now and then be put in practice, over a greater or less extent of country, but, though inflicting unmerited loss on the individuals affected, they will have little or no effect on the body of cultivators, who are rich enough to buy off the local officials, or powerful enough to enlist on their side such sticklers for precedent as Wu-Chên, and the advisers of the reply to his memorial. Under those circumstances we see no probability of any recovery of the import trade to the north of China. It would probably be inadvisable, it would certainly be unpopular, to attempt to interfere with the internal taxes on the imported drug so long as Chinese Mandarins remain Chinese, there is, however, no fear of those imports being raised to such an extent as practically to prevent the sale of the article. The duty is at once too profitable and too easily collected, to admit of the success of any measure resulting from a settled policy of exclusion. However dear, the foreign drug will, for long years to come, remain in demand, if not for use by itself, at least to mix with the native article, and the higher the levies placed on the one, *pari passu* will be the squeezes wrung out of the other. As a general rule, Mandarins are not discriminating. All is apt to be fish that comes to their net, and the few instances of discriminating hostility to the foreign import are more than overborne by the general greed which leads the body to get the last *cash* out of everything passing within its clutches. As a Government, the Court at Peking is now too late to seriously check either the import or growth of opium. No British statesman, so long as the growth of native opium is practically permitted, would be justified in allowing the import duty to be raised to a prohibitory degree. The want of system which renders abortive attempts, however well meant, to stop the native growth of the drug, will, we believe, continue to let the imported article gain access to the interior, so long as no practically prohibitory import tariff stands in the way.

Extract from a letter from Baron Richthofen *on the Province of Hunan, dated 20th to 26th February* 1870.

It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding an exceedingly favorable climate, Hunan produces no silk, very little sugar and no opium, excepting a very small quantity grown near the frontier of Kwei-chau. It lacks, therefore, some of the chief sources of wealth which neighbouring provinces, though to all appearance no more advantageously situated, possess. It is difficult to understand the causes of this deficiency. It may be that the climate is unfavorable for the cultivation of the poppy and the level ground may be too limited in extent to admit of planting much beyond what is needed for the daily food of the people. Chinese like to be safe in regard to this, and will generally prefer to supply first their rice and other grain, before they seek to plant those crops which are not for their direct use, but by the sale of which they may acquire the funds for purchasing their food.

* * *

Opium is chiefly imported from Hankau. That from Szechuen is not liked and little used, while Kwei-chau opium is preferred, and said to figure a little more largely in the trade. I saw less of opium-smoking in Hunan than I did in the northern provinces. I was told that all retainers of Mandarins who were in the habit of smoking opium have been dismissed throughout the province. None is said to be used by the imperial soldiers.

No. 965, dated 6th February 1874.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,
To—W. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Shanghai.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 24 D, dated 9th November 1873, and its enclosures, on the subject of the cultivation of the poppy in China.

The Government of India has read Mr. Gubboy's memorandum with much interest, and considers that all those who are interested in the subject are indebted to that gentleman for the intelligent labour that he has devoted to the preparation of his paper.

I am, however, to point out that there is probably some misprint in the passage at the bottom of page 38 of Baron Richthofen's valuable letter, No. VII, where it is stated that Indian opium is retailed at Si-ngan-fu at taels 10 per tael's weight, which is shown by Mr. Gubboy to be equivalent to no less than Rs. 22-14 per oz. avoirdupois. The rate should probably have been given as Rs. 10 a catty = Re. 1-1-2 an oz. avoirdupois, which is a high price.

The Government of India hesitates to assent to the estimate made by Baron Richthofen of 100,000 piculs of opium as the produce of Sz'-chwan alone. Previous estimates have never made the produce more than about 10,000 piculs.

In conclusion, I am to convey to you the thanks of the Governor General in Council for the trouble you have taken in connection with the subject of the cultivation of opium in China.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. II of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		17th January 1874.	18th January 1873.	to 17th January 1874.	to 18th January 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Feb. 1874	East Indian, Main...	7,24,136	5,47,988	17,86,681	14,14,672	3,72,009	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	35,723	37,810	83,249	89,976	...	6,727
31st Jan. 1874	Eastern Bengal ...	62,155	48,068	1,56,073	1,17,870	38,203	...
24th ditto	Oudh & Rohilkhund	27,622	11,982	64,541	33,061	31,480	...
7th Feb. 1874	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,23,631	96,079	2,75,893	2,23,742	52,151	...
24th Jan. 1874	Madras ...	99,906	1,27,085	2,87,124	3,43,562	...	56,438
31st ditto	G. S. of India ...	12,932	14,159	41,094	39,916	1,178	...
31st ditto	Carnatic ...	532	528	1,717	1,658	59	...
31st ditto	G. I. Peninsula ...	4,17,777	4,03,183	10,11,713	10,88,506	...	76,793
7th Feb. 1874	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	80,759	87,162	2,08,595	2,32,374	...	23,779
	TOTAL ...	15,85,173	13,74,044	39,16,680	35,85,337	3,31,343	...
	State.						
7th ditto	Calcutta and S. E...	2,057	2,214	4,385	5,940	...	1,555
7th ditto	Nulhatee ...	1,601	1,865	3,665	4,532	...	867
31st Jan. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	3,772	...	8,944	...	8,944	...
7th Feb. 1874	Rajpootana, Agra District.	1,724	...	4,285	...	4,285	...
		652	357	1,370	829	541	...
24th Jan. 1874	Khamgaon ...	706	497	1,870	1,397	473	...
24th ditto	Oomraotee ...						
	TOTAL ...	10,512	4,933	24,519	12,698	11,821	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	15,95,685	13,78,977	39,41,199	35,98,035	3,43,164	...

No. III of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		24th January 1874.	25th January 1873.	to 24th January 1874.	to 25th January 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th Feb. 1874	East Indian, Main ...	7,20,849	5,82,090	25,07,530	19,96,762	5,10,768	...
7th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore	37,381	39,024	1,20,630	1,29,000	...	8,370
31st Jan. 1874	Eastern Bengal ...	66,734	51,830	2,22,807	1,69,700	53,107	...
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	26,345	13,701	90,886	46,762	44,124	...
7th Feb. 1874	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,24,200	87,875	4,00,093	3,11,617	88,476	...
24th Jan. 1874	Madras ...	1,07,253	1,25,873	3,94,377	4,69,435	...	75,058
31st ditto	Great Southern of India	15,247	18,550	56,341	58,466	...	2,125
31st ditto	Carnatic ...	639	599	2,356	2,257	99	...
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	4,65,062	4,36,295	14,76,775	15,24,801	...	48,026
7th Feb. 1874	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	1,00,537	1,01,110	3,09,133	3,33,485	...	24,352
	TOTAL ...	16,64,247	14,56,947	55,80,928	50,42,285	5,38,643	...
	State.						
7th ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,896	1,755	6,281	7,695	...	1,414
7th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,466	1,473	5,131	6,005	...	874
31st Jan. 1874	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	3,581	...	12,525	...	12,525	...
7th Feb. 1874	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,707	...	5,992	...	5,992	...
24th Jan. 1874	Khamgaon ...	900	571	2,270	1,400	870	...
24th ditto	Oomraotee ...	785	650	2,655	2,048	607	...
	TOTAL ...	10,335	4,449	34,854	17,148	17,706	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	16,74,582	14,61,396	56,15,782	50,59,433	5,56,349	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st February 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 11 8 [A]	S. Ch. 11 4	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 22 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bancoorah	12 8	12 8	12 8	15 0	15 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	17 8 [B]	13 8	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 4	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah.	
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 0 [C]	10 0	18 0	12 6	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	13 0 [E]	14 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	[D] 16 8 to 22 0	18 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 26 0	8 8 and 9 0	8 0 and 8 8	10 0	11 0 and 11 8	10 0 and 10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	[F] 8 0 and 10 0	8 0 and 10 0	17 8	11 4	11 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	12 0	11 0	...	[D] 14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 3	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8	[D] 10 8 to 12 4	13 2 to 13 6	13 4	16 0	[G] 20 0 to 21 8	8 5	8 0	8 0	11 0 [H]	11 6	17 4	...	...	...	...	[D] 11 4	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 5	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	12 5	12 5	12 4	19 0	19 0	26 10 [I]	11 7	11 0	13 15	11 10	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 10	14 9	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0 [J]	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	[D] 20 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	9 0	16 0	11 8	11 4	22 0	15 0	14 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	24 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	12 0	23 0	12 4	12 8	24 0	15 8	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	11 4 [K] 10 14 to 11 4	21 0	13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 14 4	13 8 to 14 4	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 5	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	14 0	128 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	19 0	13 8	13 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	14 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bograh.	
15	Pubna	15 0	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	15 0	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling*	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [K]	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling.*	
17	Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	...	11 4	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.†																															Cooch Behar.†	
	Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca	12 8	13 0	12 0	21 0	25 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 [D]	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	7 10	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	13 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	...	130 0	140 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.*	
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	22 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.	
22	Sylhet*	9 0	9 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	16 10 [L]	17 8	25 0	19 4	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.*	
23	Cachar.†																															Cachar.†	
24	Chittagong*	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 8 [M]	14 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*	
25	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	[N] ...	11 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.*	
26	Tipperah*	9 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	[O] 20 0	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.*	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	
28	Hill Tipperah*	7 1	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 6	16 0	16 8	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*	

* Return for week ending 31st January 1874.
† Return not received.
A Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-10 to 13-8 seers per rupee.
B Coarse rice sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E Coarse rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12 seers per rupee.
F Old rice at 8 seers, and new rice at 10 seers per rupee.
G Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
H Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10-12 seers to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-4 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.
K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17-8 to 21 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 16-4 to 22 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
O Coarse rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st February 1874,—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Dulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Dulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Dulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
28	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ...
29	Gya	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 8	14 0	34 8	P 8 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	14 0	14 8	16 0	17 8	18 0	30 0	Q 11 0	11 8	14 0	11 8	11 12	19 0	16 0	16 8	...
31	Tirhoot	11 8	11 8	12 0	D 11 0 to 17 4	11 0 to 17 8	17 8 to 64 0	R 9 8	9 0	21 0	10 8	10 0	22 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	14 0	13 0	12 12	22 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	11 12	11 12	14 0	D 13 12 to 17 0	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	S 9 8	9 8	13 0	11 0	11 4	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	13 6	13 6	13 6	21 0	19 9	34 6	9 4	8 4	13 6	12 6	11 5	21 0	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	13 4	13 4	12 0	...	15 2	...	T 8 13	8 13	17 11	12 0	11 6	25 4	...	...	...
36	Purneah	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	9 0	8 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	D 14 0 to 16 0	15 0	35 0	U 10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	17 0	20 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 15	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...
39	Pooree	13 2	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	27 9	23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
41	Hazareebaugh	10 8	10 8	15 0	...	12 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	18 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	11 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom	10 0	10 0	11 8	D 20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	D 32 0	32 0	40 0
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.															
45	Goalpara															
46	Kamroop															
47	Durrung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...
48	Nowgong															
49	Seebsaugor	6 0	6 0	12 0	D ...	...	.	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
50	Luckimpore	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...
51	Naga Hills.															
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills															
53	Garo Hills.															

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood. Next preceding return.	Firewood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BEHAR.																	
28	Patna	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 180 0	S. Ch. 180 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
29	Gya	D 12 8 to 15 4	12 8 to 15 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	13 0	12 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.	
30	Shahabad	D 16 0 to 18 8	16 8 to 17 0	23 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.	
31	Tirhoot	...	...	...	D 8 0 to 16 0	11 0 to 60 0	16 0 to 60 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	8 0	7 8	Tirhoot.	
32	Sarun	17 8	16 8	33 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	15 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
33	Chumparun	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	40 0	11 8	12 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
34	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 7	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 8	8 4	Monghyr.	
35	Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	D 13 0	12 8	60 0	15 12	15 12	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 14	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore.	
36	Purneah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.	
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	D 18 12	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																	
38	Cuttack	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	26 4	26 4	30 8	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.	
39	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.	
40	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																	
41	Hazareebaugh	...	...	...	17 4	17 0	...	12 8	12 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 0	Hazareebaugh.	
42	Lohardugga	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	9 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	Lohardugga.	
43	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.	
44	Maunbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Maunbhoom.	
	ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.																	
45	Goalpara																Goalpara.	
46	Kamroop																Kamroop.	
47	Durrung	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung.	
48	Nowgong																Nowgong.	
49	Seebsaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugor.	
50	Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Luckimpore.	
51	Naga Hills.																Naga Hills.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills																Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	
53	Garo Hills.																Garo Hills.	

S The price of best rice 8 to 10 seers and of common rice from 10 to 12 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12-8 seers and of common rice 8 to 13 seers per rupee.
U Ditto ditto from 9 to 14 seers and common rice 10 to 15 seers; maize from 13-8 to 20 seers per rupee.

P In the interior only.
Q The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 13 to 17, and maize 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
R Price of best rice in the interior is 9-8 seers, and of common rice ranges from 10 to 12-8 seers per rupee; peas 17, mussoor, pulse, jowar and millet, 18-8 seers.
S The price of best rice 8-5 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 8-12 to 13 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of January 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.		Tobacco, Cotton, Hubbee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce.		Oil-seeds and Pulses.		Sugarcane and other Crops.		(Grand total) of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	(Grand total) of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second through-out the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Hubbee Season.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah ...	1,250	240	...	67	67	1,145	625	1,570	43	34	1,915	854	1·92	2·10	a, b, c. The areas shewn in last statement were wrong, and have been rectified in this. d. The details of column 18 are— Acres. Cotton ... ... 1,974 Sugarcane ... ... 18 Hubbee ... ... 14 Oil-seeds ... ... 86 Pulses ... ... 10 Garden produce ... 66 Dalwa ... 71 TOTAL ... 2,139
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	80	...	4	4	24	32	56	5	...	65	1			
		Taldandah ...	1,300	86·22	...	...	...	24	43	67	11	1	94	1			
		Matchgrong ...	650	29·22	...	...	...	25	34	39	...	1	65	...			
		TOTAL ...	...	...	...	71	71	1,218	734	1,932	59	36	2,139	856			
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	178	...	...	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...			
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	240	31	178	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		TOTAL ...	...	...	178	183	183	28	...	28	...	...	...	...			
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	178	254	254	1,246	734	1,960	59	36	2,139	856	1·92	2·10	In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for perennial crop. *f*. The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1 Ditto ,, 2 ... 16 Ditto ,, 1-8 ... 183 Ditto ,, 1-4 ... 12 Ditto ,, As. 10 ... 4 TOTAL ... 226
														9 years 0·54	0·61	1·95	
														3 years Nil.	1·95	1·95	

J. F. STODDARD, *Colonel, M. S. C.,*
Offg. Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 23rd February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 24th February 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble H. H. Sutherland.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to explain and amend the law relating to certain Married Women, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the Council would observe by the Report that there was very little alteration in the Bill as it now stood from what it was when it was first introduced. He had, therefore, little to explain to the Council. He had shown on a previous occasion that the Bill did not introduce any new principle. The broad principle of the separation of interests as between husband and wife was affirmed by the Indian Succession Act, and the object of this Bill was only to extend that principle to certain details, and to make it apply in one particular class of transactions, namely, policies of insurance, to persons who were married before the Indian Succession Act came into force.

There were only three alterations of any importance introduced by the Select Committee in the Bill. The first was in section 5, where the power of the wife to effect policies of insurance had been made indefinite and not confined to her own life or the life of her husband—it might be on that of a parent, a sister, or any one else. There was no reason why the power should not be extended.

By section 7, married women who were sued would be subject to such suits, processes and orders in respect of their property as they would be liable to if they were unmarried. It gave them, with the power, the responsibility of having separate property. Whether that would have been the law without this enactment, he could not say. His impression was that it would. We had an intimation of judicial opinion in that direction. He had said that the matter would be taken into consideration by the Select Committee. They did consider it, and proposed to declare the law as it stood in the Bill.

The only other alteration was that section 9 had been made to extend to persons who were married before the 1st January 1866 when they had separate property. It could not possibly matter when the separate property was acquired: whether the property was acquired by special contract before the 1st January 1866, or by the general provisions of the law subsequent to that date, did not signify at all with respect to the liabilities of the wife under that enactment.

Those were all the points he had to mention.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed. In doing so he might state that, as far as suggestions had come in, there had been a remarkable unanimity expressed that the Bill was a useful one, and there was every reason to believe that, though its operation would not be extensive, it would operate well.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit recruiting in British India for the service of Foreign States, be taken into consideration. He said that the only point which he thought it at all necessary to observe upon was as to the form of the Bill, by which we did not positively prohibit in the Act itself the recruiting which it was desired to control, but only gave to the Government a power of interfering whenever they thought it necessary. That point he had mentioned before, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal then expressed some doubt which was the better principle to go upon, and MR. HOBHOUSE then stated that the Select Committee would take the matter into consideration. The question had been discussed, and it seemed to them that it might be inconvenient to have a positive law which might prevent a perfectly innocent operation. On the other hand, they believed that a proceeding of this sort could not go on to any injurious extent or for any length of time without the Government becoming aware of it, and the moment that was so they could move in the matter. It was therefore thought the Bill, as it at present stood, was calculated to preserve to the Government all the necessary powers.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

KULLU SUB-DIVISION (PANJAB) APPELLATE POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángrá District with certain appellate powers.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in a fortnight. He said that the Council would observe that the Bill was exactly what he had said it would be. It was merely a formal transfer of the powers vested by Statute in the Lieutenant-Governor and the Board of Revenue of Bengal, for the purpose of their being exercised under the direction of the Governor General in Council by the new Chief Commissioner of Assam. MR. HOBHOUSE thought a fortnight would be found quite sufficient time for the Select Committee to make their report.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that, in the room of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell be appointed a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named :—

On the Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam——The Hon'ble Messrs. Bayley, Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th March 1874.

CALCUTTA; *The 24th February* 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 10 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JANUARY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70 ...	243,082	2,154,594	156,343	1,200,471	184,156	888,790	86,221	383,426	669,802	4,627,281
1870-71 ...	245,559	2,176,551	150,991	1,146,216	193,501	1,027,249	100,036	494,499	690,087	4,844,515
1871-72 ...	247,783	2,196,258	145,258	1,106,939	196,861	1,050,020	87,367	431,872	677,269	4,785,079
1872-73 ...	255,391	2,263,693	149,515	1,138,120	188,842	1,008,438	94,000	464,660	687,748	4,874,911
1873-74 ...	246,035	2,180,766	153,393	1,155,449	190,897	1,024,589	102,167	505,033	692,492	4,865,837
AVERAGE ...	247,570	2,194,372	151,100	1,149,437	190,851	999,817	93,958	455,898	683,479	4,799,524

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OF INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	11 12 [A]	11 8	18 0	13 8 [B]	13 8	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	12 4	12 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 8 [C]	12 4	17 12	13 12 [B]	13 8	20 4	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 8 [C]	10 0	18 0	12 6	12 6	24 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 0	10 8	... [D]	...	...	14 0 [E]	13 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0 to 22 0 [D]	16 8 to 22 0	16 0 to 26 0	9 8 and 10 0 [E]	8 8 and 9 0	10 0	11 8 & 12 8 [B]	11 0 and 11 8	17 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	... [F] 8 0 and 10 8 [G]	8 0 and 10 0		17 8	13 4	11 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 0 [D]	12 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	9 2	9 0	...	12 4 [H]	12 0	...	... [D]	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 12 5 [D]	10 8	12 8 to 13 5 [D]	14 8	13 4	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 5	8 0	11 14 [I]	11 0	17 4	11 8	...	...
7	Nuddea	12,12 8	12 5	12 0	19 0	19 0	26 10	11 0 [J]	11 7	13 15	11 7	11 10	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0 [J]	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	13 0	22 0 [D]	20 0	22 0	9 8 [K]	9 8	16 0	11 12 [L]	11 8	22 0	15 0 [D]	15 8	30 0
10	Dinagepore	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	12 12	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 4	25 0	16 0	15 8	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0 to 15 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 4	11 4	16 14	12 12 to 13 8	13 8	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 2	11 4	14 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 10	11 4	11 4	28 12	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	19 8	13 14	13 8	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	15 0	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	6 0 [M]	6 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0 [M]	10 6	20 0	11 5	11 4	24 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8 [D]	12 8	12 0	26 0	21 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0 [N]	12 0	22 8	17 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet*	10 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	15 12 [O]	16 10	25 0	18 6	19 4	35 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong*	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0 [P]	13 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	25 0	...	...	...
24	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0 [Q]	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah*	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	20 0	10 0 to 11 0 [Q]	15 0 to 16 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	14 0	14 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...
27	Hill Tipperah*	8 8	7 1	10 6	...	...	...	12 1	11 4	24 6	15 2	16 8	35 5	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 12	20 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bancoorah.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 5	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	13-14½	13 10	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8 to 14 4	24 6	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	15 0	107 0	128 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	7 2	7 8	8 0	Bograh.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.																Cooch Behar.	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 [D] 12 0 to 16 0	14 0 13 0 to 16 0	22 0 16 0 to 22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	7 10	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	11 8	...	120 0	130 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Backergunge.*	
21	Mymensing	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing.	
22	Sylhet*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet.*	
23	Chittagong*	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.*	
24	Noakhally*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.*	
25	Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 12	Tipperah.*	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	
27	Hill Tipperah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.*	

* Return for week ending 21st February 1874.

A Common rice cheaper in the sub-divisions of Culna, Raneegunge, and Jehanabad from which returns have come. No alteration in the sudder sub-division, but best rice cheaper.

B Coarse rice at 14-8 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

F Old rice.

G New rice.

H Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

I Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-4 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13-14 to 17 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

L Common rice in the interior at 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16-12 to 19-8 seers per rupee.

O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15-8 to 19 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

Q Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 19 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																															
28	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 160 0	S. Ch. 180 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
29	Gya	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 8	14 8	34 8	R 8 0	8 4	12 0	10 4	10 0	19 8	...	...	...	D 13 8 to 15 8	D 13 8 to 15 4	D 20 0 to 35 0	15 0	14 8	...	13 8	13 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.	
30	Shahabad	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	30 0	S 11 8	11 0	14 0	12 8	11 8	19 0	16 8	16 0	...	D 19 0	18 8	26 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.	
31	Tirhoot	12 0	11 8	12 0	D 11 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 17 4	17 8 to 64 0	T 8 8	9 8	21 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	D 11 0 to 18 0	D 8 0 to 16 0	D 15 4 to 60 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.	
32	Sarun	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 8	33 0	18 0	17 0	...	17 0	16 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
33	Chumparun	11 12	11 12	14 0	D 13 0 to 17 0	D 13 12 to 17 0	D 25 0 to 28 0	U 9 8	9 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	D 15 0 and 16 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	D 40 0 to 51 0	13 0	11 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
34	Monghyr	14 7	13 6	13 6	...	21 0	34 6	8 6	9 4	13 6	12 8	12 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	14 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	7 5	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.	
35	Bhaugulpore	18 15	13 4	12 0	...	...	...	V 10 1	8 13	17 11	11 6	12 0	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	D 12 0	D 12 8	D 60 0	15 13	15 12	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 14	8 3	Bhaugulpore.	
36	Purneah	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	9 5	7 0	25 0	10 5	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.	
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	D 16 0	16 0	35 0	W 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															
38	Cuttack	15 12	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	24 15	X 27 9	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	28 14	26 4	30 3	23 0	23 0	26 4	260 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.	
39	Pooree	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	23 10	23 10	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 4	100 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.	
40	Balasore	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																															
41	Hazareebaugh	10 8	10 8	15 0	D 14 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	7 8	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	12 8	12 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hazareebaugh.	
42	Lohardugga	9 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	27 0	32 0	...	10 0	9 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.	
43	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.	
44	Maunbhoom	11 0	10 0	11 8	D 20 0	20 0	D { 20 0 to 30 0 }	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	D 30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom.	

R The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 9-9 seers, of common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millets 14 to 17 seers, and maize 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.
S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 11-4 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th February 1874.—(Continued.)

U Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9-8 seers and of common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers per rupee.
V Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12-8 seers and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers per rupee.
W Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13 seers, of common rice 10 to 14 seers, bulrush millet 13 to 20 seers, and maize 13 to 20 seers per rupee.
X Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee in different places.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 7, 1874.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Ganjam ...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 0	...	22 3	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	13 2	14 4	15 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 14	14 14	14 14	26 1	25 0	40 5	28 1	30 1	32
Godavery ...	10 14	10 14	12 12	...	...	...	18 0	16 1	19 1	19 5	17 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistna ...	14 2	11 14	10 7	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	15 3	18 2	18 2	16 1	21 4	17 6	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	9 1	9 1	9 1	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 1	16 3	16 3	20 1	21 13	21 13	28 2	...	21 4	...
Cuddapah ...	13 6	12 10	7 7	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 15	11 10	11 10	11 10	20 11	20 11	19 15	25 10	25 10	37
Bellary ...	13 4	11 10	9 1	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 14	13 9	13 9	13 6	24 1	25 2	23 0	26 8	26 8	35
Kurnool ...	14 2	12 13	7 0	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 14	13 11	13 1	12 5	29 0	27 6	26 15	25 4	25 4	42
Madras ...	10 7	10 7	9 3	...	...	...	11 0	10 11	13 6	11 14	11 14	15 0	16 15	16 15	25 12	18 2	18 2	28
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	12 1	15 5	11 7	12 8	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot ...	6 11	7 7	7 2	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	18 0	12 6	13 4	18 9	18 10	...	...	17 7	17	13
Tanjore ...	7 4	7 4	8 10	...	...	...	11 14	11 2	17 13	...	...	...	19 15	24 11	29 2	18 2	20	44
Trichinopoly ...	9 6	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	15 5	11 12	12 8	16 3	...	...	...	18 0	19	31
Madura ...	8 5	8 5	7 14	...	...	...	11 14	10 9	14 5	12 5	11 15	16 10	21 6	21 6	31 3	21 9	22	31
Tinnevelly ...	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...	7 9	9 1	10 9	9 3	9 3	12 3	...	...	...	14 9	14	31
Coimbatore ...	8 13	8 13	9 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	14 12	11 9	11 9	15 3	19 0	19 0	22 3	20 4	23	27
Nilgiris ...	8 10	8 11	11 14	...	...	...	9 11	8 13	10 7	10 7	9 11	14 0	17 1	29 9	...	14	14	14
Salem ...	9 11	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	12 1	12 7	18 12	13 15	14 4	19 12	19 5	17 11	27 5	30 6	30	32
South Canara ...	10 7	10 7	7 14	...	...	...	10 13	9 13	8 5	13 6	13 15	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	14 11	11 12	11 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 8	15 5	13 4	13 15	16 6	...	...	19 10	...	...	...
Bombay ...	12 6	12 6	11 5	20 4	23 8	20 4	8 10	8 6	7 5	16 11	16 11	10 13	19 3	21 6	17 9	20 15	20	19
Ahmedabad ...	13 9	13 13	12 13	22 3	22 3	27 1	6 9	6 9	6 9	11 2	11 2	11 0	24 2	24 2	22 14	22 10	22	19
Kaira ...	11 14	11 7	11 7	...	...	24 11	8 13	7 15	8 13	13 6	12 13	13 6	26 12	24 11	20 1	22 8	21	17
Surat ...	14 4	12 15	10 4	7 7	7 7	6 13	8 12	8 12	6 2	14 4	14 4	8 6	14 14	14 14	18 14	21 7	20	15
Broach ...	15 3	15 3	12 1	15 0	15 0	13 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 1	13 1	13 1	12 1	20 1	21 9	19 1	20	19
Tanna ...	12 1	12 1	8 1	16 1	16 1	15 2	7 15	7 15	7 9	12 1	12 1	10 4	18 2	18 4	15 2	18 2	16	16
Kolaba ...	11 7	12 3	10 2	...	...	...	7 9	7 15	...	13 1	14 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	21 13	21 0	13 11	...	...	...	8 13	8 5	7 9	10 13	10 13	10 13	31 13	33 10	25 0	24 7	26	17
Nasik ...	16 5	16 5	11 3	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	5 11	12 15	12 15	10 13	23 15	23 15	...	27 3	27	17
Ahmadnagur ...	26 3	27 14	16 8	38 4	38 4	20 3	11 5	11 5	7 14	10 15	10 15	8 10	44 14	42 5	30 3	33 12	32	17
Poona ...	17 11	17 11	12 1	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 1	13 11	13 11	10 4	29 0	29 0	25 5	22 1	22	17
Sholapur ...	21 13	21 13	15 12	28 4	28 2	14 0	13 15	12 8	10 9	14 14	13 13	12 5	35 2	35 2	31 8	32 12	32	17
Kaladghi ...	16 10	14 10	13 10	...	...	...	10 11	9 11	7 12	10 13	10 4	8 5	26 5	26 5	25 5	26 5	25	17
Satara ...	18 10	18 10	16 6	20 3	20 3	...	11 3	9 1	13 15	13 15	10 7	32 2	32 2	21 12	28 9	28	28	17
Belgaum ...	15 0	15 0	11 12	...	...	11 15	14 0	14 0	9 8	14 9	14 9	10 0	21 1	21 1	19 1	23 1	23	17
Dharwar ...	15 15	14 4	11 2	...	...	...	9 11	9 4	6 13	14 2	15 3	10 6	21 9	22 7	20 3	22 10	21	17
Ratnagiri ...	11 9	11 9	9 1	...	...	...	14 7	12 10	7 4	17 4	17 4	15 14	18 4	18 4	15 0	18 4	18	17
Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 1	12 1	10 0	...	...	...	9 1	8 1	10 0	14 2	14 11	14 11	16 10	16 10	16 1	20 1	20	17
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 14	11 5	8 10	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 2	15 2	14 0	9 11	25 14	30 3	...	23 11	23	17
Asirgarh ...	15 0	15 0	11 14	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	13 1	13 1	12 12	27 8	27 8	24 2	29 10	29	17
Baroda ...	13 3	13 3	10 2	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	7 5	13 2	14 5	12 1	19 3	28 11	21 4	21 14	22	17
Deesa ...	15 12	15 5	15 3	22 14	24 1	23 1	6 11	7 0	6 8	9 3	9 10	8 15	21 0	23 11	20 1	20 13	20	17
Neemuch ...	14 12	14 12	22 12	23 1	23 1	17 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 2	22 2	15 0	14	17
Nasirabad ...	14 9	14 11	14 9	18 0	18 5	27 9	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 1	8 1	7 0	17 4	17 4	28 11	15 8	14	17
Rajkot ...	15 10	16 10	16 1	...	...	...	5 1	5 1	4 0	11 2	11 2	12 1	29 4	29 5	22 3	28 11	24	17
Upper Sind ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	26 1	26 1	27 1	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 1	16 1	13 1	32 2	32 2	32 2	32 2	32	17
Karachi ...	12 3	11 15	13 11	20 10	20 10	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	23 1	25 2	26 1	21 0	22	17
Haidarabad ...	13 1	11 0	12 8	26 1	20 1	27 1	10 0	7 7	7 9	11 0	10 0	8 15	24 0	23 1	27 1	22 2	23	17
Shikarpur ...	14 9	14 12	15 15	21 5	21 4	28 15	9 15	10 0	9 15	15 15	16 0	15 15	21 5	21 0	24 1	28 12	29	17
Thar and Parker ...	14 9	14 9	10 4	25 14	25 14	...	12 15	12 6	12 15	15 2	14 9	16 3	32 5	32 5	...	20 8	21	17
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	22 0	11 4	12 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 4	12 0	17 8	13 4	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	12 0	12 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore ...	10 0	10 10 to 11 6	8 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	10 8	18 to 22	20 to 22 0	16 to 26 0	8 & 8	9 & 10	12 0	10 & 10 8	11 & 12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 & 10	10 0	17 8	11 4	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	11 0	11 12	...	14 0	18 8	...	9 0	9 8	...	10 8	12 8	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	10 8 to 12 4	...	13 2 to 13 5	16 0	...	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 8	8 0	11 6	12 12	17 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	12 5	12 5	11 14	19 0	22 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	14 8	14 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	12 8	12 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	9 8	10 8	16 0	11 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIA.

REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

for the 1st half of February 1874.

WEIGHTS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Inferior Millets, Ragi, &c., Cumboo, Varagu, Sawee, Cumboo, Corsloo, Murhnagloo) *Panicum, Paspalum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	8 [illegible]	8	...	40 3	40 3	...	391 4	391 4	...	16 15	16 15	...	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
	9 [illegible]	9	30 11	33 3	35 9	32 0	97 12	97 12	...	14 5	14 5	16 11	Vizagapatam ...		
	15 [illegible]	14	36 10	33 14	33 14	20 11	162 5	146 11	146 11	18 14	18 14	18 5	Godavery ...		
	11 [illegible]	11	26 0	36 10	31 1	23 5	130 0	130 0	...	18 4	18 4	17 6	Kistna ...		
	14 [illegible]	7	28 6	22 7	25 2	18 7	63 9	65 0	...	16 11	16 11	16 11	Nellore ...		
	7 [illegible]	7	27 3	21 11	21 11	19 1	244 7	244 7	...	19 3	19 3	19 3	Cuddapah ...		
	5 [illegible]	5	46 4	28 4	28 4	28 4	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Bellary ...		
	9 [illegible]	12	31 9	29 7	30 3	26 0	134 0	162 12	...	16 10	16 10	16 10	Kurnool ...		
	6 [illegible]	6	30 13	18 0	18 0	20 11	57 11	57 11	...	17 9	17 9	17 9	Madras ...		
	8 [illegible]	8	29 10	18 2	18 14	17 11	97 12	97 12	101 10	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput ...		
	16 [illegible]	2	32 9	19 5	19 5	15 3	248 2	243 4	...	19 0	19 0	19 6	South Arcot ...		
	8 [illegible]	8	41 15	18 5	16 11	23 6	199 14	199 14	...	15 14	16 5	14 9	Tanjore ...		
	4 [illegible]	4	37 1	18 10	20 3	21 12	157 11	146 11	...	18 12	18 12	17 13	Trichinopoly ...		
	6 [illegible]	6	33 10	18 0	17 2	25 4	121 4	120 5	...	17 2	17 2	15 12	Madura ...		
	13 [illegible]	13	24 13	12 10	11 0	17 6	66 15	66 15	...	15 5	15 5	18 5	Tinnevelly ...		
	13 [illegible]	13	26 12	21 7	21 7	29 2	122 4	122 4	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	Coimbatore ...		
	1 [illegible]	1	24 10	15 2	15 2	25 4	139 13	139 13	...	11 9	11 9	11 0	Nilgiris ...		
	2 [illegible]	2	32 7	20 13	19 15	27 6	122 4	122 4	...	16 1	17 1	17 1	Salem ...		
	0 [illegible]	0	30 1	19 6	16 6	19 10	73 5	73 5	...	16 3	16 3	17 11	South Canara ...		
	5 [illegible]	5	24 2	19 3	18 12	21 4	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Malabar ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	...	...	...	16 8	15 15	12 12	70 15	78 15	70 6	15 0	15 0	14 11	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	15 2	100 11	100 11	70 8	18 2	17 9	16 10	Ahmedabad ...		
	...	...	...	16 15	16 1	13 6	107 4	107 4	...	17 6	17 6	16 2	Kaira ...		
	...	...	...	14 4	12 15	12 6	91 10	98 12	67 1	12 1	12 8	15 0	Surat ...		
	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	12 1	120 10	104 14	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	Broach ...		
	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 2	80 10	70 10	75 7	16 1	15 2	15 2	Tanna ...		
	...	...	...	11 7	11 2	11 7	114 13	114 13	...	14 0	14 11	13 1	Kolaba ...		
	...	...	...	19 1	17 13	14 12	150 14	150 14	172 7	13 8	13 8	12 10	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
	...	...	...	17 9	17 9	14 14	101 9	101 9	101 9	16 15	16 15	15 7	Nasik ...		
	...	...	...	24 14	21 7	18 10	100 9	100 9	95 13	15 9	15 2	13 11	Ahmadnagur ...		
	...	...	...	15 10	15 12	13 8	86 4	86 4	69 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	Poona ...		
	...	...	...	18 0	18 4	15 12	98 0	98 0	100 0	14 4	14 4	14 12	Sholapur ...		
	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	10 11	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	12 10	Kaladghi ...		
	...	...	...	19 8	17 7	18 4	128 13	128 13	169 7	17 7	16 10	17 7	Satara ...		
	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 0	150 13	150 13	80 7	16 1	16 1	15 0	Belgaum ...		
	...	...	...	13 13	12 13	8 6	95 5	95 5	95 5	13 2	13 2	11 12	Dharwar ...		
	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	11 0	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	Ratnagiri ...		
	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	10 0	214 6	214 6	...	13 1	13 1	16 1	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
	...	...	...	19 15	19 6	15 2	215 9	215 9	...	14 0	13 8	9 11	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 9	128 11	128 11	73 0	8 8	8 8	7 4	Asirgarh ...		
	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	13 11	81 1	81 1	47 10	14 14	15 9	13 11	Baroda ...		
	...	...	...	16 6	17 13	16 8	150 13	150 13	150 13	32 2	32 2	32 2	Deesa ...		
	...	...	...	14 0	14 9	17 1	140 13	140 13	140 13	28 2	28 2	27 1	Neemuch ...		
	...	...	...	17 11	17 7	22 10	101 7	101 7	81 3	45 11	45 11	40 8	Nasirabad ...		
	...	...	...	15 10	15 10	14 2	45 4	45 4	...	40 3	40 3	64 6	Rajkot ...		
	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 15	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 2	32 2	32 2	Upper Sind ...		
	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	122 11	122 11	122 11	60 4	60 4	60 4	Karachi ...		
	...	...	...	14 0	16 1	19 1	140 12	130 12	120 15	25 2	32 2	40 3	Haidarabad ...		
	...	...	...	14 14	15 15	25 0	200 8	200 8	200 8	31 15	35 1	40 7	Shikarpur ...		
	...	...	...	...	...	...	129 5	129 5	...	34 8	34 8	34 8	Thar and Parker ...		
													Western Districts.		
	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 4	9 4	Burdwan ...	Bengal.	
	...	...	...	14 4	15 12	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah ...		
	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore ...		
	...	...	...	12 0	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 8	Howrah ...		
													Central Districts.		
	...	...	...	12 8	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 4	...	Calcutta ...		
	...	...	...	13 5	13 8	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 12	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
	...	...	...	14 9	15 4	26 10	120 0	130 0	...	8 7	8 10½	8 10½	Nuddea ...		
	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
	...	...	...	15 9	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	9 0	8 12	Moorshedabad ...		

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 7, 1874.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumbu, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Districts—contd.																															
Dinagepore ...	10 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 10	22 8	12 8	12 0	24 0	14 0	13 4	28 0	...	...	...	...				14 8	12 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
Maldah ...	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	12 0	11 4	23 0	12 8	11 12	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0			12 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
Rajshahye ...	12 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	10 14 to 11 4	11 4	19 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 0	25 5	...	...	...	...				13 8 to 14 4	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	8 2½	...	Rajshahye ...		
Rungpore ...	11 4	10 2	14 0	....	...	...	9 0	8 14	16 5	11 4	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...				11 4	11 4	14 0	107 0	133 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore ...		
Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	9 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	37 0	...	...	...	...				9 12	12 0	16 0	67 8	65 0	60 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bograh ...		
Pubna ...	14 4	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 4	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...				12 0	11 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	Pubna ...		
Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...				9 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
Julpigoree ...	10 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	13 3	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...				12 0	13 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree ...		
Eastern Districts.																															
Dacca ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...				14 0	14 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 8	9 0	Dacca ...		
Furreedpore ...	12 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...				13 to 16	15 to 16	16 to 22	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	14 8	18 8	13 8	16 8	29 0	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
Mymensing ...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...				13 0	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing ...		
Sylhet ...	...	9 0	...	...	9 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...				...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	...	Sylhet ...		
Chittagong ...	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...				11 8	11 8	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong ...		
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	...				10 0	9 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally ...		
Tipperah ...	9 8	10 10	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	20 0	16 0 to 17 0	18 0 to 19 0	32 8	...	...	...	...				12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	13 13	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 3	24 6	16 8	18 8	35 5	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 6	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
Behar.																															
Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	17 8	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	...	18 0				19 0	17 0	34 8	180 0	180 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
Gya ...	10 8	10 8	12 8	14 0	15 8	37 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	12 8 to 15 0	28 0 to 35 0	...					12 0	12 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya ...		
Shahabad ...	14 8	14 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	11 8	12 0	14 0	11 12	13 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	26 0	16 8				17 8	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
Tirhoot ...	11 8	12 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...				13 0	12 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Tirhoot ...		
Sarun ...	14 0	13 12	12 8	17 0	18 0	30 0	8 4	8 4	14 0	12 12	12 12	22 0	16 8	16 8	33 0	...				15 4	16 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
Chumparun ...	11 12	11 12	14 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	9 8	9 8	13 0	11 4	11 12	27 0	...	...	...	...				12 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun ...		
Monghyr ...	13 6	...	14 7	19 9	...	37 8	8 4	...	12 6	11 5	..	21 0	...	...	...	...				15 7	...	33 6	147 0	...	...	7 8	...	8 4	Monghyr ...		
Bhaugulpore ...	13 4	12 10	12 10	15 2	17 12	20 3	8 13	10 1	17 11	11 6	12 10	22 11	...	...	...	...				18 0 to 14 0	34 5 to 60 0	...	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
Purneah ...	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	7 0	8 5	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...				9 0	11 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	35 0	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	20 0				13 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
Orissa.																															
Cuttack ...	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 7	24 15	26 4	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...				26 4	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	11 13	10 8	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	27 9	23 10	22 5	34 2	...	...	...	...				23 10	21 0	23 10	80 0	80 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	10 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...	...				12 8	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																															
Hazareebaugh ...	11 0	10 8	12 6	...	16 0	19 5	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...				12 8	13 8	21 4	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 6	Hazareebaugh ...		
Lohardugga ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...				11 0	12 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 4	Lohardugga ...		
Singbhoom ...	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...				14 0	16 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
Maunbhoom ...	10 0	10 8	11 8	20 0	20 to 24	20 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	14 8	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...				13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 5½	Maunbhoom ...		
...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...				10 10	10 0	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 4	8 0	Cachar ...		
...	10 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 8	16 0	13 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	...				9 0	10 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 0	Goalpara ...		
...	10 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	16 0	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...				11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop ...		
...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung ...		
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	6 8	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugur ...		
...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...				8 8	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore ...		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	15 0	...	...	...	...				11 8	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	5 0	...	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...		
...	17 8	18 0	20 8	23 0	26 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	26 0	24 0	28 0				22 8	25 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Dehra Doon ...		
...	18 5	14 14	22 1	26 15	32 5	34 4	9 11	10 12	10 12	12 6	14 0	15 1	25 14	26 15	29 2	28 11				25 0	26 15	25 5	129 0	129 0	106 0	8 5	7 12	7 12	Saharunpore ...		
...	18 12	19 13	22 9	27 8	27 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 12	17 7	26 6	26 6	28 10	24				23 2	25 5	23 10	132 0	110 0	132 0	...	...	...	Moozufferpuggur ...		
...	18 4½	18 8	21 11½	23 14	25 0	32 1	6 14	7 0	7 5	12 14½	13 2	14 13	28 9½	24 12	28 6½	27				23 2	24 4½	25 11	120 0	120 0	105 0	10 0	9 15½	8 0	Meerut ...		
...	18 8	19 8	21 8	24 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	23				52 15	24 4½	25 11	120 0	130 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Boolundshuhur ...		
...	17 8	18 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 8	14 0	...	21 0	23 0	23 0	23				22 8	24 0	26 0	120 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
...	16 8	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 6	...	...	...	...				21 0	22 0	...	100 0	100 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	11 6	...	...	...	...				11 8	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 12	5 12	5 8	Kumaon ...		

Provinces: Bengal—*continued.* Assam. N.-W.-Provinces.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Bagri, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal	12 8	12 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	5 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 10	5 8	5 10	Gurhwal	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*		
	Bijnour	16 5	16 5	20 4	19 2	16 14	27 0	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 10	22 8	21 6	24 12	19 2	19 2	23 ...	19 11	19 11	19 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour			
	Moradabad	16 12	16 4	20 0	23 12	23 12	28 12	8 12	8 12	9 6	13 6	13 12	15 0	21 14	21 4	25 0	19 10	20 0	31 ...	22 8	21 14	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 1	9 2	9 1	Moradabad			
	Budaon	15 0	15 0	20 11½	21 9½	21 9½	31 8	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	13 3	13 8	16 12½	19 3	18 15	26 6½	19 3	18 5	24 ...	21 9½	21 0	31 8	240 0	240 0	...	9 0	8 11½	8 11	Budaon			
	Bareilly	14 11	14 11	18 12	20 0	20 0	30 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	13 7	13 12	16 4	20 0	20 0	21 14	20 0	20 0	28 ...	19 13½	19 11	25 10	125 0	135 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	Bareilly			
	Shahjehanpore	14 12	14 12	20 0	19 10	19 4	29 8	8 0	8 0	8 8	14 14	15 2	17 8	19 6	20 0	22 8	19 8	19 14	24 ...	19 4	19 14	28 0	162 8	160 0	160 0	8 6	8 6	8 4	Shahjehanpore			
	Terai Pergunnahs	16 4	16 4	19 8	17 8	20 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	13 12	15 8	20 0	21 0	...	19 6	20 0	27 ...	20 0	20 0	29 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Terai Pergunnahs			
	Muttra	17 0	16 8	19 0	21 8	22 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	20 8	21 8	24 0	19 0	21 8	28 ...	20 0½	20 4½	20 0½	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra			
	Agra	14 15½	15 3	16 10	20 1	20 13½	23 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 10½	14 0	20 2½	20 0½	21 5½	17 15½	17 10	17 ...	18 9	17 14	23 8	165 0	158 2	165 0	8 4	8 0	8 6	Agra			
	Furruckabad	14 1	13 6	18 10	18 9	17 9	24 8	8 10	8 8	8 14	13 12	13 6	13 12	18 9	18 9	21 10	19 4	18 9	23 ...	17 0	18 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furruckabad			
	Mynpoorie	15 4	14 8	20 0	18 4	19 4	24 4	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 8	21 0	17 12	18 8	23 ...	19 0	19 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mynpoorie			
	Etawah	15 0	14 8	18 8	19 8	19 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	18 8	19 8	20 8	19 8	19 8	24 ...	19 0	18 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	8 0	Etawah			
	Etah	16 0	15 2	21 8	20 0	20 0	27 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	20 0	18 0	24 8	18 0	17 0	24 ...	18 0	17 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Etah			
	Jaloun	14 0	13 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	22 ...	16 14	16 2½	19 15½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jaloun			
	Jhansie	15 6	14 4	15 14	19 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	18 13	18 3	21 6	17 12	17 14	23 ...	19 0	16 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansie			
	Lullutpore	16 2	14 12	16 12	18 0	16 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	20 0	18 12	24 0	...	16 0	24 ...	18 8	20 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 8	8 8	9 4	Lullutpore			
	Cawnpore	16 0	16 0	17 0	19 8	19 8	26 8	9 8	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	24 ...	18 0	19 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Cawnpore			
	Futtehpore	14 8	15 0	15 12	17 8	18 12	25 0	10 12	11 8	10 0	14 0	14 8	17 0	18 0	19 4	25 8	17 4	19 0	24 ...	18 10	18 4	26 4	163 0	163 0	167 0	10 10	10 4	10 8	Futtehpore			
	Banda	14 8	13 12	17 4	16 4	15 12	22 4	13 4	13 2	9 6	14 10	14 10	17 12	18 2	18 4	22 12	18 2	18 2	23 ...	16 8	18 4	22 0	145 0	150 0	100 0	8 0	8 12	7 12	Banda			
	Allahabad	13 8	13 12	14 8	17 8	19 0	20 8	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	15 4	18 0	19 8	20 8	18 0	19 0	24 ...	17 8	18 8	26 7	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Allahabad			
	Humeerpore	14 8	14 0	18 9	16 0	16 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	13 8	15 12	17 12	19 0	23 8	17 6	18 8	24 ...	16 15	16 15	22 9	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Humeerpore			
	Joumpore	14 2	14 2	12 11	17 4	16 3	19 1	11 4	11 6	14 2	13 1	13 11	16 4	16 4	15 14	26 13	18 0	16 8	24 ...	10 1	10 8	22 12	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 2	6 12	7 2	Joumpore			
	Goruckpore	12 4	12 4	12 4	14 0	13 2	18 6	9 3	9 3	17 8	10 15	10 15	21 0	14 0	12 4	26 4	12 4	12 4	16 ...	12 8	12 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 3	7 3	6 12	Goruckpore			
	Bustee	12 8	13 10	12 3	13 12	15 0	16 4	9 6	10 0	12 8	9 15	10 15	18 12	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 8	22 14	206 8	206 8	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Bustee			
	Azimgurh	13 5	12 14	13 11	14 12	14 12	19 15	9 4	8 14	11 0	11 13	11 1	16 3	15 8	14 6	25 9	...	...	21 6	17 0	17 8	21 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Azimgurh			
	Mirzapore	14 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	23 ...	16 0	15 0	21 4	160 0	140 0	90 0	6 4	6 8	6 0	Mirzapore			
	Benares	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	19 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	14 13	15 7½	24 5	207 8	207 8	...	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Benares			
	Ghazeepore	14 2½	14 2½	12 3½	15 7½	15 7½	19 5	7 11½	7 11½	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	15 7½	16 12	16 12	25 12	15 7½	15 7½	33 15										Ghazeepore			
Panjab	Delhi	17 9	18 2	20 10	23 10	24 2	30 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 1	24 2	23 2	29 3	21 2	22 2	28 ...	24 10	23 10	22 10	90 8	90 8	90 8	7 13	7 3	7 8	Dehli	Panjab	*	
	Gurgáon	15 9	16 10	18 10	23 2	26 2	27 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	22 2	26 2	31 3	21 2	25 2	27 ...	22 10	25 2	24 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	7 5	7 5	6 12	Gurgáon			
	Karnál	20 2	21 2	23 10	32 3	32 3	37 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	30 3	31 3	32 3	22 2	25 2	30 ...	30 3	32 3	29 3	160 15	160 15	160 15	8 9	8 4	8 1	Karnál			
	Hissár	20 2	21 2	25 2	34 3	35 3	40 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	30 3	31 3	43 4	26 2	26 2	34 ...	34 3	32 3	31 2	100 9	100 9	100 9	8 1	8 0	8 1	Hissár			
	Rohtak	16 9	17 2	21 2	25 2	26 10	27 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	25 2	25 2	32 3	24 2	23 3	28 ...	27 2	26 2	28 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	7 1	7 8	7 1	Rohtak			
	Sirsa	22 14	23 2	24 2	40 4	39 3	40 4	...	...	...	8 1	10 1	10 1	34 10	34 11	50 4	27 9	27 ...	37 2	38 3	39 3	160 15	160 15	160 15	40 4	42 4	40 4	Sirsa			
	Ambálah	21 10	21 6	21 14	32 3	29 3	32 3	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	14 1	30 3	29 3	31 11	28 2	28 ...	31 3	29 3	23 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	9 5	9 1	8 9	Ambálah			
	Ludiánah	24 10	24 2	25 2	34 11	35 3	40 4	...	...	...	12 1	...	16 1	34 10	34 3	40 4	27 2	26 ...	33 3	34 3	31 3	120 11	120 11	185 8	9 9	9 9	9 9	Ludiánah			
	Simlá	17 2	17 2	16 1	20 2	17 1	22 2	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	22 2	22 2	...	20 2	20 ...	22 6	22 2	20 2	120 11	120 11	...	7 14	7 13	7 5	Simla			
	Jálandhar	23 2	23 2	24 2	30 3	32 3	30 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	29 10	38 3	32 3	24 2	24 ...	30 3	32 3	28 2	100 9	100 9	100 9	9 9	9 9	9 5	Jálandhar			
	Hushiárpur	24 2	24 2	24 2	32 3	32 3	35 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	27 2	30 3	28 3	24 2	24 ...	27 2	28 2	25 3	100 9	100 9	100 9	9 9	9 9	9 9	Hushiárpúr			
	Kángra	16 1	16 1	18 1	21 2	21 2	28 3	...	...	...	16 1	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 2	20 2	18 1	160 15	160 15	...	8 1	8 0	8 1	Kángra			
	Amritsar	23 10	24 10	24 2	34 3	33 3	40 4	...	...	...	17 1	18 1	14 9	36 3	34 11	34 8	28 2	28 ...	33 3	33 3	26 2	100 9	100 9	120 11	10 5	10 5	9 13	Amritsar			
	Siálkot	19 14	20 2	24 2	31 11	32 3	37 3	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	16 1	25 2	26 2	29 10	23 2	21 ...	26 2	27 10	24 2	120 11	120 11	120 11	10 3	10 3	10 5	Siálkot			
	Gurdáspúr	26 2	26 2	26 2	30 3	32 3	31 1	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	30 3	30 3	30 3	20 2	20 ...	31 3	34 3	20 2	100 9	100 9	100 9	9 1	9 1	9 1	Gurdáspúr			
	Lahore	23 2	23 2	21 10	34 3	36 3	29 7	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	15 1	31 3	31 3	34 3	27 2	30 ...	32 2	33 3	29 3	80 7	90 8	100 9	10 1	10 1	10 1	Lahore			
	Firozpúr	25 2	24 10	23 2	38 4	36 3	45 4	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	16 1	34 3	32 3	40 4	30 3	30 ...	36 11	36 11	32 3	100 9	100 9	100 9	10 5	10 5	10 1	Firozpúr			
	Gujránwála	20 14	21 12	22 8	36 3	35 3	42 5	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 11	30 3	30 3	32 3	20 2	20 ...	28 2	29 3	22 2	100 9	100 9	100 9	10 5	10 5	10 1	Gujránwála			
	Ráwalpindi	18 10	18 1	16 14	24 10	24 2	22 10	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	25 10	25 3	25 2	24 10	24 ...	28 10	28 10	21 10	130 12	140 13	115 10	10 13	10 13	10 13	Ráwalpindi			
	Jhelam	17 2	17 1	21 2	24 2	24 2	28 3	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	22 2	22 2	26 2	21 2	20 ...	24 2	24 2	22 2	100 9	100 9	100 9	11 1	11 1	11 1	Jhelam			
	Gujrát	19 1	20 2	22 2	29 3	28 3	35 3	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	11 1	30 3	30 3	31 2	24 2	24 ...	25 2	25 2	19 2	160 15	160 15	100 9	10 9	10 9	10 9	Gujrát			
	Shahpúr	20 2	19 10	20 2	30 3	29 3	30 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	13 1	32 3	30 3	28 3	26 2	24 ...	28 2	26 2	22 2	321 13	321 13	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	Shahpúr			
	Multán	16 1	16 1	19 1	27 2	26 2	25 2	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	11 1	23 2	23 2	29 3	20 2	21 ...	22 2	24 2	19 2	100 9	100 9	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	Multán			
	Jhang	18 1	18 0	23 2	26 2	27 2	28 3	...	...	...	11 1	12 1	10 1	22 2	22 2	32 3	23 2	24 ...	26 2	28 2	22 2	241 6	241 6	24 6	10 9	10 9	10 9	Jhang			
	Montgomery	19 8	...	21 2	28 2	...	28 2	...	...	...	8 1	...	8 1	27 2	...	26 2	...	...	30 3	...	22 2	160 15	...	160 15	8 1	...	8 1	Montgomery			
	Muzaffargarh	17 2	16 1	20 2	22 2	22 2	25 2	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	12 1	22 10	21 2	24 2	21 2	19 ...	20 2	20 2	17 2	120 11	120 11	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	Muzaffargarh			
	Derah Ismael Khán	25 2	23 13	20 2	36 7	37 11	40 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 9	7 8	41 8	41 8	46 12	35 3	36 ...	37 11	36 7	30 3	113 0	113 2	113 0	10 1	10 1	10 1	Derah Ismael Khán			
	Derah Ghazee Khán	16 6	16 15	20 2	25 2	25 2	26 11	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	18 14	27 10	28 5	36 2	25 2	23 ...	24 0	23 14	21 2	150 14	180 14	201 1	32 11	32 10	32 11	Derah Ghazee Khán			
	Bannú	29 1	28 4	22 0	53 12	50 0	49 5	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	6 5	50 5	50 5	45 4	37 11	37 11	41 6	41 11	30 8	80 6	80 7	80 6	102 11	100 9	102 11	Bannú			
	Pesháwar	17 10	18 5	18 9	34 10	34 10	31 6	...	...	...	12 8	12 7	9 5	28 2	29 7	25 7	26 2	26 ...	24 3	24 8	17 9	104 9	98 1	...	57 8	60 12	45 15	Pesháwar			
	Kohát	21 13	21 13	19 14	43 10	42 5	39 11	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 9	35 14	35 14	27 11	38 8	38 ...	30 13	33 5	17 15	205 3	179 8	205 3	104 11	103 9	104 11	Kohát			
	Hazárá	19 2	18 1	16 9	27 2	27 2	22 2	...	...	...	6 0	...	6 0	26 10	26 2	23 2	...	...	24 2	23 2	15 1	100 9	110 10	80 6	9 1	9 1	8 9	Hazárá			
Oudh.	Lucknow	13 8	13 11	15 5	18 0	19 1	23 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	13 1	14 0	14 0	17 1	19 10	22 8	17 9	19 ...	17 0	17 6	23 8	119 10	128 9	119 10	7 7	7 7	7 7	Lucknow	Oudh.	†	
	Unáo	13 14	14 11	19 7	18 9	18 9	25 14	8 12	8 12	10 12	12 15	14 2	18 5	18 9	18 9	24 13	18 0	18 ...	17 9	18 9	25 14	126 14	126 14	...	7 12	7 12	8 10	Unáo			
	Bára Banki	13 2	11 10	14 4	15 1	15 1	19 3	7 9	7 9	7 9	12 3	14 2	15 3	15 15	14 2	22 10	14 12	14 ...	15 2	15 2	22 10	140 2	150 8	...	7 0	7 0	7 7	Bára Banki			
	Sítápur	15 3	15 3	18 2	24 4	24 4	26 5	8 1	8 13	8 1	14 2	15 3	18 2	20 4	20 4	22 14	19 3	20 ...	19 13	19 0	24 4	202 12	202 12	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	Sítápur			
	Hardui	13 13	14 2	16 10	20 4	21 4	22 2	6 2	6 2	6 0	12 12	12 15	14 2	20 3	21 4	19 15	19 0	20 11	19 0	19 10	22 8	201 2	201 2	201 2	7 7	7 7	7 9	Hardui			
	Kheri	14 4	14 4	19 3	25 2	23 1	25 15	7 15	7 15	8 10	16 1	15 7	18 5	22 12	22 12	28 0	20 1	21 ...	19 1	17 11	23 8	160 13	160 13	120 10	7 15	7 15	7 7	Kheri			
	Faizabad	13 2	14 0	14 2	16 15	17 9	21 7	7 15	9 3	12 3	15 3	14 2	17 1	19 1	16 3	18 0	26 1	15 15	16 ...	15 14	16 11	21 12	160 13	160 13	120 10	7 15	7 15	7 7	Faizabad			
	Bharaich	11 ‡	13 1	12 8	16 1	17 0	20 1	10 0	11 15	15 0	11 0	12 8	17 1	15 0	18 0	26 8	...	...	...	14 0	16 1	21 0	241 5	241 5	201 2	7 7	7 7	7 5	Bharaich			
	Gonda	12 ‡	13 2	12 6	15 7	15 9	16 8	9 11	10 0	7 7	10 2	11 7	17 9	15 1	16 11	23 13	13 11	14 ...	14 14	17 6	18 5	76 15	76 15	...	7 12	7 12	6 14	Gonda			
	Rái Bareli	15 7	15 3	16 5	19 11	17 6	29 3	14 2	15 3	15 3	14 2	17 1	19 11	19 12	20 11	26 10	18 ...	17 10	17 11	17 13	29 3	201 7	201 7	201 7	7 5	8 5	6 9	Rái Bareli			
	Sultánpur	13 13	13 13	12 15	18 2	17 11	18 7	8 10	8 10	10 4	13 6	13 13	17 4	16 4	17 11	21 6	16 4	17 ...	16 11	16 11	21 0	153 4	153 4	153 4	7 14	7 14	7 9	Sultánpur			
	Pratábgarh	14 14	14 11	13 8	19 8	20 8	20 1	14 0	12 6	7 15	15 2	15 7	15 0	20 4	21 2	22 2	19 ...	19 ...	17 11	17 9	19 1	197 4	197 4	197 4	6 7	6 7	7 0	Pratábgarh			

* Kodo.

† Murwa of red colour.

‡ Murwa.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of February 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millets (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millets (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millets (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...	22 2	22 2	21 11	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 1	16 1	15 9	27 3	27 3	25 2	...	...	
	Bhandara ...	21 9	21 9	22 10	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 12	16 3	16 3	22 10	31 4	29 2	26 15	...	...	
	Chanda ...	25 12	24 6	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 7	18 7	14 4	40 3	40 3	22 15	...	...	
	Wardha ...	22 2	22 10	19 1	...	...	...	9 1	8 0	8 0	13 1	13 1	12 1	40 3	35 2	24 2	...	...	
	Balaghat ...	18 2	18 2	24 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 2	18 2	18 2	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jabalpur ...	18 2	19 1	21 2	14 0	15 2	14 0	13 1	13 1	16 1	14 0	15 2	16 15	21 2	24 2	30 3	20 1	21 2	21
	Sagar ...	15 3	14 2	15 3	...	...	19 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	13 1	21 2	21 2	25 2	17 1	17 1	20
	Damoh ...	16 5	16 5	18 2	...	...	20 1	14 0	14 0	16 1	15 2	15 2	18 2	...	20 1	20 1	...	20 1	20
	Seoni ...	24 2	24 2	27 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 1	16 1	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mandla ...	19 1	17 1	23 1	...	...	...	13 1	15 2	16 1	16 1	18 2	20 1	30 3	...	35 2	...	...	
	Betul ...	19 6	19 1	17 1	...	...	...	13 1	12 8	15 2	13 9	13 1	16 1	25 2	24 2	22 2	...	...	
	Chindwara ...	21 6	22 10	22 2	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 2	15 2	18 2	40 3	40 3	28 2	...	...	
	Hoshangabad ...	17 1	16 6	16 16	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 1	14 0	14 0	24 1	25 2	21 0	16 1	16 1	16
	Narsinghpur ...	18 9	19 10	19 10	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 1	14 0	16 1	22 2	24 1	25 2	21 2	22 2	20
	Nimar ...	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	13 2	...	28 4	31 14	...	30 3	30 3	
	Raipur ...	40 3	36 4	53 6	...	...	...	22 2	20 3	40 3	32 4	32 4	43 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur ...	21 2	24 2	23 1	...	...	...	28 2	26 1	28 2	35 2	35 2	42 7	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bilaspur ...	32 2	32 2	42 4	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	28 2	32 2	32 2	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	
	Upper Godavery ...	18 2	16 1	11 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	42 7	38 3	18 2	...	...	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...	22 0	22 3	15 2	...	...	...	9 13	9 15	11 2	13 4	12 8	13 11	31 13	32 9	25 12	32 0	30 11	27
	Bolaram ...	20 13	19 8	13 15	...	...	...	11 3	10 14	...	13 6	13 2	12 15	29 2	28 12	21 13	...	...	
	Chudderghat ...	15 2	15 2	10 12	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 8	12 15	12 6	12 6	26 15	30 3	...	32 5	32 5	33
	East Berar.																		
	Comraotee ...	18 0	16 1	16 1	13 1	14 0	11 15	8 15	8 15	8 0	11 15	11 0	11 15	36 2	32 2	26 1	22 2	22 2	21
	Ellichpoor ...	18 8	18 8	16 3	7 9	7 9	9 11	7 9	9 11	9 11	11 14	11 14	11 14	30 3	30 3	23 11	25 14	25 14	22
	Woon ...	21 9	20 8	18 8	17 4	12 15	12 15	10 12	10 12	7 9	12 15	12 15	8 10	...	...	...	48 8	45 4	23
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	20 1	20 1	16 1	...	...	...	7 15	7 15	7 0	10 0	10 0	7 15	28 2	28 2	22 1	30 1	31 2	30
	Buldana ...	20 1	20 1	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	30 1	28 2	20 1	28 2	26 1	19
	Bassein ...	21 0	21 0	11 3	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	7 0	12 8	12 8	8 8	38 11	38 11	23 10	25 9	25 9	19
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale.	11 9	11 0	9 11	12 15	11 0	10 14	11 0	11 0	11 5	13 11	13 11	13 11	...	22 14	...	...	...	
	BANGALORE { Retail ...	11 0	10 7	9 6	12 6	10 7	10 7	10 13	10 13	11 0	13 2	13 2	13 11	...	21 12	...	...	...	
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale.	9 15	9 1	10 2	13 15	13 15	...	15 10	16 8	17 11	18 2	18 14	22 5	...	...	49 13	...	...	
	KOLAR ... { Retail ...	9 6	8 15	9 15	13 4	13 4	...	15 5	16 8	17 6	17 12	18 10	22 3	...	...	48 11	...	...	
	TOOMKOOR ... { Wholesale.	10 4	9 3	10 4	10 4	9 3	10 12	14 9	14 9	16 3	15 10	15 10	18 5	22 10	22 10	26 15	...	...	
	TOOMKOOR ... { Retail ...	9 11	8 10	9 11	9 11	8 10	10 4	14 0	14 0	15 2	15 1	15 1	17 4	21 9	21 9	25 14	...	...	
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale.	9 3	9 3	10 0	...	...	...	13 1	13 10	12 5	14 2	14 2	13 9	...	...	54 3	28 4	28 4	
	MYSORE ... { Retail ...	8 12	8 12	9 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 1	13 11	13 8	13 8	...	...	49 13	27 3	27 3	
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	HASSAN ... { Retail ...	11 5	10 12	9 11	12 6	12 15	10 12	14 9	14 0	15 2	15 1	16 3	18 5	...	...	...	...	...	
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...	10 12	10 12	9 11	12 15	12 15	10 12	14 0	13 8	9 11	18 5	18 5	14 0	40 15	38 13	40 15	...	...	
	KADOOR ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	KADOOR ... { Retail ...	10 12	10 12	11 14	...	...	...	15 2	14 0	12 15	19 6	18 5	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	
	CHITULDROOG { Wholesale.	12 15	13 2	11 14	15 2	14 9	14 9	13 6	13 8	14 9	15 8	15 1	14 9	40 15	43 11	45 8	...	38 13	
	CHITULDROOG { Retail ...	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 0	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 3	12 15	14 0	13 4	14 0	36 10	38 10	43 4	34 8	30 3	
	COORG ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	COORG ... { Retail ...	7 12	8 0	7 12	8 10	8 15	...	12 7	10 11	10 9	17 9	18 10	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...	12 0	12 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	
	Kishengarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alwar ...	15 10	16 11	18 9	22 1	22 6	25 14	9 15	10 4	11 9	10 12	11 8	12 15	21 9	22 10	26 10	19 6	20 6	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	15 4	15 0	...	20 0	20 8	...	8 0	8 0	...	8 8	9 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 8	
	Kerowlo (City) ...	13 6	...	...	17 8	...	...	11 4	...	...	11 12	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 4	...	
	Ajmir ...	12 9	12 9	13 9	16 3	16 6	23 14	4 11	4 11	7 8	7 8	7 8	8 7	15 0	15 15	27 3	11 11	12 10	
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpur ...	17 4	16 11	12 15	24 4	23 11	19 15	...	...	...	8 1	8 1	6 8	19 11	19 11	18 14	21 1	21 1	18
	Sirohi ...	15 10	15 10	11 14	26 15	26 15	21 9	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	8 10	21 9	21 9	14 0	24 13	24 13	21
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	23 11	23 11	17 4	38 13	36 10	34 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 1	23 11	...	...	...	15 0	...	
	Marwar ...	14 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	5 10	...	...	8 2	...	...	5 10	...	...	...	...	
	Bundi ...	12 8	13 1	17 7	14 0	15 2	32 9	6 1	7 0	...	8 0	9 1	11 0	14 0	15 2	25 2	...	...	
	Tonk ...	12 12	11 9	15 9	16 15	15 5	29 2	5 15	5 11	...	9 4	8 8	10 1	17 1	15 5	29 9	...	...	
	Jhallawar ...	13 8	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	7 9	7 12	...	8 8	9 13	9 1	19 1	17 1	22 2	...	...	
	Shahpoora ...	13 1	13 4	13 8	16 5	17 4	33 2	7 9	7 14	...	10 1	10 1	11 9	17 13	18 9	30 11	14 9	14 6	
	Odeypore ...	15 2	15 4	10 13	21 14	24 4	19 9	...	...	...	9 12	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...	14 0	14 12	14 8	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 2	12 0	11 0	10 0	24 0	25 4	22 0	24 0	23 0	
	Gwalior ...	13 4	13 4	15 12	17 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	18 8	20 0	16 4	16 4	
	Rutlam ...	15 0	15 0	12 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	12 0	23 8	23 12	20 12	18 4	17 6	
	Baglekhund ...	16 4	16 4	16 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Millets, Ragi, (Kewara, Versagoo, Cheena, Coralloo, Nuglae) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Millets, Ragi, (Kewara, Versagoo, Cheena, Coralloo, Nuglae) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nagpur ...			20 1	20 1	17 9	120 10	120 10	...	9 1	9 1	9 1	
	Bhandara ...			20 8	21 9	16 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Chanda ...			26 6	23 13	14 7	291 0	291 0	258 11	8 5	8 5	7 9	
	Wardha ...			22 2	21 2	13 1	167 4	119 14	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Balaghat ...			17 1	17 1	20 1	281 9	281 9	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Jabalpur ...			23 1	22 2	20 1	160 15	160 15	160 15	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Sagar ...			17 6	18 2	18 2	181 0	181 0	241 5	7 9	7 9	7 0	
	Damoh ...			19 1	17 6	18 2	281 9	321 13	...	5 8	5 8	5 8	
	Seoni ...			23 1	23 1	21 2	281 9	281 9	281 9	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mandla ...			26 1	25 2	30 3	241 5	241 5	241 5	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul ...			20 1	18 2	13 1	241 5	241 5	241 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	
	Chindwara ...			26 6	26 6	16 1	281 9	281 9	...	8 0	8 0	7 9	
	Hoshangabad ...			19 1	19 1	16 1	120 12	120 12	120 12	5 3	5 3	5 10	
	Narsinghpur ...			21 2	22 2	21 2	160 15	160 15	...	6 8	6 2	6 2	
	Nimar ...			19 6	20 1	...	160 15	160 15	...	9 1	9 1	...	
	Raipur ...			32 4	36 4	40 3	...	...	...	7 2	7 0	7 0	
	Sambalpur ...			24 2	24 2	18 2	201 2	120 10	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Bilaspur ...			30 3	30 3	31 8	160 15	160 15	...	6 1	6 1	6 1	
	Upper Godavery ...			16 1	16 1	13 1	1,448 4	1,448 4	1,448 4	9 1	9 1	8 0	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad ...			21 6	21 0	11 5	134 12	107 13	53 14	11 10	11 9	11 0	
	Bolaram ...			19 1	18 9	11 7	121 11	121 11	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Chudderghat ...			20 8	19 6	10 12	129 6	129 6	...	11 5	11 14	11 5	
	East Berar.												
	Comraotee ...			17 1	16 1	14 0	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	
	Ellichpoor ...			17 4	16 3	11 14	64 10	64 10	64 10	7 9	7 9	7 9	
	Woon ...			...	12 15	17 4	9 11	...	...	14 0	8 10	7 9	
	West Berar.												
	Akola ...			23 1	20 1	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldana ...			24 0	22 2	11 15	...	...	...	8 0	7 7	7 0	
	Bassein ...			20 8	20 8	10 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 10	
MYSORE AND COORG.	BANGALORE { Wholesale.			25 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 9	
	BANGALORE { Retail ...			23 15	23 12	25 9	72 3	72 3	...	14 0	14 0	14 4	
	KOLAR ... { Wholesale.			23 30	29 14	27 6	...	...	...	16 10	15 12	15 12	
	KOLAR ... { Retail ...			23 4	24 14	29 14	...	...	...	16 1	15 7	15 7	
	TOOMKOOR ... { Wholesale.			24 9	29 8	27 1	185 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	TOOMKOOR ... { Retail ...			30 3	32 5	35 9	196 3	196 3	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	
	MYSORE ... { Wholesale.			28 1	30 3	34 8	182 10	182 10	...	13 1	11 6	12 1	
	MYSORE ... { Retail ...			28 4	27 30	31 9	90 9	90 9	...	12 5	11 4	11 4	
	HASSAN ... { Wholesale.			27 9	26 0	30 8	77 10	77 10	...	...	...	...	
	HASSAN ... { Retail ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	12 15	12 15	
	SHIMOGA ... { Wholesale.			19 15	21 9	32 5	161 11	161 11	...	...	...	...	
	SHIMOGA ... { Retail ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	9 11	
	KADOOR ... { Wholesale.			28 1	28 1	28 1	388 1	388 1	...	...	...	...	
	KADOOR ... { Retail ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	10 13	10 13	
	CHITULDROOG { Wholesale.			17 4	17 4	30 3	86 4	86 4	...	...	...	10 7	
	CHITULDROOG { Retail ...			27 6	25 0	32 14	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	9 11	
	COORG ... { Wholesale.			23 11	23 3	32 5	107 12	107 12	...	...	...	...	
	COORG ... { Retail ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 1	12 8	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jaipur ...			17 0	17 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alwar ...			19 15	22 10	22 0	...	...	...	25 14	25 14	27 13	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...			18 2	19 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	
	Kerowlo (City) ...			16 4	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	30 0	...	...	
	Ajmir ...			15 4	15 7	20 5	98 0	98 0	99 0	37 8	35 10	35 5	
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpur ...			18 14	19 11	13 12	215 9	215 9	215 9	43 2	43 2	43 2	
	Sirohi ...			18 5	18 5	14 9	215 9	215 9	215 9	64 10	64 10	64 10	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...			...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 8	...	
	Marwar ...			...	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	
	Bundi ...			16 4	...	...	120 6	120 6	...	28 2	29 4	29 4	
	Tonk ...			...	...	...	120 6	120 6	...	37 3	36 2	40 2	
	Jhallawar ...			...	...	...	100 6	100 6	...	27 6	27 1	27 1	
	Shahpoora ...			...	...	...	160 10	160 10	...	33 2	38 10	35 9	
	Odeypore ...			16 6	17 0	14 0	2 20	2 20	...	28 2	28 0	28 0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore ...			13 8	13 12	14 2	106 8	106 8	106 8	8 8	9 8	8 8	
	Gwalior ...			13 8	13 12	14 2	106 8	106 8	106 8	8 8	9 8	8 8	
	Rutlam ...			17 8	17 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	
	Baglekhund ...			18 0	18 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12	11 0	
				18 4	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 6	6 12	6 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 5th MARCH 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In the northern districts of Madras there has been no rain, but prospects appear to be tolerably good; in the south there has been a fall of about an inch in some places; want of water is still, however, complained of, and prospects are said to be not altogether satisfactory. There has been slight rain in parts of Sindh, where rats are said to threaten damage; more in the Deccan districts, and none elsewhere in Bombay; reports from the Presidency generally are good. In Bengal there has been slight rain during the fortnight in many districts, and the weather has been generally most favorable to the progress of the crops; standing crops are said to be prospering in most places; preparations for the early rice sowings are actively going on. The northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot are as before the tract where the condition of the crops and people is worst. There is no increase of distress in the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, where the wheat and barley harvest has begun; prices have fallen in Bustee, Mirzapore, Jounpore and Azimgurh. Elsewhere in the province prospects are good, except in parts of Bundelkund, and especially Banda, where relief works are being carried on. Reports from Oudh are favorable. There has been no rain in the Punjab during the fortnight; the prospects of the harvest continue good. In the Central Provinces there has been a little rain in some districts; prospects are generally favorable, the *rubbee* harvest is in progress. In Berar the *rubbee* has been reaped with a fair out-turn. Reports from Rajpootana and Central India state that the crops are generally promising. Prospects in Mysore are fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Mar. 5th)		
Kistna (4th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam or elsewhere; one inch water below anicut; canal supply scanty; jowra, raggy and onions sown in Palnad; cotton, paddy and chillies suffer from drought and grub in two taluqs; the rest fair on the whole; gram, black gram, chillies, tobacco and castor being reaped in places; markets well supplied locally; prices steady; pasture scarce; small-pox and fever general, except in Sattanapulli; guinea-worm in Palnad; cattle healthy in two taluqs.
Kurnool "	...	Season favorable throughout; outturn of later crops fair; markets well supplied; grain is being largely exported into Nellore from Markapur taluq; prices rising in Koilkoontla, Markapur and Ramulkota, but stationary elsewhere; water and dry fodder plentiful; fever in Cumbum and Ramulkota; cattle disease in four taluqs.
Negapatam "	...	Rainfall at Negapatam 0·5, elsewhere tolerably good; rivers dry; water in tanks scanty; cultivation of some dry grain continues; standing crops somewhat benefited by late rains; Saonbapishamun harvest continues—yield below average; markets sufficiently supplied; prices slightly declining; pasture moderate; health generally good, but for small-pox in some places; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly "	...	Rainfall one inch in the Cauvery Valley; on the 18th slight showers elsewhere; nowhere of material advantage to the crops; water even for drinking is failing in some villages; wet crops have entirely failed in the badly irrigated parts of the district, but have been tolerably good under channel irrigation; dry crops generally bad; outturn of rice below average; markets generally sufficiently supplied; prices slightly lower than last fortnight; pasture beginning to fail; men and cattle healthy.
Calicut (4th)	0·15	Second crop harvested; yield low; supply of grain from local sources not ample; prices increasing; pasture scanty; small-pox prevalent; fever slightly in hilly parts; cattle healthy.
Bombay (Mar. 4th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects not altogether satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	Rain much wanted to get rid of rats; in Shahbandur districts, injury to next khureef crops apprehended from them.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather warmer; crops ripening and promising.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain on 1st instant; crops very promising, no sickness.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Rubbee crops extensive; early sowings very promising; public health improving.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rubbee and public health continue good.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton and other rubbee crops good; weather getting warm; public health good.
Surat ...	....	Crops good; fever in some taluqs.
Broach ...	...	Crops picked, excepting cotton in some places; weather good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton market brisk; about ten annas exported; reserves of better quality; reaping of wheat and gram progressing.
Nasik ...	...	Harvesting of late crops continues; public health good; cattle disease continues in Nandgaum, Peint and Nasik.
Thana ...	...	In town ague prevails; public health good; fever and cattle disease in some talqs.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·30	Hot season commenced; public health good.
Ahmednuggur ...	·18	Harvesting of rubbee finished; slight cattle disease in taluq Aukola; public health good.
Sholapur ...	...	No change.
Satara ...	·80	Crops slightly damaged by rain at Malghiras; ague and cattle disease at Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cotton crops indifferent; public health good.
Dharwar ...	...	No important change.
Canara ...	...	Prospects of second crop good; slight rain at Moondgode and Halial; fever and small-pox prevail slightly in some places.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*continued.*		
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Wheat mostly harvested and brought to market; cotton-picking progressing.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather moderate; state of crops same as before; public health good.
Baroda	...	Cotton-picking commenced; crops and public health good.
Bengal (Mar. 3rd)		
Burdwan ...	·60	There have been slight showers of rain at Cutwa, Bood-Bood and Raneegunge; the weather has been warmer all over the district; the prospects of the cold weather crops are good, especially potatoes; sugarcane is being reaped; price of rice a little cheaper.
24-Pergunnahs ...	.06	Weather getting hotter; cloudy on the 26th and 27th February, with slight rain in parts of the district; crops, a few vegetables on the ground; tobacco injured by the late rains; barley looks flourishing; ploughing for the early rice sowings going on extensively.
Dacca ...	·35	Weather cloudy and foggy during the first part, the remaining days fair, sunny and warm; prospects of the crops good; boro paddy will be a very full crop; also cheena (millet) of which there is a large extent; early rice being sown; ploughing nearly finished.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm during the first part but afterwards warm; prospects of the dalua rice good; cold weather crops yielding a good outturn; prices stationary.
Distressed Districts.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	The heat increases daily; nights pretty cool recently; there was a drizzle at Ramporehat and Jungypore on the 22nd February; crops progressing favorably and approaching maturity; some, as peas, lentils and khesaree (pulse), are being gathered; boro paddy looks well; the outturn of mulberry is expected to be very good; cultivators of the plant will derive much benefit from the sales for the next silk bund; prices have not varied much, except at Lallbaugh, where they have fallen.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil*	A little rain in one or two places in the early part of the fortnight; otherwise bright and sunny; west wind, rather warm, commenced blowing during the latter part, but has stopped since the 27th February; boro rice getting on well; some of the earlier planted rice has suffered from the cold, but should recover from the warm weather; preparations for sowing the early rice are actively going on and in a few places it has been actually sown.
Maldah ...	·03	Weather fair during the first week; cloudy during the first two days of the second week and threatening on the 23rd February, with slight rain; the state of the cold weather crops and boro paddy continues favorable, all of which promise a favorable yield, if nothing unforeseen occurs to injure them; prices are generally stationary, but in some places in the interior have fallen.
Rajshahye ...	*Nil.*	In the first week, the mornings were generally foggy; slight rain reported from all thannahs; a little hail fell in Buraigon, Nattore and Pootea; no rain during the second week, except a few drops in Singra, Bagmara and Nattore, and the weather was clear and hot; the cold weather crops, wheat, barley, millet, &c., continue to improve; urhur and khesaree pulses and gram and peas have suffered from the rain, and some damage has been done by hail in Pootea, but the extent of injury is not great; transplanting of boro rice continues favorably; ploughing for the next early and late rice sowings are going on; paddy is being sown in Pootea; prices are stationary, except at Singra, where the price of rice and paddy has fallen slightly.
Rungpore ...	*Nil.*	Weather during the first part was rather warm for the time of the year; slight showers at Bhowanigunge; in the latter part the weather was fair and on the whole cool; all the winter crops are doing well; wheat in the south of the district is particularly flourishing; early rice being sown more extensively than usual; rice is selling at Rs. 2-8 to 3-8 per maund, except at Kallygunge, where the price is Rs. 4-8.
Bogra ...	*Nil.*	Weather getting hot gradually; cold weather crops are getting on well; mustard has been reaped in some places and the yield good; sugarcane being cut and a good yield expected.
Patna ...	*Nil.*	On the 23rd February a very slight shower of rain, afterwards clear and bright; prospects of the cold weather crops continue to be favorable; rahur, kerai and mussoor pulses and rai oilseed are being harvested.
Gya ...	·01	Weather, seasonable; very slight on the 21st and 23rd February at the Sudder; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; poppy excellent; mussoor pulse, mustard and peas are being harvested; prices have fallen slightly.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather clear, with moderate west wind; days hot; mornings and evenings cool; no rain; prospects of the crops good, wheat, peas and khesaree pulses are being gathered; the weather has been very favorable for bringing the remaining cold weather crops to maturity; peas, rahur and mussoor pulses have suffered both from frost and rain, and will not give such a full outturn as was expected; cheena (millet) being sown; the greater part of the peas and sugarcane has been gathered, while isolated patches of other crops are also being harvested.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with westerly wind during the first part; getting warmer during the latter part. In the Hajeepore sub-division there is no change since last report; the rahur pulse and other crops in the Mohowah Elaka, which the sub-divisional officer has seen, are remarkably fine. In the Tajpore sub-division the late rains are said to have done more good than it was expected they would to the crops on the ground; it has also benefited the moong (pulse) and kowni and cheena (millets), freshening what has sprouted and making what had been sown on the chance of rain without sufficient moisture, germinate; it is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the recent sowings of these crops; mustard and tobacco are being cut; everything promises well in the Dearahs. In the Madhoobani sub-division some

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
		but very little cheena (*millet*) and moong (pulse) has been sown; the mustard crop is ripe and the rahur (pulse) as well on; the other crops are mostly very poor, and even if they are all reaped will not give more than one-anna return. In the Durbhangah sub-division mustard is being gathered in places and is a good crop, being nowhere less than ten annas, and in some localities fully twelve annas; peas and wheat except in isolated localities are very poor, and oats still worse. The prospects of the cold weather crops cannot now be improved with the exception of rahur (pulse) and mustard; no reliance can be placed with cold weather crops; there has been a good deal of cheena (*millet*) sown; tobacco looks fair, but it will be under an average crop. In the Seetamarhee sub-division a shower of rain fell on the 21st February; reports from all sides show that wheat, barley, rahur and moong (pulses), gram, mustard and cheena (millet) are doing well; the timely fall of rain in the first week of February has enabled the ryots to sow millets and pulses. In the sudder sub-division the prospects of crops remain much the same as last reported.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather fair and seasonable; cloudy on the 21st February; west wind prevailing; the weather during the past fortnight has been all that could be desired for the crops; the fine weather following the rains has done the crops an immense amount of good; the crops are now ripening fast, and if the weather continues favorable, the outturn of the crops will, on the whole, be very fair, averaging probably eight annas all round. Peas, mustard, gram and massoor (pulse) are being harvested; wheat, barley, and rahur (pulse) doing well, and are fast ripening; poppy heads are being tapped; people are briskly engaged in sowing the spring crops, such as cheena (millet), moong (pulse), and melons; sugarcane is being planted for the next year's crop; indigo sowings going on; mangoe in blossom and promises a fair harvest if nothing unforeseen occurs to injure the blossoms; new rahur, massoor and khesaree (pulses) are coming into the market; prices on the whole have fallen.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	East and west winds; crops—the prospects of the cold weather crops continue good, blight is reported from some parts, but no great damage is believed to have taken place; peas, massoor and kerai (*pulses*) are being harvested; the poppy in the southern part of Bettiah sub-division and north and north-east of the sudder division is very promising; cheena (millet) is very largely sown, and should rain fall again much assistance from this crop may be expected.
Monghyr ...	·02	Weather set fair; the prospects of the cold weather crops continue favorable; the wheat is an average crop; if no unforeseen calamity occurs, a 12-anna crop will be cut.
Bhaugulpoor ...	·1	Weather reported favorable, slight rain at Banka, which proved beneficial to crops; cold weather crops generally doing well.
Purneah ...	·02	Weather getting hot, cold at night and in the mornings; high west wind by day. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; wheat is in ear, kowni (millet) and early rice (jamera and jully) are being sown. Ploughing for the Bhadad or early rice going on; mustard crop is nearly all cut and in the south being exchanged for rice.
Lohardugga ...	...	Palamow sub-division—The reports of the prospects of the crop show that it has been doubled owing to the late rain, and that a 10 or 12-anna outturn may be expected, but unfortunately the area under cultivation is very small; ploughing and cultivation still going on; there has been slight rain in this sub-division, but not enough to do any damage.
		Public health.—Burdwan, fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs, fever has disappeared from Barroeepore and abated in Barroeepore and Dum-Dum; a few cases of cholera reported from thannahs Bankipore, Baduria and Protabgunge; two cases of small pox from Nawabgunge and one from Satkera. Cuttack, public health good. Patna, health of the district good, except a few cases of small-pox in the sudder sub-divisions, Bhaugulpore, health good. Moorshedabad, small-pox decreasing.
		General Remarks.—Cold weather crops are doing well in almost all places as well as the spring sowings. Preparations for the ensuing rice sowings are actively progressing; in some places it has already commenced.
N. W. P. (Mar. 5th)		
Bustee (2nd)	...	Prices rather lower; rubbee generally successful and nearly ripe; new wheat coming into market; no increase of distress.
Goruckpoor (1st)	...	No change; crops ripening well; pea crop harvested; cuttings of cereals about to begin; a twelve-anna crop expected; six relief works and 8,500 labourers, chiefly women and children; relief given daily to about 1,000 aged and infirm poor at head quarters, and to smaller numbers in other places.
Ghazeepoor (2nd)	...	Prices unchanged; barley cutting begun; ten relief works open; distribution of food at head quarters and tahsil towns to poor unable to work; expenditure on this account about Rs. 200 a week.
Mirzapoor (2nd)	...	Prices on the whole fallen; rubbee ripening well, and will differ from that of an average year only by smaller area sown, and damage done by frost; peas and mussoor cutting begun and barley cutting south of the hills; distress not increasing; imports continue to increase.
Benares (4th)	...	No change of importance; harvest begun; applicants for labor still very few.
Azimgurh (1st)	...	Prices lower; new peas in the market; wheat and barley beginning to be cut; no relief works, the works so called in last two reports were not carried on at relief rates.
Cawnpoor (3rd)	.....	Prices of better grains unchanged; crops ripening and ready for reaping; export of grain eastward continues.
Bijnour (4th)	*Nil*	Crops as good as they promised to be; prices somewhat higher.
Agra (4th)	.....	Occasional clouds and a few drops of rain; rubbee prospects still generally favorable.
Aligarh (4th)	*Nil*	Rubbee promises well.
Jounpoor (2nd)	...	Fall in prices continues, though imports from Oudh only half as much as last week; some new peas, barley and gram in the market; labour not obtainable at 1½ annas the day; no relief works needed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Allahabad (Mar. 4th)	...	Slight rise in prices; appearance of crop healthy; rubbee cutting begun in some parts of the district.
Banda (3rd)	...	Rubbee promising and uninjured; gram and mussoor cutting begun; mohwa crop on which much depends looks well; distress appears to be general among the lower classes, especially in the villages; town relief works on which between 7,000 and 8,000 labourers are employed have been started; additional relief works will be opened where necessary; poor houses have been established at several places and food is distributed at tehsils and police stations to persons unable to work; relief committees appointed in the towns.
Humeerpoor (3rd)	...	Prices mostly a little higher; rubbee ripening; gram and linseed cutting begun; relief works open in three places.
Jaloun (3rd)	...	Prices higher owing to large export to Gwalior and neighbouring Native States; rubbee ripening; an average crop; relief works about to open.
Futtehghur (4th)	No rain ...	Strong west wind last week; average prospects.
Agra (4th)	...	Clouds and a few drops of rain; rubbee prospects good.
Meerut (5th)	...	Wind variable; weather cloudy; slight rain at Meerut; prospects of more.
Saharunpoor (4th)	...	Prospects good; crops in some parts very fine.
Moradabad (4th)	...	Prices tending downwards; rubbee slightly injured by strong west wind for two or three nights.
Jhansie (4th)	...	Rubbee prospects continue good; prices still high; considerable distress in pergunnah Mow; emigration going on.
Bareilly (4th)	No rain ...	Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Prospects on the whole favourable in the eastern districts, but not so in parts of the Banda district and Jhansie division.
Punjab—		No rain reported during fortnight ending 4th instant; harvest prospects everywhere reported good; saving small-pox in parts of Hissar and Sirsa districts, public health reported good.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (Mar. 5th)	*Nil.*	Prospects of wheat, barley and of such portion of orhar and peas as escaped the frost continue good; peas are being cut; weather somewhat unsettled.
Fyzabad (4th)	*Nil.*	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godaveri (Feb. 27th)	..	Warm; second paddy crop promises well; few cases of small-pox.
Chanda (28th)	...	Clear; prospects good; prices rising; small-pox lingering.
Sumbulpoor ...	·07	Clear; cool; crops harvested; prices stationary; health good.
Bhandara ...	·15	Rubbee gathered; wheat outturn average; pulses above average; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla ...	·05	Prospects good; slight damage by hail storms; prices stationary; health good.
Saugor (Mar. 4th)	...	Clear; pleasant; rubbee being reaped; small-pox in places; health good.
Wurdah ...	·4	Reaping rubbee nearly completed; fever prevalent; small-pox increasing.
Jubbulpur ...	...	Clear; prospects good; prices stationary; health good.
Dumoh ...		
Nursinghpoor ...	...	Clear; reaping rubbee in progress.
Nimar ...	...	Clear; prices stationary; prospects favorable.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Clear; prospects and general health good; few cases of small-pox.
Baitul ...	...	Prospects and general health good.
Seoni ...	...	Rubbee being reaped.
Nagpoor ...	·02	Cloudy; rubbee being threshed; small-pox prevalent.
Raipoor (Feb. 28th)	·07	Heavy storms on 26th; prospects good; prices falling; small-pox prevalent; cattle disease decreasing.
Balaghat ...	·03	Prospects fair; prices stationary; small-pox prevalent.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East Berar (Mar. 5th)	...	Reaping of rubbee completed; outturn fair.
West Berar (4th)	...	Rubbee crops almost harvested; outturn fair; health good.
Mysore & Coorg (Mar. 5th)		
Bangalore (3rd & 4th)	...	Wet crops in good condition; public health good; prices stationary.
Toomkoor "		
Kolar "		
Mysore (2nd)	...	Paddy, sugarcane, and Bengal gram thriving; public health generally good; cattle disease in four taluqs.
Hassan "		
Shimoga (Feb. 28th)	...	Standing crops good; wheat and Bengal gram harvested; wet crops suffering for want of water in tanks in one taluq; public health generally good; cattle disease is prevalent throughout the Chituldoorg district, and forage is scarce.
Chituldroog "		
Coorg (Mar. 4th)	...	Coffee blossom in the Bamboo district very forward; fever and small-pox prevalent in certain localities.
		General Remarks.—Agricultural prospects tolerable; cattle disease continues.
Rajpootana—		
Serohi (Feb. 16th)	·02	Tanks dry, well supply short; crops fair; health very good; weather seasonable.
Meywar (21st)	...	Water plentiful in eastern districts, in western it is low; crops average in the former and deficient in latter; health very good; small-pox prevalent.
Harowtee ...	...	Tanks and wells moderately full; crops fair and health good.
(Agency States)		
Ulwur (Feb. 26th)	...	Water-supply satisfactory; crops good; the yield will probably be above the average; health good.
Ajmere (Mar. 5th)	...	Harvest prospects good; weather seasonable.
Shurtpoor (Feb. 28th)	...	Health good; three-fourths of the spring crops in the Eastern States have escaped the frost and promise fairly.
[illegible] (Mar. 5th)	...	Agricultural prospects excellent; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India—		
Indore (March 5th)	...	Weather cloudy and hot; health good; prospects unaltered.
Gwalior "	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; crops fair; small-pox continues.
Neemuch "	...	Fine weather; harvest prospects are promising.
Rutlam "	...	No rain; health good; prospects favorable.
Bagelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	Prospects much improved; public health good.
British Burmah— ...	...	No report received.
Nepal (Feb. 25th)	*Nil.*	Spring crops are looking very well; health good.
Assam (Feb. 19th)		
Cachar (14th)	3·78	The weather during the week has been most unusual and cold; the winter crops are doing well; the unusual rain has caused the growth of a fine crop of grass in the paddy fields from which the late crop had been cut, forming excellent pasturage for the cattle.
Gowalpara ...	·19	Weather cloudy with high wind generally; rubbee crops are getting on well; the ploughing of land for ouse crop is progressing steadily, and in some places sowing has commenced.
Kamroop ...	·44	Cloudy in early part and fairly clear during the latter part of the week; there were some showers of rain, and the land is being ploughed for ouse crop; public health good.
Durrung ...	·73	Weather unsettled; temperature and direction of wind very changeable, especially from south-west to north-east; the spring crops are being sown in many parts of the districts, and preparations for sowing are going on in other places; the mustard crop turns out well; much sickness among cattle reported from the extreme east of the district.
Nowgong	·85	Rain nearly all the week; the agriculturists are busy ploughing their lands for the spring crops; the rain has done immense good; general health good.
Sibsagar	·47	Weather cloudy for the most part of the week; no change in the prospects of the crops since last report.
Luckimpore	·83	Weather getting perceptibly warmer; days generally cloudy; mustard crop good on the churs and middling on the main land; preparation of land for *aus* crop has been commenced; public health good.
Khasi Hills	·60	Weather unseasonable, boisterous, with rain daily at intervals; the preparation of land for the spring cultivation is progressing steadily.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 11 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

No. 110—24 I, dated 3rd March 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read—

Letter from Punjab Government, No. 4874 I, dated the 15th November 1873, and accompaniment.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government of India is gratified to observe the punctual submission of this report, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the improvement effected in this respect will be maintained.

GENERAL RESULTS.

2. After carrying out certain corrections in the report, the financial state of the canals in the Punjab appears to be as follows. Including those which are only in course of construction, as well as those which are in actual operation, the aggregate capital invested to the 31st March 1873, exclusive of that debited to Native States, amounted to Rs. 2,29,96,184, or, including the sum debitable to Native States for expenditure on the Sirhind Canal, to Rs. 2,50,51,653; of this sum, Rs. 23,98,390 were expended during the year under review, but though Rs. 4,11,712 thereof are debited to canals in operation, only Rs. 43,020 can be considered to be invested in such a manner as to yield an immediate return, the larger portion of the outlay, Rs. 23,55,370, having been incurred on works from which no returns can be expected until their completion.

3. It would have facilitated comparison had the Chief Engineer at page 20, para. 89 of his report, added a column to show the outlay from "Contri-

butions" on the Sirhind Canal. The total outlay would then have been seen at a glance without having to add thereto the further figures given in paras. 91 and 92, in order to obtain agreement with the Finance Accounts.

4. The area irrigated during the year amounted to 1,154,150 acres, against 1,163,204 in the previous year; there was, therefore, a falling off in the irrigated area of 9,054 acres. Notwithstanding that the rainfall was generally more abundant and better distributed than for many years previously, the area is within 8,800 acres of that irrigated in the year of drought, 1868-69. The falling off of 150,839 acres in the irrigation from Perennial Canals was mostly compensated for by an almost corresponding increase in the irrigated area of the Inundation Canals.

5. The nett returns of the year show a decrease as compared with that obtained in the previous year, the percentage of profits being 3·89 against 4·99 from direct income, and 9·09 against 10·65 if the increase of land revenue due to irrigation is included.

6. There is a decrease of nearly half a lakh of rupees in the working expenses as compared with the two previous years, which is very satisfactory, and His Excellency in Council is glad to perceive that the Local Government is endeavouring to effect improvement in this direction.

7. The Establishment charges debited to the Capital Accounts of the Western Jumna and Baree Doab Canals amount to over 150 and 100 per cent., respectively, of the outlay during the year; this has been caused by the large proportion of establishment employed on surveys for suggested improvements.

8. Excluding the works which are under construction, and dealing only with such as are in actual operation, the accumulated charge for interest aggregates Rs. 1,14,12,781, exceeding the accumulated total of the nett direct income by Rs. 21,74,828. But if the indirect returns, *i. e.*, the increase of land revenue due to irrigation, be taken into calculation, there appears a nett profit of Rs. 23,01,503 in excess of the total capital expenditure at the close of the year. The greater portion of this is due to the Western Jumna Canal.

9. The following table shows the maximum and minimum rainfall and irrigated areas under the several canals for the past seven years:—

	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Western Jumna	37·53 to 7·3	68·4 to 22·9	31·5 to 8·7	30·97 to 6·5	47·77 to 14·5	70·17 to 10·7	46·56 to 20·2
Delhi and Goorgaon	41·7—17·	37·2—20·6	20·1—11·4	22·9—12·6	19·1—12·9	27·8—8·5	30·4—20·4
Baree Doab ...	33·35—10·30	64·82—15·72	32·82—4·45	33·57—19·35	47·92—8·24	65·35—9·33	53·23—18·87
Lower Sutlej and Chenab ...	2·47—1·35	10·58—3·27	8·6—3·4	15·0—6·07	7·32—1·9	5·24—0·71	9·16—3·53
Upper Sutlej ...	6·7—3·6	11·2 -8·6	9·9—6·2	17·3—11·10	11·7—4·2	7·18—3·0	19·18—10·80
Indus ...	8·2—3·02	15·92—8·76	9·0—0·62	10·85—0·96	6·5—1·4	3·0—1·3	14·20—2·50
Area irrigated.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Perennial Canals	675,592	593,492	786,713	730,470	741,917	731,455	580,616
Inundation „	324,945	431,674	376,270	530,940	464,299	431,749	573,522
Total ...	1,000,537	1,025,166	1,162,983	1,261,410	1,206,216	1,163,204	54,138

10. The general financial results for the year 1872-73 are exhibited in the table below. It is to be noted that the entries under the head "Income" are not the actual receipts during the year, and therefore do not agree with the figures of the Finance Accounts. They are the assessments made in the year; but the periods in which they are earned and collected do not correspond, the latter being later than the official year.

Abstract of General Financial Results of Canals in operation for 1872-73.

Canals.	Capital. To end of 1871-72.	Capital. To end of 1872-73.	Gross Income in 1872-73. Direct.	Gross Income in 1872-73. Direct with indirect.⊕	Working expenses.	Profit or Loss. Direct. +	Profit or Loss. Direct. −	Profit or Loss. Direct and indirect.⊕ +	Profit or Loss. Direct and indirect.⊕ −	Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year. Direct. +	Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year. Direct. −	Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year. Direct with indirect.⊕ +	Percentage of Profit or Loss on Capital at beginning of year. Direct with indirect.⊕ −	Acres irrigated.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Western Jumna Canal	29,80,865	31,16,931	9,53,618	13,26,181	4,01,178	5,52,440	...	9,25,003	...	18·53	...	31·04	...	351,821
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	1,83,385	1,83,385	5,659	30,187	10,963	...	5,304	19,224	...	...	2·89	10·48	...	11,087
Baree Doab Canal	1,31,91,266	1,34,49,568	6,34,685	8,17,863	3,15,702	3,18,983	...	5,02,161	...	2·42	...	3·80	...	228,796
Upper Sutlej Canals	4,74,263	4,42,919	67,070	94,982	* 1,24,961	...	57,891	...	29,979	...	12·21	...	6·32	135,360
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	1,03,613	1,05,197	1,29,416	3,42,715	1,63,633	...	84,207	1,79,092	...	...	33·01	172·84	...	242,504
Indus Canals	3,90,733	4,37,359	78,658	1,59,596	1,80,464	...	1,01,806	...	20,868	...	26·05	...	5·46	180,137
Shahpoor Canals	21,221	21,221	6,978	6,978	4,330	2,689	...	2,689	...	12·43	...	12·43	...	4,445
Total, 1871-72 ...	1,73,44,866	1,77,56,580	18,76,074	27,78,502	12,01,230	8,74,062	1,99,208	16,28,119	50,847	...	...	...	...	1,154,150
Nett ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,74,854	...	15,77,272	...	3·89	...	9·09	...	...

⊕ *i. e.*, the increase of land revenue due to irrigation.

* The working expenses as per Finance Accounts amount to Rs. 1,56,366, the difference is the outlay charged in previous years to Capital Account now written back to Revenue Account.

11. The following table is an abstract of the financial results of all Irrigation Works in the Punjab from the commencement to the close of 1872-73.

Canals.	Capital outlay.	Gross revenue or actual receipts.		Working expenses.	Net revenue.		Charge for interest.	Difference between net revenue and charge for interest.	
		Direct income.	Including increase of land revenue due to irrigation.		Direct income.	Including increase of land revenue due to irrigation.		Direct income.	Including increase of land revenue due to irrigation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Canals in operation.									
Western Jumna Canal	31,16,931	1,74,26,922	3,11,36,375	75,72,986	98,53,936	2,35,63,439	33,60,232	64,93,754	2,02,03,207
Delhi and Goorgaon Works ...	1,83,885	46,840	5,47,627	1,95,567	—1,48,727	8,52,060	2,01,819	—3,50,546	1,50,241
Baree Doab Canal (*a*)	1,34,49,568	62,51,721	90,37,467	45,97,708	16,54,013	44,39,759	73,14,746	—56,60,733	—28,74,987
Upper Sutlej Canals	4,42,919	6,00,827	10,19,507	11,03,290	—5,02,463	—83,783	2,69,955	—7,71,418	—3,52,738
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals	1,05,197	16,15,005	48,14,490	20,96,900	—4,81,895	27,17,590	56,988	—5,38,883	26,60,602
Indus Canals	4,37,359	4,50,242	20,69,002	15,91,201	—11,40,959	4,77,801	2,08,083	—13,49,042	2,69,718
Shahpoor Canals	21,221	16,657	16,657	12,659	3,998	8,998	1,958	2,040	2,040
Total ...	1,77,56,580	2,64,08,214	4,86,41,125	1,71,70,261	92,37,953	3,14,70,864	1,14,12,781	—21,74,828	2,00,58,083
Canals under construction.									
Sirhind Canal (*b*)	60,13,148	...	...	...	...	...	2,81,743	—2,81,743	—2,81,743
Swat River Canal	57,313	...	...	...	...	...	2,847	—2,847	—2,847
Special Survey, Derajat Canals	1,41,863	...	...	...	...	...	10,915	—10,915	—10,915
,, Lower Baree Doab	2,07,278	...	...	...	...	...	19,609	—19,609	—19,609
Total ...	64,19,602	...	..	...	...	...	3,15,114	—3,15,114	—3,15,114
Madhopoor Workshops	8,75,471	...	...	...	...	...	2,48,704	—2,48,704	—2,48,704
Grand Total ...	2,50,51,653	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,76,599	—27,38,646	1,94,94,265

(*a*).—Does not include the revenue and working expenses of the Hasli Canal, which up to end of 1869-60 amounted, respectively, to Rs. 8,49,849 and 2,91,528.

(*b*).—Includes an outlay of Rs. 20,55,469 to end of 1872-73 debited to Native States.

11A. The mode in which the "indirect" revenue, that is, the increase of *land* revenue due to irrigation, has been arrived at is not clear, and the Governor General in Council desires that a special report may be submitted, showing in detail for each district how the various sums credited under this head have been calculated.

12. The subjoined table shows the proportion of flow to lift irrigation on the principal canals for the past three years :—

		1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Western Jumna Canal	Flow ...	90·79	90·73	88·08
	Lift ...	9·21	9·27	11·92
Baree Doab Canal	Flow ...	90·60	89·33	89·92
	Lift ...	9·40	10·67	10·08
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	Flow ...	79·42	83·60	80·90
	Lift ...	20·58	16·40	19·10
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	Flow ...	...	89·15	90·26
	Lift ...	...	10·85	9·74
Indus Inundation Canals	Flow ...	90·00	89·24	91·60
	Lift ...	10·00	10·76	8·40

13. The foregoing paragraphs apply to the Irrigation works of the entire Province. The working of each separate project will now be reviewed.

Western Jumna Canal.

14. The area irrigated on this Canal in 1872-73 was 351,821 acres, which is less than that of the previous year by 92,564 acres. The rainfall, though below that of the past two years, was timely and well distributed, favouring the cultivators considerably in the watering season. The results of the year's operation contrast favourably with those of 1867-68, a year of somewhat similar rainfall.

15. In the subjoined table the operations of the past eight years are compared—

Year.	Acres.	Gross revenue.	Nett profits.	Percentage on Capital outlay.	Rainfall. Maximum and minimum.
		Rs.	Rs.		Inches.
1865-66	397,963	4,90,468	2,37,319	...	...
1866-67	447,171	7,50,497	5,10,451	...	37·53 to ·73
1867-68	331,037	8,66,963	5,42,973	23·5	68·4 to 22·9
1868-69	486,878	12,21,072	8,65,966	37·51	15·30 to 8·7
1869-70	496,542	12,53,012	8,75,994	35·82	30·97 to 6·5
1870-71	462,707	12,02,848	8,40,718	32·36	47·77 to 14·5
1871-72	444,385	11,30,957	7,24,084	26·22	70·17 to 10·7
1872-73	351,821	9,53,618	5,52,440	18·53	46·56 to 20·2

16. The following table shows the progress of irrigation in regard to the principal crops :—

	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane ...	27,209	38,435	45,126	39,877	31,325	40,566
Rice	39,455	33,491	46,705	45,863	32,974	43,144
Cotton	98,800	74,875	80,093	98,446	100,951	96,131
Total autumn crops	165,464	146,801	161,924	184,186	165,250	179,841
Wheat	100,937	209,980	177,000	182,072	181,573	93,600
Rainfall	53·56	15·30	30·97	47·77	70·17	46·56

17. The proportion of autumn to spring crops is shown in statement below—

Year.	Autumn.	Spring.	Percentage of autumn to spring.		Rainfall.
1869-70	2,34,465	2,62,078	47·3	52·7	30·97
1870-71	2,18,535	2,44,172	47·3	52·7	47·77
1871-72	1,87,647	2,56,738	42·	58·	70·17
1872-73	2,02,371	1,49,450	57·5	42·5	46·56

18. The great falling off in the area of the spring crops is attributed to the rainfall having been greater than in the two previous years in the lower districts where the irrigation mostly lies.

19. Of the whole area irrigated (351,821 acres), 39,302 acres were cultivated a second time against 60,014 acres in the previous years, and the percentage has thus decreased from 15·61 in 1871-72 to 12·57 in 1872-73; the decrease is evidently due to the same cause which led to diminution in the area of the spring irrigation.

20. The average water-rate per acre amounted to Rs. 2·92 during the autumn, and Rs. 2·09 during the spring irrigation, giving an average for the year of Rs. 2·5. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 2·46 and Rs. 2·17 per acre, respectively; thus showing an appreciable increase in the autumn, and a slight decrease in the spring percentage. In consequence of the more valuable crops being assessed in the autumn, the average rate per acre in that season must necessarily be higher than that obtained in the spring.

21. The water duty obtained during the year was for the autumn 105 acres, and for the spring 85 acres per cubic foot per second of *utilized* supply. The figures for the previous year were 102 and 114 acres, respectively, from which the Chief Engineer concludes that water must have been wasted in addition to that passing off at the escapes. The Superintending Engineer attributes much of the wastage to absorption in the upper reaches of the canal, where it passes over *khadir* land, while in the lower portions, water-courses, often ending in a jheel, lead to considerable waste. No material improvement can be expected until the completion of the new distributary system, the general estimates for which are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

22. The gross direct income (assessment) of the canal according to the Chief Engineer amounts to Rs. 9,53,618, against Rs. 11,30,957 for the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 1,77,339. Turning to Form No. III, page 14 of Superintending Engineer's Report, it is observed that the demands (assessments) for the year amount to Rs. 11,27,343. Similar discrepancies were noticed in the review of the last report, and explanations requested, which have not yet been received, and in their absence it is difficult to understand the cause of discrepancy in so important an item. From Form No. III it appears that the "demands" are for the rubbee of 1871-72, and khurreef of 1872, *i. e.*, the odd halves of two official years, while the Superintending Engineer probably gives the results of the two seasons of the year 1872-73, of which the report purports to treat.

23. There is a decrease in the water-rate per cubic foot of supply utilized in both the spring and autumn seasons, as compared with the two immediately preceding years; the figures being—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Autumn	345	316	306
Spring	274	279	177

The unavoidable wastage of water already noticed is no doubt the chief cause of this decrease.

24. Out of a total demand of Rs. 13,02,892, including Rs. 1,75,548, the balance from previous years, a sum of Rs. 9,72,498 has been realized, leaving an unrecovered balance of Rs. 3,30,394 at the close of the official year, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Delhi and Goorgaon Works.

25. The Revenue Account shows a nett loss of Rs. 5,304, or 2·89 per cent. on a Capital outlay of Rs. 1,83,385, the expenditure in maintenance, repairs, &c., being Rs. 10,963, and the income Rs. 5,659. If, however, the enhancement of land revenue due to irrigation, which is calculated at Rs. 24,528, be taken into account, there is a profit of Rs. 19,224, equivalent to a return of Rs. 10·48 on the Capital account.

The percentage of returns is better than that obtained in the two previous years, when they were 5·5 and 9·89 per cent., respectively. This is due, not only to an increase in the revenue, but also to a diminution in the cost for repairs.

No addition was made during the year to the capital of this work.

Upper Baree Doab Canal.

26. The area irrigated in the year under review amounted to 228,796 acres, against 287,069 acres in the previous year, showing a decrease of 58,273 acres. The decrease occurred altogether in the spring crop, as shown in the subjoined table, while the area of the autumn crop was higher than in the two previous years :—

Year.	Autumn.	Spring.	Total.
1870-71	88,643	190,567	279,210
1871-72	76,412	210,657	287,069
1872-73	96,718	132,078	228,796

27. The principal crops irrigated during the past eight years are compared in the following table :—

	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rice ...	53,564	57,615	63,961	41,256	76,709	24,535	11,598	29,100
Cotton ...	5,236	12,511	21,101	8,205	11,671	10,640	20,387	24,879
Sugar-cane	9,181	9,156	10,600	9,811	11,623	6,994	6,287	9,170
Wheat ...	59,827	108,707	122,720	175,619	87,399	156,375	167,214	99,417

28. There is a marked increase in the rice area over that of the two previous years. In the previous year's report the decrease in the irrigation of this crop was ascribed by the Superintending Engineer to the introduction of a higher scale of water-rates for rice, and was looked upon as a matter of congratulation, on the ground that it would enable a larger area of other cultivation to be brought under irrigation in the lower reaches, where water is much more needed and is capable of performing a higher duty; it would now seem that the cultivators find it profitable to irrigate rice notwithstanding the increased water-rates. Cotton shows an upward tendency. Sugar-cane shows an increase over the two previous years; wheat has fallen off much as compared with 1870-71 and 1871-72, but is still higher than the area of 1869-70. The decrease is due to the heavy rainfall in August and September.

29. The irrigated area, gross and nett revenue for the past eight years, are given in the following table :—

Year.	Acres.	Gross revenue.	Nett revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.
1865-66	175,979	4,25,256	1,12,535
1866-67	228,427	5,54,910	2,67,646
1867-68	262,128	6,24,654	2,69,166
1868-69	299,834	7,06,234	3,73,527
1869-70	233,927	6,85,439	3,36,863
1870-71	279,210	7,34,090	3,13,124
1871-72	287,069	7,10,279	3,37,172
1872-73	228,796	6,34,685	3,18,983

From which it appears that the nett revenue during the year has not fallen off at all in the proportion of the reduced area of irrigation.

30. The gross revenue as shown above amounts to Rs. 6,34,685, and the nett revenue to Rs. 3,18,983, or 2·42 per cent. on the capital invested to the beginning of the year. If the water-advantage rate be included, which is calculated at Rs. 1,83,177, the percentage of profits is increased to Rs. 5,02,160, or 3·8 per cent.

31. Under Revenue Miscellaneous receipts there is an advance in the item of mill rents (Rs. 10,224), which seems to show the increasing appreciation of water-power. Expectations are entertained that a further considerable increase will take place when the remodelling works of the canal have been carried out.

32. It is satisfactory to find that the Maintenance charges* both for works and establishment are considerably below those of the two former years.

* Expenditure.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works, including Repairs and Profit and Loss ...	1,96,736	1,38,146	1,13,244
Ex. Establishment ...	1,85,319	1,66,587	1,65,052
Direction	41,316	43,250	37,406
	4,23,371	3,47,983	3,15,702

33. It was noticed in the last year's Resolution that, in the course of seven years, the jaghirdars had benefited from remissions of "water-advantage" assessment to the extent of Rs. 2,98,503. During one season only of the present year it appears they have profited by a further sum of Rs. 5,627. Owing to the remissions for the spring crop season not being brought to book till the ensuing year, the amount for the whole year cannot be given.

34. The duty obtained from the utilized supply was 79·7 acres per cubic foot during the autumn, and 110·43 acres during the spring, the figures for the previous year, 41·42 and 111·28 acres, respectively. Though these results are higher than those obtained prior to the year 1871-72, yet there appears to be room for further improvement.

35. With a view to utilizing as far as practicable the surplus water passing down the canal, a proposal has recently been made for the irrigation of Government forest lands when convenient. This suggestion is approved by the Governor General in Council.

36. The water-rate per cubic foot of utilized supply amounted to Rs. 250·9 in the autumn, and Rs. 239·9 in the spring, showing an increase of Rs. 41·6 in the former, and a decrease of Rs. 8·1 in the latter, as compared with the previous year. Considering the somewhat unfavourable nature of the season, the result is satisfactory.

37. The water-rate per acre irrigated amounted to Rs. 3·16 and Rs. 2·17 for the autumn and spring crops, respectively; the figures for the corresponding seasons in the previous year being Rs. 2·64 and 2·06 per acre. There is an improvement in the water-rates for the autumn crops as compared with the corresponding seasons of the two previous years.

38. The Maintenance charges per acre irrigated show a slight increase over those of the previous year, the figures being Rs. 1·45 and Rs. 1·43, respectively; the aggregate of the maintenance charges, however, has been considerably reduced, so that this result is due solely to the diminished area of spring crop.

39. The demands for the year, together with previous outstanding balances, amounted to Rs. 2,88,071, of which, Rs. 2,21,304 were realized during the year, leaving an unrecovered balance on the 1st April 1873 of Rs. 66,767; the larger portion of this sum, *viz.*, Rs. 56,038, being the balance of assessment unrealized from 1865-66 to 1867-68.

40. The amount of remissions made as shown in table at para. 44, page 11, is very large; out of a total demand of Rs. 1,92,000, as much as Rs. 68,472 were remitted in the spring, and in the autumn, out of a demand of Rs. 87,775, a sum of Rs. 32,259 was similarly treated. Explanation should be afforded of the reasons for these heavy remissions.

INUNDATION CANALS.

41. *Lower Sutlej and Chenab Series.*—The financial results of the year's operations show a loss of Rs. 34,207 on direct income, or 33·01 on the capital invested at the commencement of the year. But if the estimated amount of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation, *viz.*, Rs. 2,13,299, be taken into calculation, the result shows a profit of Rs. 1,79,092, or 172·84 per cent. of the outlay.

42. The area irrigated was 242,504 acres, the largest yet obtained, with the exception of the year 1869-70, when it was slightly higher. The decrease as compared with that year is due to the larger rainfall and the more favourable conditions of the supply from the river. The increase is apparent in both crops. The attendance of statute laborers continues better than in previous years.

43. *Upper Sutlej Series.*—There is an increase in the irrigated area of 48,317 acres, the area being 135,360 acres, against 87,043 in the previous year. The Revenue Account shows a loss on the operations of the year of Rs. 57,891, or 12·21 per cent; but if the estimated value of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation, amounting to Rs. 27,912, be added, the loss will be reduced to Rs. 29,979, or 6·32 per cent.

44. The total receipts exhibited at para. 60 of the Chief Engineer's Report do not agree with the amount shown in the Finance Accounts. This is due to a write-back having been made for previous years, and which have been necessarily omitted by the Chief Engineer in order to show correctly the results for the year under review.

45. *Indus Series.*—The year's operations show a loss on direct income of Rs. 1,01,806, or 26·03 per cent., on the capital at beginning of the year. If the indirect returns, *i. e.*, the increase of land revenue due to irrigation, amounting to Rs. 80,938, be taken into account, the loss will be reduced to Rs. 20,868, or 5·46 per cent.

The area irrigated was 180,137 acres, the largest area yet obtained, and is evidently due to the favourable conditions of the year.

SHAHPOOR CANAL.

46. The year's operations of this canal show a profit from direct income of Rs. 12·43 per cent. against Rs. 3·13 per cent., cleared by it in the previous year, and the irrigated area has increased from 4,113 acres in 1871-72, to 4,445 acres in the year under review, and the average water-rate from 1·17 to 1·57 per acre.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report reviewed, be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and Financial Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab and the several other Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information, and further that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

TRAMWAY AND SLEEPER SLIDES CONSTRUCTED IN THE JOUNSAR FOREST DIVISION.

No. 300, dated 14th November 1873.

From—J. M. BRAIDWOOD, Esq., Asst. Conservator in charge, for Offg. Conservator, N. W. Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces in the P. W. Dept.

In continuation of my No. 180, dated 19th July 1873, I have now the honor to forward a report on the Lambatach export works. Mr. Bagshawe, the officer in charge of the Jounsar Division, has explained the tramway and slide systems very clearly, and Mr. Braidwood has drawn very good plans of them.

2. Mr. Bagshawe mentions that the rate the sleepers go down the slide is about three per minute; but I saw them coming down much faster than that when at Lambatach a few weeks ago; they might be sent down at the rate of ten per minute quite easily.

3. At the bottom of the slide a pool has been formed by damming up a breach of the Pabar river; this pool is about five feet deep at the spot, the sleepers come into it, and a very simple arrangement brings all the sleepers handy to the bank. It is as follows: The waste water is all taken down a small channel about 2½ feet wide formed just on the edge of the water-course on the opposite side to the shoal. All the stream from the pool runs through this channel and carries the sleepers with it. A few yards down some boulder stones are placed, which stop them at a certain point, and they are then lifted out and stacked on dry land ready to hand over to the floating contractor. Mr. Bagshawe has forgotten to mention this.

4. In conclusion, I would beg to impress on any one making a timber slide the advisability of *very careful* construction; it should be made as accurate and smooth as possible; this will cost a little extra at first, but will be fully recouped afterwards in the saving of repairs and breakages. We commenced by making our slides rather rough, but soon found out the mistake. I doubt if any better means of getting timber from our steep hill sides to the river could be devised than these wooden trough slides; they are adapted to any slope, the steeper it is the less water required, and *vice versâ*, and if properly constructed, the timber is not damaged in the least.

5. Tramways are suitable only in certain situations. I am not much in favor of them. The preparation and laying down of the rails, and the cost of the trucks, is considerable, and I think that a rough wooden road, and something in the style of railway porters' trucks, would answer the purpose equally well, and be far cheaper and simpler. If I am ever called on to work another Deodar forest, I should try this plan instead of tramways.

REPORT ON THE SLEEPER SLIDES, &c., IN THE JOUNSAR DIVISION.

Tramway and Slide at Lambatach.

General sketch of the Lambatach forests.

Lambatach forms the end of the range of hills situated between the Tonse and Pabar river, and lies immediately above their confluence.

The forest is one of those leased by Government from the Rajah of Tibri; it lies on the eastern and southern slopes of the Lambatach hill, at an elevation varying from 6,000 to 9,000 feet above the level of the sea.

The northern portions of the forest, known as "Thanwar and Dámti," grow mainly in a series of steep khuds; the central division, "Charkora," on a series of plateaux sloping towards the Pabar and terminating in a precipitous descent to the same. The southern section of the forest known as "Lahasee and Kimari" grow in steep khuds interspersed with small plateaux. The stretch of the forest from "Kimari" to "Thanwar" is about nine miles.

The average distance from the centre of the Deodar zone to the Pabar, the nearest river available for water carriage, is about five miles.

General characteristics of the Lambatach sleeper works.

The remarks made on the Mandhol sleeper export works, regarding the labor, difficulty, and the necessity of mechanical aid in transporting the sleepers to the river, apply equally to Lambatach, and it is therefore needless to repeat them.

General description of the export works.

It was first proposed to convey the sleepers at Lambatach to the river as follows:—

First scheme.

By constructing a line of tramway about 3½ miles in length below "Charkora and Lahasee" to a ravine which runs in nearly a straight line to the Tonse, close to the junction of that river with the Pabar; this tramway would have run close to the lower edge of the Deodar zone, at a level varying from 8,000 feet above the sea, at its commencement, to 7,500, at its terminus. Down the ravine alluded to above a wooden slide was to have been made to the Tonse.

Early in 1871, when the first mile only of the proposed tramway had been put in hand,

Amended scheme.

Mr. Greig, Officiating Conservator of Forests, decided to amend the plan as follows, *viz.*, only to lay down the tramway below the "Charkora" section of the forest and to construct a slide to the Pabar through the precipitous ground previously described as lying between "Charkora" and the river.

The reasons for these alterations were, the difficulties that would have been experienced in constructing and working the tramway, owing to the steep and rocky nature of the ground, and the sharp curve that would have been inevitable; also to the discovery that a shorter route was feasible.

Reasons for the emendations.

The details of the amended plan were, to make a wooden slide to the Pabar from a point about half a mile below the old tramway level, to carry the sleepers in the "Kimari and Lahasee" section to the head of the slide by manual labour, to collect, by the same means, the Charkora and Dámti sleepers, at the head of and along the line of the tramway, and then run them along the line to its terminus.

Detailed working of the new scheme.

The Thanwar sleepers were separated from the bulk of the sleepers by a long stretch of bad ground and had to be arranged for separately.

The tramway was to be constructed of wooden rails and sleepers, of a two-feet gauge, and to be worked with either two or four-wheeled trucks.

From the end of the tramway the sleepers were to be carried on men's backs to the head of the slide.

The slide proposed by Mr. Greig was a dry slide (*i. e.*, the moving power was the momentum given to the sleeper by the fall in the gradient of the slide, not water-power, as at Mandhol), and was to be formed of three kurries 18′ × 12″ × 5″ wedged in block sleepers (short logs) with a nick cut in them to form a bed for the kurries. A small quantity of water was to be introduced at intervals to remove the danger of fire from the friction between the sleepers and the bed of the slide.

One more point in the general plan requires notice, *viz.*, the reason for not making the tramway and slide a continuous line of work, which would undoubtedly have been the neatest plan. The reason was this, the first mile of tramway was already in hand, when the plan for the export work was changed, and a careful consideration of the question proved that it would cost more in time and money to abandon the old road and construct a new one than to carry the sleepers past the break on men's backs.

Reason for the break between the tramway and slide.

Construction and working of the Lambatach tramway.

Description of the ground.

The tramway was laid down along the hill side, the line twisting round small ridges, and again running across small plateaux. As a rule, the cuttings were small and mainly through earth. It will be seen from the annexed section of the tramway that the line was nearly level.

Construction of the tramway.

The annexed drawing No. 1 clearly explains the construction of the tramway, and nothing requires notice except the rough nature of the Lambatach tramway as contrasted with the one at Mandhol. The Lambatach tramway was *made first*, and a rough roadway, combined with cheapness, was the object sought; further, as the line was a level one, there was less wear and tear, so that a less pucca work answered all the calls made on it.

Use of two-wheeled trucks in preference to four-wheeled.

When the tramway was first made, the use of four-wheeled trucks similar to those at Mandhol was proposed, but experiment showed that on a line with so many sharp curves on it this mode of carriage would be both slow and expensive. The two-wheeled truck (see drawing No. 1, figures Nos. 2 and 3), capable of carrying twelve sleepers at a journey, was therefore devised by Mr. Greig as a substitute, and answered admirably throughout.

Time occupied in the carriage of the sleepers.

The length of the tramway, it will be seen, is 5,188 feet. During the working season ten trucks were used, each truck made four journeys per diem, twelve sleepers being carried by each truck, which was worked by one man; 92,468 sleepers in all were run along the tramway, the working of which was regularly started in June 1872 and completed in March 1873.

Rate given for carrying the sleepers.

The price paid for running the sleepers along the tramway was at first 4 pie per sleeper and later on 3 pie per sleeper, 5 per cent. on the total price paid to the coolies being paid to the headman of the gang employed; this rate is apparently slightly higher,—judging it by the distance the sleepers were carried,—than the Mandhol rate; but the idea is fallacious, as a slight addition or decrease in length of carriage does not affect a rate appreciably, as the difference does not permit a man to load up and unload many more sleepers per diem.

Cost of tramway.

The cost of the tramway, &c., will be treated of under the head financial results.

Construction and working of the Lambatach slide.

Line adopted in description of country and detailed construction of slide.

The line adopted for the slide is fully shown in the annexed survey and section of the slide; also the details of construction and the difficulties sustained in laying the slide on anything like an even gradient. It will be noted that in the Lambatach slide the joints were broken through-out, and that the method of joining the kurries forming the bottom of the slide is different from that adopted on the Mandhol canal slide, but similar to that used later on in the Mandhol shoal; the reason was the same,

viz., in a steep slide to give greater coherence to the component parts of the slide. The length of the slide is 1 mile and 1,052 feet.

Difficulties experienced in working the slide.

When the line for the slide was first selected, it was at once foreseen that two great difficulties had to be overcome, (1), to prevent the sleepers leaving the bed of the slide, (2), to check their velocity while in transit.

Contrivances tried to overcome these difficulties.

The depth of the slide was at first seven inches, and it was thought that the use of brakes placed at intervals would overcome both difficulties. Trial brakes were at first put up, with light one-inch planks hanging down at intervals of 100 feet, but no successful results attained. The distance between the trial brakes was then shortened and two and three-inch planks used, but still the velocity of the sleepers remained unchecked; finally, brakes were tried 15 feet apart, but still, wonderful to say, the sleepers flew down and about the slide unchecked.

It was then resolved to divide the slide into two sections, cut down the depth to 5½ inches and cover it throughout by fixing planks to the top, and the drawings of the slide attached to this report show it in this state.

The covered-in slide has proved an entire success, although care is required in working it.

The speed of the sleepers can be slightly regulated by the amount of water admitted, the sleepers going slowest when there is least water.

Time occupied in sliding sleepers.

The sleepers reach the half-way station at the rate of about three per minute or 1,000 per diem when no hitch occurs.

Cost of sending sleepers down slide.

The cost of sending the sleepers down the slide is 12 annas per cent. per stage, *i. e.*, Rs. 1-8 per cent. to the river.

Number of breakages.

The number of sleepers damaged in transit is from 2 to 3 per cent.; this figure is high, compared with the breakages at Mandhol; but when the nature of the slide is taken into consideration it is not the case. Most of the damaged sleepers can be utilized as half-sleepers or small kurries. So that there will be little loss sustained on them. It is probable too that these breakages are favorable to the Railway Department, as only perfectly sound sleepers stand the ordeal of the slide, any that are cracked or shaken being broken in transit.

Cost of the slide.

The cost of, and returns from, the slide will be shown under the head financial results.

Financial results of the Lambatach export works.

Cost of the tramway.

A memorandum is annexed showing the cost of constructing the Lambatach tramway and of working down all the sleepers that had to pass over it.

The details of this memorandum require no explanation, as a memorandum drawn up on similar principles was attached to the report on the Mandhol sleeper export works and therein fully explained, 92,468 sleepers were conveyed over the tramway at a gross cost of Rs. 3,152-9; these sleepers were carried by about 25 men in about seven months.

Utilization of the tramway.

Had they been carried on men's backs, each man would have taken 8 or 9 sleepers per diem, and the rate at a low estimate would have been 9 pie per sleeper.

Net saving on the tramway.

The total cost therefore stood thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
12,468 by tramway	3,152	9	0
92,468 on men's backs @ 9 pie per sleeper plus 5 per cent. to head of gang	4,551	2	6
Net saving ...	1,398	9	6

Cost of the slide.

A memorandum giving the detailed cost of constructing the slide is annexed to the report, which it is trusted will give all the information required on this point. The cost of working down the sleepers is also shown under different heads.

Utilization of the slide.

Up to the present time 120,082 sleepers have been sent down the slide to the half-way station. Out of this number 42,168 sleepers have been sent on the second stage to the river, and the remainder of the sleepers (7,914) are going down daily. I may note here that for convenience of reference the cost of sending the remainder of the sleepers down the slide has been included in the table of cost (see heads XIV and XV).

As regards the utilization of the slide for the whole forest, the following figures may be useful:—158,224 sleepers were altogether sawn up in Lambatach, of these 38,142 sleepers were in Thanwar, the most northern part of the forest; these sleepers were collected in a depôt on the top of the final descent to the river and thence carried on men's backs down to the river

DRAWING NO 1

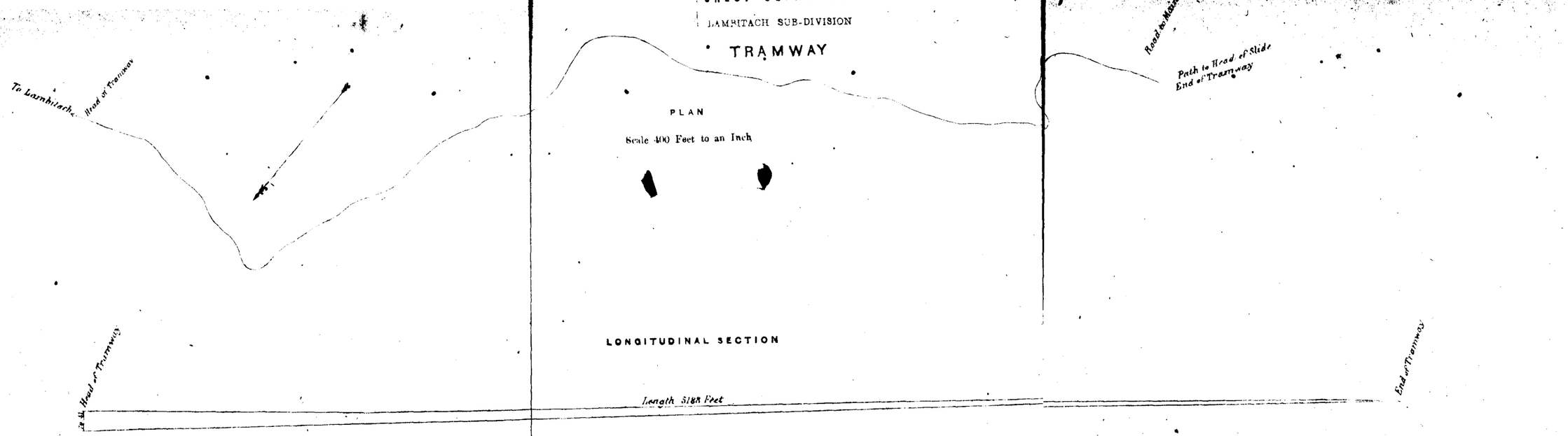
FOREST DEPARTMENT

LAMBITACH SUB-DIVISION

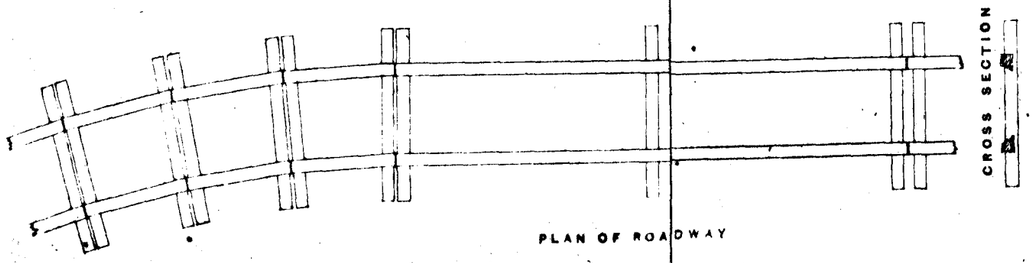
TRAMWAY

PLAN

Scale 400 Feet to an Inch



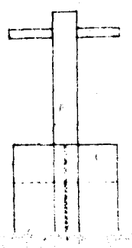
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



PLAN OF ROADWAY

Shewing sharpest curve (Radius 35 Feet)

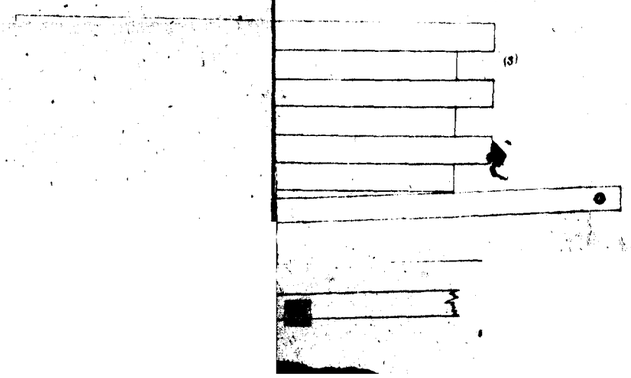
Scale ½ Inch = 1 Foot



PLAN AND ELEVATION OF TRUCK

Shewing how Sleepers are carried

Scale ½ Inch = 1 Foot



DRAWING NO. 2

FOREST DEPARTMENT

LAMBITACH SUB-DIVISION

PABAR SLIDE

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

Scale 100 ft. to an inch

Head of Slide

Depôt

Depôt

Sᵗ Bridge

Precipice

Bridge

Precipice

Total Height 2687 Feet

Length 1 Mile 1083 Feet

Stone Bridge

End of Slide

PLAN

Depôt

Depôt

Head of Slide

End of Slide

PLAN

Shewing slide uncovered

Scale ¼ inch = 1 foot

CROSS SECTION

METHOD OF JOINING BOTTOMS.

SECTION ON A B.

ELEVATION

a. a. Method of fixing cover

b. b Various kinds of Block Sleepers

G Pelly
Lieut. Commander
of Trials Ketch

J. M. Bastow
Asst Commander
25th October 1873

@ 2 annas 6 pie each. The remainder of the sleepers, 120,082, went, or are going down the slide

Net saving on the slide.

It will be seen that the gross cost of taking the sleepers down the slide was Rs. 10,928-8-2; had they been carried on men's backs they would not have cost less than the Thanwar sleepers, *viz.*, 2 annas 6 pie each, and, with other miscellaneous expenses, the account would have stood somewhat thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of carrying 120,082 @ 2 annas 6 pie each ...	18,762	13	0
5 per cent. to head of gang	938	2	0
Cost of road to river	500	0	0
Cost of collecting coolies, say	500	0	0
Total cost of carriage on men's backs ...	20,700	15	0
Total cost by slide ...	10,928	8	2
Net saving Rs. ...	9,772	6	10

General saving on the Lambatach export works.

The subject of the saving of labor by tramways and slides being thoroughly recognised, it is needless to dwell on it here, and all that remains to be said is that, as shown in the details previously given, there is an actual money saving:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
I. On the tramway	1,398	9	6
II. On the slide	9,772	6	10
Total on the export works ...	11,171	0	4

It will be noticed that the savings at Lambatach are much smaller than at Mandhol; but this is explained by the fact that the Mandhol export works carried the sleepers about 5½ miles, whereas at Lambatach the export works were only about 2½ miles in length, the saving therefore is in nearly the same proportion; and had Thanwar not been so far from the centre of the forest, and had the sleepers from thence come along the tramway and slide, the saving would have been enhanced by one-fourth.

C. BAGSHAWE,

Assistant Conservator, Jounsar Division.

Memorandum of Expenditure on the Slide Tramway in the Lambatach Sub-Division.

Heads.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.
Name of work.	Roadway.	Cutting, felling, and sawing timber.	Carriage of timber.	Dams Pulnatohs.	Tramway Trucks.	Carpenters' labor.	Coolies' labor with carpenter.	Establishment during construction of works.	Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Working Charges.	Establishment during working season.	Repairs.	Working establishment during remainder of works.	Working charges during remainder of works.	Total per work.	Average cost per sleeper.
Slide ...	901 14 10	2,556 4 6	896 6 9	340 14 0	...	2,153 4 3	891 6 0	381 14 8	129 11 0	270 0 8	1,261 15 0	202 0 0	243 1 6	108 0 0	641 11 0	10,928 8 2	1 anna 5,½ pies = 1·455 annas.
Tramway ...	451 13 2	464 7 0	13 15 6	...	869 11 6	378 0 0	66 15 [illegible]	53 0 0	15 7 0	23 2 0	769 13 7	...	46 4 0	...	...	3,152 9 0	6·7₈ pies = ·545 annas.
GRAND TOTAL...	1,353 12 0	3,020 11 4	910 6 3	340 14 0	869 11 6	2,531 4 3	958 5 3	384 14 8	145 2 0	293 2 8	2,031 12 7	202 0 0	289 5 6	108 0 0	641 11 0	14,081 1 2	2 annas.

C. BAGSHAWE,
Assistant Conservator, Jounsar Division.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. IV of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		31st January 1874.	1st February 1873.	to 31st January 1874.	to 1st February 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Feb. 1874	East Indian, Main...	7,37,529	5,54,689	32,45,059	25,51,451	6,93,608	...
21st ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	35,076	38,343	1,55,706	1,67,343	...	11,637
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	72,588	55,808	2,96,386	2,25,508	70,878	...
7th ditto	Oudh & Rohilkhund	26,342	13,914	1,17,228	60,676	56,552	...
21st ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,26,000	98,589	5,23,468	4,10,206	1,13,262	...
7th ditto	Madras ...	1,15,685	1,35,608	5,14,725	6,05,043	...	90,318
14th ditto	G. S. of India ...	17,202	21,471	73,543	79,937	...	6,394
14th ditto	Carnatic ...	699	659	3,017	2,915	102	...
14th ditto	G. I. Peninsula ...	4,90,402	6,04,703	19,78,023	21,29,504	...	1,51,481
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	1,08,206	1,01,481	4,17,339	4,34,966	...	17,627
	TOTAL ...	17,29,729	16,25,265	73,24,494	66,67,549	6,56,945	...
	State.						
21st Feb. 1874	Calcutta and S. E...	3,244	1,954	9,526	9,650	...	124
14th ditto	Nulhatee ...	1,343	1,861	6,784	7,866	...	1,082
14th ditto	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	4,856	...	17,382	...	17,382	...
21st ditto	Rajpootana, Agra District.	1,841	...	7,833	...	7,833	...
14th ditto	Khamgaon ...	984	727	3,253	2,127	1,126	...
14th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,139	781	3,794	2,829	965	...
	TOTAL ...	13,407	5,323	48,572	22,472	26,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	17,43,136	16,30,588	73,73,066	66,90,021	6,83,045	...

No. V of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		7th February 1874.	8th February 1873.	to 7th February 1874.	to 8th February 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Feb. 1874	East Indian, Main ...	7,77,982	5,56,242	40,23,041	31,07,693	9,15,348	...
21st ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore ...	38,871	39,087	1,94,577	2,06,430	...	11,853
14th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	69,472	63,063	3,65,858	2,88,571	77,287	...
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	29,318	15,090	1,46,546	75,766	70,780	...
21st ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi ...	1,32,800	93,455	6,56,268	5,03,661	1,52,607	...
7th ditto	Madras ...	1,28,022	1,56,387	6,42,747	7,61,431	...	1,18,683
14th ditto	Great Southern of India ...	19,705	38,511	93,248	1,18,448	...	25,200
14th ditto	Carnatic ...	635	190	3,652	3,106	546	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,90,264	5,30,956	25,68,287	26,60,461	...	92,174
21st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,19,743	1,14,258	5,37,082	5,49,224	...	12,142
	TOTAL ...	19,06,812	16,07,299	92,31,306	82,74,790	9,56,516	...
	State.						
21st Feb. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	1,999	1,912	11,524	11,562	...	38
14th ditto	Nulhattee ...	1,635	1,487	8,419	9,353	...	934
14th ditto	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	3,767	...	21,148	...	21,148	...
21st ditto	Rajpootana, Agra District.	2,009	...	9,842	...	9,842	...
14th ditto	Holkar ...	423	...	423*	...	423	...
14th ditto	Khamgaon ...	1,172	719	4,425	2,846	1,579	...
14th ditto	Oomraotee ...	1,003	745	4,797	3,574	1,223	...
	TOTAL ...	12,008	4,863	60,578	27,335	33,243	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,18,820	16,12,102	92,91,884	83,02,125	9,89,759	...

* Receipts for the week ending 7th February 1874 only.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	11 0 [A]	11 12	18 0	14 0 [B]	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0				Burdwan.	
2	Bancoorah	11 12	12 4	17 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	12 8	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	21 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	9 0				Bancoorah.	
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	15 0	10 8 [C]	10 8	18 0	12 12	12 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8				Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0 [E]	14 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8				Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 22 0 [D]	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	9 8 and 10 0	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	11 8 and 12 8	11 8 and 12 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0				Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4				Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	13 8	13 0	...	14 8 [D]	15 0	...	9 2	9 2	...	12 8 [F]	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...				Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 12 12	10 8 to 12 5	10 0 to 10 8	13 5	14 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8 [G]	11 14	18 12	12 4 [D]	11 8	...	13 5	13 5	18 12	13 5	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 12				24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	14 9	12 12½	14 8	20 0	19 0	32 0	11 0 [H]	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9	13 14½	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14				Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 4 [I]	12 0	20 2	13 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0				Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0 [D]	22 0	22 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	11 12 [J]	11 12	22 0	14 8	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 12	8 0				Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	10 8	9 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	11 8	12 8	24 0	12 12	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8				Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	13 0	12 12	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0				Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	12 12	12 0 to 15 0	14 4	...	...	...	13 0	11 4	19 11	12 12	12 12 to 13 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 2½				Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	11 2	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 8	11 4	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	7 6	7 8	7 4				Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	19 8	13 8	13 14	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	9 12	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	7 2	8 0				Bograh.	
15	Pubna	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4				Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [K]	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	11 4	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 0	...				Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 [D]	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0				Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	11 4	...	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 8	13 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 10	8 0	8 0				Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8				Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensing	11 4	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 8	14 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 6				Mymensing.	
22	Sylhet†	8 4	10 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [L]	15 12	25 0	17 8	18 6	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	8 4	8 0				Sylhet.†	
23	Cachar*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				Cachar.*	
24	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0 [M]	13 0	17 0	13 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0				Chittagong.†	
25	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [N]	10 0	18 0	13 8	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0				Noakhally.†	
26	Tipperah†	10 0	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	20 0	12 8	10 0 to 11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 12				Tipperah.†	
27	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 8	14 0	10 9	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	6 4	7 4	8 0				Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	8 4	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	24 6	13 9	15 2	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0				Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 28th February 1874.

A Prices of rice lower all over the district except of best rice at head-quarters.
B Coarse rice at 14-10 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice at the sub-divisions ranges from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.
Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 17-12 seers per rupee.
Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 12-4 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-4 seers per rupee.
Common rice in the interior at 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers and of common rice 11-5 to 14 seers per rupee.
Price [illegible] best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 14-12 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 18-4 seers per rupee.
Price [illegible] best rice from 14 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.
Price [illegible] best rice from 12 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
28	Patna	15 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	13 0	13 8	21 0	...	19 0	...
29	Gya	10 8	10 8	13 8	15 0	15 8	33 0	O 8 4	8 0	12 0	10 4	10 4	19 8	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	15 8	14 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	30 0	P 11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 8	...
31	Tirhoot	Q 12 0	12 0	11 0	D {11 8 to 17 8}	11 0 to 18 0	24 0 to 50 0	} 9 0	8 8	21 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	23 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	R 11 0	11 12	14 0	D {13 0 to 18 0}	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	} 9 0	9 8	13 0	10 8	11 0	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	14 1	14 7	19 9	16 8	...	35 7	S 8 4	8 6	13 6	12 7	12 3	18 9	...	...	...
35	Bhaugulpore	15 2	12 10	13 14	...	17 12	...	11 6	10 1	16 6	12 0	12 8	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	11 0	14 0	D {12 0 to 16 0}	} 16 0	30 0	T 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack†	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	26 4	27 9	27 9	31 8	...	...	...
39	Pooree†	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	U 23 10	23 10	34 2	...	...	...
40	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
41	Hazareebaugh	10 12	10 8	15 0	14 0	...	24 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga†	9 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Maunbhoom	11 0	11 0	12 0	D 20 0	20 0	D {20 0 to 30 0}	} 14 0	14 0	23 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	D 30 0	30 0	40 0

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 28th February 1874.
O In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11-8 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers; lesser millet from 14 to 17 seers and maize from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior the price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 8-8 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th March 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 7th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BEHAR.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	34 8	170 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
D {14 0 to 16 4}	{13 8 to 15 8}	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Gya.	
D {15 0 to 19 0}	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	D {11 0 to 16 0}	{11 0 to 18 0}	{35 0 to 46 0}	14 0	13 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.	
19 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	D {15 0 and 16 4}	{15 0 to 16 0}	{40 0 to 51 0}	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	168 0	...	7 8	7 5	8 4	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	D 13to15	{12 0 to 13 0}	{34 5 to 60 0}	16 6	17 11	24 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.*	
D {15 0 to 16 4}	...	...	D 20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	28 14	28 14	30 8	260 0	200 0	...	9 2	9 2	8 8	Cuttack.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 0	Pooree.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Hazareebaugh.	
...	...	...	23 0	27 0	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga †	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom.	

R In the interior price ranges as follows:—Wheat, from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 13 to 15 seers, and of gram from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.
S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers; bulrush millet 14 to 28 seers, and maize 13-12 to 20 seers per rupee.
U Price of rice in the interior ranges from nearly 40 to 26 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st JANUARY 1874.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual through out, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	8·64	740	685
Meerut ...	8·30	7·0	969	452
Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	5·30	700	413
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	6·9	972	817
Allygurh ...	5·50	5·32	994	432
Etawah ...	4·80	2·8	771	831
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·18	958	619
Total Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,249
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·13	1,250	781
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	21
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	417
Grand Total...	...	...	...	5,468

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL.

Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	1,050	...	52,780	...	53,830	...
Gram ...	...	...	4,767	...	4,767	...
Rice ...	83	...	74	...	157	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	125	...	125	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	38,306	...	38,306	...
Oorud ...	...	...	2,801	...	2,801	...
Moong ...	...	...	337	...	337	...
Urhur ...	...	...	200	...	200	...
Musree ...	...	...	63	...	63	...
Jowar ...	...	...	3,340	...	3,340	...
Bajra ...	...	...	192	...	192	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	1,610	...	1,610	...
Total ...	1,133	...	1,04,595	...	1,05,728	...
Cotton ...	...	...	15,642	...	15,642	...
Oil-seeds ...	24	...	443	...	467	...
Salts ...	451	...	681	...	1,132	...
Metals ...	2,488	...	2,311	...	4,799	...
Building Materials	11,300	...	1,55,050	...	1,66,350	...
Miscel. Goods ...	5,998	...	4,275	...	10,273	...
Firewood ...	6,990	...	45,777	...	52,767	...
Bamboos ...	...	...	...	99,061	...	99,061
Poles & unsquared Timber ...	...	551	...	1,337	...	1,888
Kurrees, squared Timber ...	...	444	...	110	...	554
Logs ...	...	31	...	...	...	31
Miscellaneous ...	...	129	...	206	...	335
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	28,384	1,155	3,28,774	1,00,714	3,57,158	1,01,869
Total during the corresponding month of last year, 1873.	3,867	19	1,59,636	89,356	1,63,503	89,375
Increase ...	24,517	1,136	1,69,138	11,358	1,93,655	12,494
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).

Zillah.	Acres.
Saharunpore ...	24,924
Moozuffernuggur	65,919
Meerut ...	102,009
Boolundshuhur...	47,844
Allygurh ...	52,996
Muttra ...	13,314
Agra ...	1,720
Etah ...	14,946
Mynpoory ...	42,877
Futtehgurh ...	15,072
Etawah ...	58,309
Cawnpore ...	66,556
Dehra Doon ...	5,216
Bijnour ...	590
Terai ...	2,943
Bareilly ...	24,055
Jhansie ...	No return.
Humeerpore ..	1,170
Total ...	540,490
Total last Rubbee up to 31st Jan. 1873 ...	476,161
Increase ...	64,329

RAINFALL.

	Total from 1st November 1873 to 31st January 1874.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
Saharunpore ...	3·9	1·4
Moozuffernuggur	·3	1·1
Meerut ...	1·7	·8
Boolundshuhur...	·4	·4
Allygurh ...	·2	·6
Muttra ...	...	·5
Agra ...	·1	·6
Etah ...	·1	·3
Mynpoory ...	·1	1·0
Futtehgurh ...	·2	·5
Etawah ...	...	·5
Cawnpore ...	...	·5
Dehra Doon ...	2·7	1·4
Bijnour ...	1·8	1·1
Terai ...	...	1·3
Bareilly ...	·7	1·0
Jhansie ...		·6
Humeerpore ..	...	·5

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volumes of water passing through Solanee aqueduct 4,983 cub. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :— c. ft. per sec.
Etawah Division Tail ... 17
" " Escapes ... 93
Cawnpore " Tail 257
" " Escapes ... 365
734

Balance expended... 4,249

The demand for water varied in different divisions, and was not very great anywhere. In the Bolundshuhur Division the cultivators were *holding off* in expectation of rain, and it is reported that crops will suffer in consequence. On lands which were much flooded in September no irrigation has yet been required.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Demand has been general but irrigation is backward owing to the ground having retained moisture from the late September rains.

Doon Canals.—No remarks.

Rohilkhund Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—There is an increase of 66,900 maunds of grain over the quantity carried in January last year, and nearly 14,000 over that in last month. The demand for carriage of food grains is steady. The stock on canal banks in the Meerut Division awaiting carriage is about the same as last month.

ALLAHABAD, The 21st February 1874.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, MARCH 14, 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING OCTOBER 1873.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Trinidad. M.	Trinidad. F.	Trinidad. Total.	Surinam. M.	Surinam. F.	Surinam. Total.	Guadeloupe. M.	Guadeloupe. F.	Guadeloupe. Total.	Mauritius. M.	Mauritius. F.	Mauritius. Total.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years ...	8	2	10	14	9	23	9	8	17	9	2	11	40	21	61	No emigration to Demerara or Jamaica during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	31	22	53	49	43	92	17	8	25	23	7	30	120	80	200	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	78	35	113	79	25	104	75	29	104	46	13	59	278	102	380	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	152	103	255	128	92	220	182	64	246	66	38	104	528	297	825	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	8	4	12	10	13	23	10	5	15	43	20	63	71	42	113	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	2	11	9	4	13	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	
Total ...	277	167	444	280	182	462	293	115	408	200	82	282	1,050	546	1,596	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for emigration.

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration to Demerara or Jamaica during this month.
Western Bengal ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	2	9	2	4	6	10	6	16	
Central „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4	2	11	13	7	11	18	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	4	2	6	1	...	1	2	...	2	7	2	9	
Behar ...	8	4	12	17	11	28	44	13	57	84	24	108	159	52	205	
N. W. Provinces ...	151	98	249	176	117	293	142	68	210	100	41	141	569	324	893	
Oudh ...	115	64	179	75	60	135	87	30	117	6	2	8	283	146	429	
Central India ...	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	...	1	7	4	11	
Punjab and its Dependency ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Nepal ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	
Misc., Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	5	...	5	2	...	2	10	1	11	
Total ...	277	167	444	280	182	462	293	115	408	200	82	282	1,050	546	1,596	

No. 3.—As to Caste or Religion.

Hindus. Brahmins and High Caste.	42	24	66	35	32	67	49	14	63	32	8	40	158	78	236	No emigration to Demerara or Jamaica during this month.
Agriculturists ...	78	41	119	73	36	109	85	34	119	69	23	92	305	134	439	
Artizans ...	25	13	38	13	8	21	25	2	27	11	3	14	74	26	100	
Low Castes ...	96	61	157	106	58	164	83	42	125	75	39	114	360	200	560	
Mussulmans ...	36	28	64	53	48	101	51	23	74	13	9	22	153	108	261	
Total ...	277	167	444	280	182	462	293	115	408	200	82	282	1,050	546	1,596	

Memo.

	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	897	438	1,335
2. Mussulmans ...	153	108	261
Total ...	1,050	546	1,596

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

EMIGRATION.

PURCHASE BY FIVE COOLIES OF A SUGAR ESTATE IN TRINIDAD.

[*In continuation of papers published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India," dated 30th August 1873, pp. 856 and 857.*]

Dated 6th January 1874.

From—ROBERT W. S. MITCHELL, ESQ., Acting Agent General of Immigrants,

To—The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Government, in answer to the communication dated 6th October 1873, the following particulars relative to the purchase of the Corial Estate :—

1. In the Agent General's last annual report mention was made of the purchase of the Corial Estate by several Indian immigrants; it has since been ascertained, however, that this property was bought by one Indian known as Barathsing. He is also in treaty for the purchase of another estate in the Cedros District (for some years abandoned), and has made application for 25 immigrants for next season to work under indenture on the Corial Estate. Subjoined is Barathsing's history taken down from his own lips by one of the Inspectors of Immigrants.

2 Barathsing came from Gazeepore where his father had a small sugar plantation; his caste is Chetree. He went down to Calcutta to see the place, and there, under the name of Bhuroo, embarked on board the "Agincourt" (which arrived in this colony on the 16th March 1856), and was indentured to the Champs Elysees Estate at Maraval, where he worked six months as a laborer, and the remaining two and half years as a foreman or superintendent of other laborers. At the end of the third year he purchased the remaining two years of industrial residence. In partnership with his two brothers, he set up a small retail shop in Port of Spain with a capital of $300 (£62-10), half of which they had borrowed. They also possessed Rs. 160 which they brought with them from India. At the end of one year they failed, but saved from the wreck $97 (£20-1-2); with this diminished capital they again started in business in a small way in Port of Spain, and this time succeeded. Shortly afterwards they established a branch shop in another part of the town; these two shops succeeded so well that they were in a position to open a third at Chagnanas where a wholesale business was done; subsequently several other shops were opened in the country districts. Eventually Barathsing dissolved partnership with his brothers (who now keep a wholesale store in San Fernando, and several retail shops in the country districts) and purchased the Corial Estate (240 acres) for which he agreed to pay $18,400 (£3,833-6-8) in annual instalments of $2,400 (£500) each. He has already paid £1,000 and spent $20,000 (£4,166-13-4) more in erecting a new boiling house, machinery and dwelling houses for his laborers. The crop of the estate was 100 tons of sugar last year; this year it is estimated at 200 tons, and that of 1875 at about 350 tons.

Besides the Corial Estate, Barathsing has a mortgage on an adjoining property of $12,000 (£2,500) for which he receives interest at 20 per cent., and in the town of San Fernando he owns house property worth $4,000 (£833-6-8), besides several other small properties which he says "are not worth mentioning." On the Corial Estate from 100 to 120 laborers are employed (coolies and creoles), 50 of whom are resident on the estate in occupation of the new barracks already alluded to.

Barathsing speaks English very fairly, and can read and write Devanagrie; he has no family of his own, but has always had a good many people more or less dependent on him.

3. Four months ago an Indian immigrant (a day laborer) and his wife purchased 32 acres of Crown Land for which they paid £39, including fees of survey and grant. They have now erected a simple but efficient set of sugar works, planted an extensive cane cultivation, and last month purchased 90 acres more to add to their little sugar plantation.

I have reason to believe that a large number of coolies have already invested in Crown Land which they cultivate in canes, cocoa, and provisions. No less than 1,002 acres have been purchased by them during the past three years.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 10th March 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

KULLU SUB-DIVISION (PANJAB) APPELLATE POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu Sub-division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts. He said this was a matter which had been once or twice before the Council, both in the time of his predecessor and in his own time. The Bill was now put into a shape which was acceptable to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Secretary of State had been in correspondence with the Judicial Committee at our desire, and they had approved of the Bill as it stood, except that the Committee had since made one or two small alterations in matters on which the Judicial Committee would not think it necessary to form any opinion.

The small alterations since made were these. We had provided that the appealable value of the suit must be rupees 10,000, both as tested by the matter in dispute in the appeal and as tested by the matter in dispute in the original suit. As the law stood, it was doubtful whether a person having an appealable claim for less than rupees 10,000 might add the costs of suit so as to bring it within the amount, and so get the appeal as of right. We thought it better that there should not be that element of uncertainty in the appealable value.

Another alteration which had been since made was for the purpose of giving further freedom to the High Courts in moulding the proceedings upon appeal. The Bill contained some rules of practice which had been laid down for the Non-Regulation Provinces. They were, in fact, very much the same as those which prevailed in the High Courts. There were however various small matters, such as the preparation of the copy of the record, which might be usefully moulded from time to time by each High Court for itself according as convenience dictated. We had, therefore, thought it better to give the High Courts some discretion in the framing of this copy and in other such matters.

The only other alteration made was a verbal alteration which MR. HOBHOUSE need not mention to the Council.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in Towns in British Burma, and for other purposes. He would call attention to the principal additions made by the Select Committee. The Bill, when before the Council on the last occasion, provided that the Act might be extended to any town, the population of which exceeded five thousand. It was thought better not to have a hard and fast line of that sort, but to leave it to the discretion of the Local Government. The Local Government contended that it was wise to give such a discretion, and after discussion the Committee came to that opinion, and the Bill was framed as it now stood. The principal alteration made by the Committee regarded the maximum of taxation fixed by section 12 of the Bill. We found that the maximum rates proposed by the Bill were fifty per cent higher than the rates which now prevailed, and besides the maximum provided by clause 12, the Bill provided for some additional taxation on certain events. For instance, if the Committee desired to light the town, they might charge lands and buildings a two per cent. rate: if they decided to carry water to the town, they might charge a rate to the extent of two per cent. more. That was four per cent. for light and water. The prevailing maximum was five per cent., and therefore where rates for light and water were added, it might nearly double the taxation. Then there was a general clause at the end providing that a higher rate of taxation might be imposed with the consent of the Governor General in Council. That was a clause similar to those put in other Municipal Acts, for the reason that it was impossible to say what was the best mode of imposing taxation in every place, and that it was desirable to have an elastic provision which might be adjusted from time to time according to the wants of the people. Considering also that the invariable tendency of a maximum was to become the minimum, the Committee though it more appropriate to fix the maximum of ordinary taxation at the rate which a Municipal Committee could impose at the present ruling maximum, instead of making it fifty per cent. higher than the present rate. Our attention was called by a petition from Maulmain (and one or two official gentlemen expressed the same opinion) to the fact that there would be danger of over-taxation if we put the rate as it stood before. We therefore thought it better to proceed as we had done.

We were also pressed by the Local Government to insert a clause in the Bill, giving the Municipality greater control over private markets. In looking into the reasons assigned for that proposal, we found that the principal reasons resolved themselves into this, that the vendors at some markets exposed for sale food which was not fit for human consumption. We thought that the Penal Code provided sufficiently for offences of that kind, and that it was not desirable to put into the hands of Municipal Committees any further and arbitrary powers of control which might have the effect of altogether superseding private markets.

Another matter which we were asked to introduce in the Bill, was to impose liabilities on the shipping for the purpose of making them properly contribute to the support of their seamen taken into the hospitals of the town, a difficulty having been felt in adjusting charges incurred on account of the treatment and support of sick seamen. We thought it better not to put such a provision into a Municipal Bill, but rather to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Port-dues Act, which would be the subject of a subsequent motion. Those were the principal points upon which the Bill had been altered.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE, in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority, said:—

"The quantity of new law which I have to propose to the Council is exceedingly small: so small that I expect to be laughed at when the magnitude of the proposal is compared with that of the subject we have to deal with. Yet it is a necessary part of a plan for dealing with a subject of much importance and difficulty. And in order to give the Council a clear understanding of the subject they are asked to handle, I must say something about Law Reports in general and Indian Law Reports in particular.

"As to the nature of a Law Report, everybody knows thus much: that it is an account of a decision by a judicial tribunal; but I suppose that, beyond those who are professionally concerned in the matter, very few have set themselves to know accurately what is the office of such a Report, or how it should be constructed.

"Now, a Law Report may be looked on in two wholly different aspects, according to the object at which it aims. You may have a matter of public interest, such for instance as the Tichborne case, where people like to know what is going on. There are a great many cases which the readers of newspapers like to see reported in greater or less detail. Or, for the purpose of ulterior proceedings, the parties interested may wish to have a full account of what has taken place in Court. There is no case which may not properly be the subject of such Reports as these; and all that is required of them is that they shall be accurate enough for their purpose. But with reports for these purposes we have at present nothing whatever to do.

"We are concerned only with the other aspect of Law Reports, that is to say, so far as their object is to show how the decision bears upon the general body of law. This is what I may call the legislative aspect of the case. Every judicial decision is an authoritative declaration of the legal result of the facts before the Court. If the facts are such as to call for some new application of principle, if former applications of principle are disturbed by the decision, or if having been seriously questioned they are re-affirmed, in such cases some addition has been made to the body of the law, which may be of little or may be of great importance. Little or great, all Courts subordinate to that which uttered the judgment are bound to follow it in similar cases.

"I will give an instance which will be familiar to a large number of Indian officials. The well-known Act X of 1859 provided that occupancy-rights should not be acquired if there was a written contract containing an express stipulation contrary thereto. The question then arose whether a lease for a definite term of years was such a contract. One High Court said yes; another said no. During this conflict each had added a gloss to the text of the statute, which materially affected its operation, and which all their subordinate Courts were bound to obey. After some discussion the two Courts came into agreement, and so the law was settled one way.

"It will be seen then that the law is in a continual state of growth and flux by the accretion of judicial decisions. Such a decision may affect one way or another a great number of the transactions of mankind. And so far as this effect of a decision goes, the Judge does something more than settle the dispute between the parties; he lays down law for the whole country and decides in anticipation cases for other and future litigants.

"Now for the settlement of the particular dispute there is no need of a report; the Judge's opinion is equally conclusive whether it is reported well or ill, or not at all. But as regards its effect on the law, everything depends on the report. If not reported at all the decision is usually forgotten. Unreported decisions are like the heroes who lived before Agamemnon, of whom we are told that they lived indeed, but are unwept, unknown, sunk in eternal darkness, for lack of a sacred bard. If a decision is reported, and reported badly, it may hold out false lights for many years, and so cause mischief to innocent wayfarers. In short, the Judge in his capacity of lawgiver speaks to the world through his Reporter, and he affects the law nearly in proportion as his cases

are well or ill selected for report, and as the reports of them are well or ill executed.

"To illustrate the power which has fallen into the hands of Reporters, I will refer to a statement made by the late Lord Campbell. At one time of his life he was a Law Reporter, and he then kept a separate drawer labelled 'Bad Law,' into which he put the decisions he disapproved. So that we have as the outcome of Lord Ellenborough's decisions, not what he decided, but what his Reporter selected. If in one case he laid down a broad principle, and in the next case qualified it, his Reporter may have thought the qualification wrong, and have given to the world the principle as stamped with Lord Ellenborough's authority, but without the qualification which the same authority would have added.

"In Lord Campbell's hands both Lord Ellenborough and the public have probably fared well enough. In other cases, results have not been so happy; for example, the decisions of one of the greatest of Equity Judges, Lord Eldon, have lost much of their value from the slovenly mode in which his principal Reporter did his work.

"It has been alleged of the Reporter Vernon, that he had a spite against a Chancellor whose decisions he reported, and so adjusted his reports as to exhibit the judgments in a bad light. I remember on one occasion a case being cited from Vernon's reports, when Lord Justice Turner, admitting that it had been received as law for a century and a half, thought it so wrong that there must be some mistake. He stopped the argument, sent for the record, and found that the facts were misreported and the case was not any authority for the proposition indicated by the Reporter. So people found that, instead of a true divinity, they had been worshipping a stock or a stone, and that, under the guise of a divine afflatus from the oracle, they had only been listening to the uninspired utterance of its priest.

"Now if all these things are borne in mind; the power of the Reporter; the binding authority of the reported decision over subordinate Courts; its influence with co-ordinate Courts; if also we remember that a very large portion of the law of the country will be found not in written statutes, but in judicial decisions, we shall feel the great importance of having our reporting done well. And the Council will probably agree with the spokesman of the Council of the Bengal Law Reports, Mr. Pitt Kennedy, when he says that 'it is hardly a less important part of the duty of Government to publish that part of the law which is enunciated by its tribunals than to promulgate its legislation,' and with my predecessor, Mr. Stephen, when he says that reporting should be regarded as a branch of legislation.

"Such being the importance of the work, how has it been performed?

"In this country, indeed, the Government did, previously to the establishment of High Courts, publish and distribute reports of the decisions of the Sadr Díwání Adálat; and many of those reports are exceedingly well done. In England the matter has gone very much at haphazard. In earlier times no reports could be published, except such as were approved by the Judges. Afterwards it got to be considered that there was some magic in reports published by a Barrister, and the principle was accepted, indeed is said to have been openly enunciated by a Judge of great eminence, that 'every gentleman at the Bar is entitled to report a case, and to have it cited as authority as reported by him.' At the same time, it has been considered that the excellence of reports may be subjected to a commercial test, like that of wine or piece goods, and that those which sell best are best. In India the Government has interfered to the extent of subsidizing certain reports, but has not, at least of late years, assumed any responsibility for them. We have slid into the loose English practice, and have allowed reports published by anybody and in any way to be scattered broadcast about the country, each just as authentic as another, and all alike claiming the implicit obedience of the subordinate Courts.

"Now the consequences of the principles I have mentioned are obvious enough, and we have reaped a full harvest of them both in England and in India. If all reports are to carry authority with them, reporting may be made a very easy business, and a lucrative one as well. A volume may

be published, half full of rubbish, half full of inaccuracies, yet the profession must buy it, because it can be cited as binding authority, and no one in ignorance of its contents can be sure that he is advising his client rightly, or arguing his case efficiently, or, if he is a Judge, deciding the case before him soundly. So it becomes an object with a Reporter to publish a great quantity of cases; if he gets some which his rivals have not got, then his volume has more law in it than theirs, and so it must be bought. That is called free-trade. It has been forgotten that in this matter free-trade could not possibly supply what was wanted; for, in the first place, the very foundation of free-trade is wanting, the freedom of the purchaser to take or to refuse the wares offered to him; and, in the second place, the vendor is under the strongest temptation to select the cases which give him the least trouble, and which fill up the greatest space.

"I will now show by other evidence than my own how this system, if system it can be called, has operated on the quantity and quality of our Indian Reports. I quote from Mr. Stephen's elaborate Minute on the Administration of Justice, and the Council will easily pardon me if I read at some length what is there stated in a more forcible and interesting way than is attainable by me. Mr. Stephen has just mentioned the proceedings of the four High Courts and the Chief Court of the Panjáb. He then speaks thus—

"'The decisions thus continually pronounced by five independent Courts are carefully collected and re-published in the form of reports. These reports are of very different degrees of merit: some are very good, others very bad indeed, consisting merely of reprints of the written judgments of the Judges, with no statement of the facts of the case, or of the arguments of the advocates. These reports, however, are now increasing in number so rapidly that a complete set of them at the present moment would consist of upwards of 60 thick volumes, which are growing at the rate of four volumes a year at least.

"'No one who is acquainted with the course which has been run by English law under the English system of reporting, will be surprised by the course which the matter has taken, and is taking, in India. Law books on the regular English pattern are numerous. Such a law book is usually a mere repertory of cases tacked on to some Act or set of Acts, and as incapable of being read or remembered as a dictionary or any other book of reference. Such books, in fact, are mere indices, and, in my opinion, do more to prevent people from gaining rational or general notions of the law than all other causes put together. For instance, a Magistrate wishes to acquaint himself with the Code of Civil Procedure. The Act is a long one, containing 388 sections; but, by carefully reading it through, a good general knowledge of the whole system may be obtained. The published editions, however, are not intended to give any sort of general notion of the subject, still less are they meant to state the principles on which the Code is founded, or to point out the objects which it is intended to effect. Their one purpose is to serve as arsenals of precedents by which the parties to a suit may attack each other and embarrass the Judge, and that purpose they effectually carry out. Mr. Wilkinson's edition of Mr. Broughton's edition of the Code of Civil Procedure and of the Acts which amend it, quotes about 2,500 cases on that subject alone. The Indian Digest published last year, and containing notes of the cases decided by the four High Courts down to the time of its publication, is asserted by its editors to be a summary of 37 volumes of reports of cases decided in eight or nine years. It contains 808 large octavo pages printed in small type and in double columns. The mere names of the cases fill 90 such pages. There are about 100 cases in each page, so that at least 9,000 cases would appear to have been decided upon various matters in the course of the eight or nine years over which the work extends. It may, indeed, be said, speaking roughly, that the additions which the Courts make annually to the law are about four volumes containing about 1,000 decisions. I do not know what a complete set of cases on Indian Law would cost, but I am informed that it would cost about Rs. 250 a year to keep it up.

"'This can hardly be regarded as otherwise than a most mischievous state of things, and one which ought not to be permitted to continue. I believe that most of the Judges of the High Courts share in this opinion. Some of the most distinguished of them have expressed themselves to me most strongly as to the mischief which is done by the enormous multiplication of reports, the indiscriminating manner in which they are accepted as of authority co-ordinate with that of Acts of the legislature, and the very poor quality of many of the reports. They have told me in particular that the effect of this state of things upon the Native bar is peculiarly bad. The Native pleaders and vakíls are said to have plenty of quickness and excellent memories, but to be wanting in power and grasp of understanding. On persons of this temper a vast mass of precedents is apt to produce a most injurious effect. It diverts their minds from the object of obtaining any real comprehensive knowledge of law to that of amassing a number of isolated unconnected rulings with which they can pelt their antagonists.'

"He then distinguishes between cases which are worth reporting and those which are not, and continues—

"'If reporting is taken up as a mere private commercial speculation, every case is worth reporting because there is no case which may not, under some circumstances or other, be used as a precedent useful to some one or other in some argument or other. The Reporter's object, if the reports are allowed to be a mere private commercial enterprise, is to sell his reports; and, on the one hand, he naturally wishes to make them as complete as possible, in order that others which are more complete may not supersede or compete with them; whilst, on the other hand, as the purchaser is practically obliged to buy the reports for fear his knowledge should fall behindhand, it is the obvious interest of the Reporter to bring out as much matter as he can.

"'A vast number of these reports are of such a nature that their publication is in the highest degree mischievous, as tending to overload the law with needless precedents, and so to confuse and hamper the whole administration of justice. In many cases no really new point of law is decided, but merely a question of fact between two or more parties. In other instances, points of law are decided or remarked upon incidentally and hastily, and in such a manner as not to express the careful and deliberate opinions of the Court. Thus, the High Court of Calcutta is divided into division Courts of two Judges each. All their judgments are published just as they are delivered (generally without any proper statement of facts to render them intelligible). Without any disrespect to the Court, it is surely clear that to aonvert every judgment so delivered into a binding precedent, that is to say, into a law, is to cttach to them a degree of importance which they are very far from deserving.

"'In other cases the point decided is so minute, so peculiar, or so much dependent upon the particular facts of the case, that it is not worth recording.

"'In almost every case the length of the report is out of all proportion to its importance. To print everything at full length, and to leave the reader to pick out what he wants, is always the easiest of all ways of reporting a case, is the most profitable to the publisher, and the most expensive to the public.

"'Reports published as a private speculation must appear at stated intervals, and the customer is apt to think that, if he has not good measure, he is defrauded. A really careful report ought to mention no one fact that is not essential to the full understanding of the judgment, and to omit no one fact that is essential to it.

"'If this rule were carefully observed, I believe that all reports might be reduced to a small fraction of their present bulk.

"'There are numerous cases, too, which, however important and however well-decided they may be, ought not to form precedents. Cases on the construction of written documents should never be reported unless they decide some broad principle. Can there be a more unsatisfactory argument than this? A and B must be held to have meant so and so by such an agreement, because C and D were held to have meant something like it by a somewhat similar agreement. In nearly every instance such cases should be decided on their individual merits.'

"Now that is a forcible picture of the state of things which results from holding at the same time that Law Reports are fit subjects for commercial speculation and are also to be treated as binding authorities. Nor is it easy by any private efforts to get out of the false system thus established. If a publication is started on the principle of careful selection and skilful exhibition of decisions, it is easily undersold by another which gives a greater quantity of unselected and undigested matter; for it is all equally law. If buyers could choose, they would choose only that which was really instructive; but under the supposed system of free-trade, they have no choice. The result is that the bad Reports drag good ones down to their own level; those who would gladly supply good and useful Reports are forced to follow the bad example set them, and to insert a quantity of useless matter, merely because others do the same.

"That such is actually the case here and now, I will show by the evidence of Mr. Pitt Kennedy. I quote from a letter written by him on behalf of the Council of Law Reporting to the Government of Bengal in the year 1872.

"'The practical effects of the system are in evidence before the Government of India. In the first place as to mere pecuniary cost, the Advocate General of Madras, in his recent pamphlet on Law Reporting, says 'that the cost of obtaining a single set of the ordinary current Reports is at least Rs. 300 per annum.' As regards the far more important effect on the quality of the Reports, and on the practice of those who use them, Mr. Pitt Kennedy, in 1872, wrote thus:—He is speaking of the publication called *The Weekly Reporter*:—

"'Mr. Sutherland's publication is a mere reprint of judgments, never containing any statement of the facts of the cases, or any summary of the arguments of Counsel, and including many cases, illustrative of no principle and wholly unfit to be reported. Unfortunately few of the legal practitioners, in this country, save the Advocates in the Presidency High Courts, appreciate these defects, and an indiscriminate insertion of cases is to too many of these practitioners rather an attraction than a fault. In consequence of this, and in order to obtain subscribers amongst the mofussil practitioners, the Bengal Law Reports were obliged to publish many cases, which on strict principles of selection ought to have been excluded.

"'This, of course, has considerably increased the expense of publication of the Bengal Law Reports, which, in the competition with Mr. Sutherland's series, is placed at great disadvantage; the latter, as before observed, consists merely of reprints of judgments with placita prefixed, thus avoiding all labour, save that of copying, and saving the space required for a statement of the case and of the arguments of Counsel.'

"And again he says—

"'The average number of subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports is 310, and the large number of these (exclusive of those in Calcutta itself) are in places outside Bengal, for these reasons, that the officials in Bengal who might otherwise be subscribers are already supplied by the Bengal Government, and that the mofussil practitioners usually prefer Sutherland's Weekly Reporter *as containing more cases at a lower price.*'

"We have also the evidence of a firm of Law Booksellers who are eminently qualified to speak on the commercial aspect of this question. I quote from another letter written by Mr. Pitt Kennedy:—

"'But Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co. state that *if the number of cases reported be considerably reduced, there will be a great falling off in the number of subscribers;* and we are bound to admit that we have frequently heard complaints on account of their having omitted to report many cases which had been decided. These complaints, it is true, prove rather the incapacity of the persons making them to form a judgment, but many of the subscribers hold that opinion. Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. think that the reduction in the cost of printing would be trifling in comparison with the amount likely to be lost by the discontinuance of subscriptions.'

"I will only add that precisely the same thing has happened in England, and, indeed, it seems to me the inevitable result of the combined principles I have referred to.

"Now, I don't wish to say an unnecessary word against the Weekly Reporter. It is a very respectable publication, and I believe has been and is very useful in its proper place. Taken on its own merits, it will probably find many purchasers, and I wish it, as I wish all deserving publications, a fair measure of success. My only object is to show that it ought not to possess that factitious quality of binding authority, which, as we are destitute of authorized reports, we have attributed to all reports. A little while ago the Government, who spend money on the Bengal Reports, forbad the expenditure of public money on the Weekly Reporter, which Mr. Sutherland its proprietor thought very hard upon him. And he now considers that we shall do him a further injustice if we succeed in attaching the quality of authority to those Reports which alone ought to have it. Mr. Sutherland piques himself, I believe quite justly, on giving correct transcripts of the judgments of the High Court, and he contends that whatever the High Court have thought fit to utter is fit to be embodied in reports that are to govern the law of the country. He forgets, I think, that a Judge's primary duty is to decide the dispute between the parties, and that a judgment may be an excellent settlement of a dispute, and yet throw no light on the law. I will, however, give a few instances of the sort of case which this gentleman finds it useful to insert in his Reports, and the Council will judge for themselves whether they are useful additions to the law or not.

"Here is a case. A Principal Sadr Amín decided for the plaintiff. The District Judge reversed him, and assigned as the only reason that the plaintiff ought to have produced a specified document. On special appeal by the plaintiff, the High Court found that the reason was absurd, for no such document existed; still they said, there might be reasons for the reversal, and they remitted the case in order that the District Judge might state what his reasons were. When the case got back to the District Judge he conceived that the High Court intended him to alter his judgment: and so he confirmed that of the Principal Sadr Amín, assigning no reason at all. Of course there was another appeal, this time by the defendant, and of course the High Court again remitted the case to the District Judge for a statement of his reasons.

"The whole history of this struggle of the High Court to make a stupid or perverse man do his duty is given in the Weekly Reporter. It is a most proper subject for publication, and may well find a place in a newspaper, or in any other vehicle for the information of the day. But I need hardly insist on its utter uselessness in a work intended to form part of the general body of law.

"Take another case. A decree awards to the plaintiff, in satisfaction of a money claim, a portion of the defendant's land called Plot 2, and goes on to say that if the claim is not satisfied by Plot 2, the plaintiff may enforce the remainder against Plot 1. The plaintiff took a portion only of Plot 2, and then tried to get possession of Plot 1. On application to the High Court, it was declared that he could not do so. But why should we have among our laws a declaration of the meaning of a very special decree, of no sort of interest to anybody but the parties, and on a point so plain that nothing but the bias of self-interest could have caused a dispute about it? A great number of cases come before the Courts, not because there is any difficulty in them, but because one side or the other is bent upon doing wrong. The authority of the Court is wanted to get justice. But we do not want the history of such cases in our permanent Reports.

"In a third case, Mr. Justice Phear opens his judgment thus:—'The question in this case is a very simple alternative question of fact, namely, whether certain land belongs' to one person or to another person. He then reviews the evidence in detail and decides the case in favour of one or the other. Now what possible light can it throw on the law, to know how a very simple alternative question of fact was decided on a particular occasion? The opening sentence of the judgment is enough to show that, however useful it may be to publish it, it should find no place in a work of authority.

"I will give the Council one more specimen. This is a headnote of a case. 'An indivisible tenure cannot be split up into parts with a view to the institution of different suits against the tenants for arrears of rent.' The proposition is intelligible, and commands assent, but one looks with some curiosity to see on what grounds it was disputed. Well, on looking into the report, I find that it never was disputed at all. The sole dispute was one of fact, whether the particular tenure was or was not indivisible. Having found that it was indivisible, the Court experienced no further difficulty in applying the law to the facts.

"There are a great many cases of the same kind, but I should only weary the Council by giving further specimens. Probably, more than half the reported cases might be omitted on the ground that, considered as moulding the law, they are unimportant or wholly inoperative. It may be useful to the parties or agreeable to some sections of the public that they should be published. Ephemeral publications for this temporary purpose may, if they do their work well, be worthy of praise and encouragement. But to let them take their place among the laws of the land can only be embarrassing. To treat them in such a manner as practically to compel a whole profession to buy them is oppressive. And it is from such an embarrassment and such an oppression that we wish to give relief.

"There is also another great fallacy about reports of this kind; the supposition namely that if only you have a true account of what the Judges said, you have a true account of the decision. Now, there are very few occasions on which a Judge thinks it necessary to make such a statement of the facts and the arguments as to make his judgment a full exposition of the case. He would usually waste much time if he did so. But a judgment without the facts, like a Counsel's opinion without the case laid before him, is apt to be very misleading. If I were asked what is the most essential part of a good report of any decision, I should say without hesitation a full and accurate statement of the facts. Next to that generally comes the reasoning of the Judge, but that depends upon circumstances; the arguments of Counsel are often of great importance for a due understanding of the case.

"The Council will remember a recent discussion at this table as to the meaning of a passage in a judgment, which was only to be explained by reference to the frame of the suit. On turning to the report, we found nothing said about the frame of the suit, or indeed about any other fact; so that the badness of the report made the judgment worse than useless, actually misleading on that point.

"But I can show you by illustration from the columns of the Weekly Reporter what mere heaps of rubbish are reports of judgments without the facts.

"In an early volume is the report of a case (we may call it case A) in which Counsel cited another case (case B) from another publication framed on the same principle of giving copies of judgments without the facts. Upon this the Court says, 'The facts of the case are not given: and we are by no means sure that the marginal note correctly represents the ruling of the Judges.' And so they pay no attention to case B. Well, time runs on, and in its turn case A comes to be cited to the High Court. The only observation they make is 'We do not know the facts of the case,' and again they pay no attention to case A.

"I ask then why such reports, only cited to be treated as useless, should enter into our system of law making, and whether it is wise or fair to anybody to let them swell the mass of our law, if we can prevent it.

"Of course the cases that I have cited are mere illustrations; their number, as I am informed by gentlemen who have the best means of judging, can be multiplied indefinitely. I hope the Council will be of opinion that I have said enough to show that it is worth our while to make an effort to prevent publications such as these, useful as they may be in their own way, from becoming part and parcel of the law of the land.

"I ought not, however, to quit this part of the subject without reading to the Council a passage from a letter with which Mr. Sutherland has favoured me, and which gives his own view of the status of the Weekly Reporter:—

"'The fundamental principle on which the Weekly Reporter has been conducted ever since it was commenced in 1864, is to publish no case in which there was no principle of law. No one has ever contended on behalf of the Weekly Reporter that all the cases therein published were meant to serve as precedents. The great merit of the Weekly Reporter, and the reason why it has met with so much favour in the Mofussil, not from the practitioners there merely, but from the Government officials who have subscribed to it privately when they have been prevented from subscribing to it publicly, is that it contains cases which, though they may not answer as precedents to be judicially cited, supply the want, so greatly felt by inexperienced administrators of the law of Guides or Text-books available to English lawyers.'

"Well, but if it be the case that this publication is taken not for the sake of quoting precedents out of it, but for the sake of instruction, in the first place I am glad it should be so; and, in the second place, nothing that I shall ask the Council to do will in the slightest degree interfere with its sale as a work of instruction.

"Such then being the state of affairs, what is the remedy? I dare say that Hon'ble Members have seen a pamphlet, I need hardly say an ably written one, lately published on this subject by the Advocate General of Madras. After stating his view of the condition of things he says—

"'The remedy which I venture to suggest for this state of things is three-fold—(1), a single set of reports for the whole country, edited by a Central authority; (2), increased participation by the Judges in the work of legislation; (3), the substitution of legislative enactment for reports in all cases in which the decision turns on the interpretation of the written law.'

"Now, as regards the second of these proposals, I do not think that either the Government or the Judges see their way to accomplish it. As regards the third, it is in some degree put in action, as, for instance, by the Act for the amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, which is now pending before this Council. There we propose to take a few judicial decisions and embody them in the Code. But this remedy can only be partially applied. In the first place, you will observe that Mr. Cunningham only proposes it for the written, that is the statute, law. And even as regards this branch of law, there are considerations which would prevent any but a limited reliance on it. There are many cases very useful in Reports, where all their proper qualifications and shades of meaning can be developed, yet which hardly admit of condensation into propositions of law. It would be difficult to keep so well abreast of judicial decision as to dispense with reports, unless it were by such speed as would carry with it great risk of error, and by such incessant fidgetting and patching as would lead other people to vote us, if indeed we did not vote ourselves, a public nuisance. Moreover, we cannot overlook the ingrained tendencies of English lawyers, and I may add of English Statesmen and Englishmen generally. We are always anxious to make every step onward square with the past, and to decide everything by authority and example rather than by pure reasoning.

Accordingly, in all departments of life our tendency is to hunt for precedents. I do not discuss here whether this habit is bad or good, but, having English lawyers at the head of our legal system, we must take its existence into account. As for supplying the innumerable applications of rules to ever varying facts by short propositions or even by illustrations, the task would, I think, be impracticable. And if we attempt to cut off our lawyers from the comfort of precedents to be found in reported cases, I believe we shall fail, and that the law will more than ever fall under the dominion of irresponsible Reporters and bad Reports.

"The first of the three remedies is what we are proposing to try. The Government purposes to establish a system of reporting on such principle as may give both to it and to the Judges their due share of responsibility and of control. We hope thereby to increase the usefulness of Reports by bringing a greater amount of skill and care to bear upon their construction, and to diminish their number by rejecting unimportant cases. If so, we shall also decrease expense to their buyers, which I see that the Advocate General of Madras states to be at least rupees 300 per annum.

"I have seen objections made to a Central Editor on the ground that many cases have a local character. Indeed, a friend of mine, an able and eminent Judge on the Bombay side of India, has written to me on this subject, and in this sense. He says there is probably not a subordinate Judge in all his Presidency who takes the Bengal Law Reports, and perhaps but two who takes the Calcutta Weekly Reporter. And he fears that, with a Central Editor, Bombay lawyers will be saddled with the expense and bother of decisions on the Bengal Rent Law, or something equally useless. Now, all these considerations seem to me to supply arguments, not against, but in favour of a central authority. Under the present system, a Bombay lawyer must either forego what is useful to him (as it seems they do), or take what is useless. It cannot be expected that a Bengal Law Reporter shall publish one volume for general use, and another for provincial use. But if you have an authority acting for all India, he will of course carefully distinguish between cases which have a general bearing, and those which have only a local bearing, and he will publish them in separate volumes; so that the Bombay lawyer will have an advantage which he has not now; for he will be able to get the Bengal decisions which have a general application, and be freed from those which do not apply to Bombay.

"It is not for the purpose of establishing this system, but to aid the system, that the action of the legislature is asked for. We can aid it in two ways.

"First, with respect to the binding authority of Reports. When we get a set of Reports under authorized and responsible management, it will be fair to say that no others shall be of such authority that the Courts shall be bound to hear them cited or treat them as binding. And the practice of so treating all Reports is so inveterate, that though perhaps a declaration of the legislature is not absolutely necessary for its abandonment, it is very unlikely to be abandoned without such a declaration.

"The other point is one on which practical inconvenience is now felt. From historical causes a decision of a High Court in one Presidency is not obligatory on subordinate Courts in another. The result is that you may have an important gloss upon the law in Madras, such an one as would be inexpedient to attempt to embody in a Statute, and yet be left quite uncertain how the same point would be treated by a District Judge in Bengal. We propose as a portion of the more general and national system of reporting, to say that the reported decisions shall carry the same authority in British India as they now do in their own Presidency.

"For these two purposes I ask leave to introduce a Bill. The exact mode by which they shall be effected will be subject for comment when the Bill is introduced."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PORT-DUES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. XXII of 1855 (for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues). He said that the occasion for amending that Act was this. Act XXII of 1855 drew a distinction between the port itself and the navigable channels which led up to the port; and some of the provisions applied to the port itself, and others to these navigable channels; while some applied to both. Under section twelve of the Act, there were provisions which forbade vessels above a certain burden from moving, excepting they had a pilot on board, or they were authorized by some authority mentioned in the section. But that applied to the port, and not to the navigable channels leading to the port. It was found desirable to have the same provision with regard to the navigable channels. He was not in a position to say why those provisions had not been made to apply to these channels; but he thought it was more likely to have been by accident than by design. At all events, it was now found convenient to extend the power of the Port authorities in that respect.

Another matter in which the Act would require amendment was mentioned by him when he was calling attention to the report of the Select Committee on the Burma Municipalities Bill. The authorities in a Port town were in the habit of giving assistance to sick sailors on board ships, and they generally made a collection by way of contribution from the owners of ships. Some difficulty had been found in enforcing that arrangement; and it was proposed that these charges should, like other charges, be recovered before the ship got its port-clearance. A similar difficulty was found in Calcutta a few years ago and had been amended by Act III of 1869 of the Bengal Council which we were told had worked very well. The same difficulty had now arisen in Burma, and the Local Government of British Burma asked for a law equivalent to the law passed in Bengal. It was found that the matter was clearly of more general concern, and did not only regard the ports in Burma or the port of Calcutta. There must be the same difficulty arising in other ports, and it was desirable to amend the general law in that respect. At the same time as the matter of ports was the subject of a good many scattered Acts, the opportunity would be taken to see if we could not usefully consolidate the law on the subject.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th March 1874.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th March 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 12 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VI of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		14th February 1874.	15th February 1873.	to 14th February 1874.	to 15th February 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th Feb. 1874	East Indian, Main ...	8,01,325	6,12,441	48,24,866	37,20,134	11,04,232	...
28th ditto	Ditto, Jubbulpore	42,269	44,451	2,36,846	2,50,881	...	14,035
28th ditto	Eastern Bengal ...	73,179	66,971	4,34,314	3,55,542	78,772	...
14th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhund	30,651	15,778	1,77,197	91,544	85,653	...
28th ditto	Sindh, Punjab & Delhi	1,37,000	88,577	7,99,996	5,92,238	2,07,758	...
14th ditto	Madras ...	1,18,014	1,42,952	7,62,819	9,04,382	...	1,41,563
21st ditto	Great Southern of India	17,237	41,447	1,10,485	1,59,895	...	49,410
21st ditto	Carnatic ...	604	455	4,252	3,560	692	...
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	5,77,432	5,43,590	31,38,958	32,04,051	...	65,093
28th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	1,19,929	1,24,775	6,57,011	6,73,999	...	16,988
	TOTAL ...	19,17,640	16,81,437	1,11,46,244	99,56,226	11,90,018	...
	State.						
7th Mar. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern.	2,129	1,934	13,653	13,496	157	...
28th Feb. 1874	Nulhattee ...	1,880	1,582	10,691	10,935	...	244
21st ditto	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	3,900	...	25,049	...	25,049	...
28th ditto	Rajpootana, Agra District.	1,829	...	11,671	...	11,671	...
14th ditto	Holkar ...	839	...	939*	...	939	...
21st ditto	Khamgaon ...	1,505	839	5,930	3,685	2,245	...
21st ditto	Oomrawtee ...	1,214	1,018	6,012	4,592	1,420	...
	TOTAL ...	13,396	5,373	73,945	32,708	41,237	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	19,31,036	16,86,810	1,12,20,189	99,88,934	12,31,255	..

* Receipts from 8th to 14th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 14th March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 30 0	S. Ch. 12 12 [A]	S. Ch. 13 12	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 13 0 [B]	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 20 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 8	11 12	17 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	12 4	12 8	17 8	13 12	13 12	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	10 8 [C]	10 8	19 0	13 8	12 12	24 0	...	...	30 0
4	Midnapore	10 5	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0 to 22 0 [D]	16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8 [E]	9 8 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	11 8 and 12 0	15 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	13 8	14 0	...	14 8 [D]	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 14 0 [D]	10 8 to 12 12	10 0 to 11 8	12 0	13 5	20 0	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 0	12 8 [G]	12 8	18 12	...	12 4 [D]	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	14 9	14 8	22 8	20 0	32 0	11 0 [H]	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	10 12	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0 [I]	12 0	18 0	16 0	13 8	24 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	14 0	16 0	13 0	22 0 [D]	19 0	22 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	12 0 [J]	11 12	22 8	14 0 [D]	14 8	30 0
10	Dinagepore	10 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	10 8	22 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	12 12	12 12	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	11 12	24 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	17 11	12 0 to 13 8	12 12	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 4	11 2	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	11 2 [K]	11 8	27 10	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	8 4	7 14	19 8	12 0	13 8	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	13 8	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0 [L]	10 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	7 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	12 0	11 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	11 0	12 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	12 0	11 4	19 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	28 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	22 8	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 4	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 2 [M]	14 0	25 0	15 12	17 8	35 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	10 0 [N]	11 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...
24	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [O]	11 0	18 0	12 0	13 8	27 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	9 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	12 8	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	10 9	10 9	20 0	...	...	...
27	Hill Tipperah†	...	8 4	10 6	...	...	...	10 3	11 4	24 6	16 0	13 9	40 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 22 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 5	21 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	9 0	Bancoorah.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 9	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	10 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	D 17 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 4	15 11	107 0	128 0	120 0	7 6	7 6	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	15 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.																	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 D	13 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	8 0	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensing	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 6	Mymensing.	
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	31 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†	
25	Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
27	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 4	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

† Returns for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13-9 seers per rupee, except in some parts of Hood-hood, where it is sold at 10 seers.

B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F The price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at [illegible] seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-4 to 16 seers, and of common rice 14-4 to 21-5 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10-8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 13-8 seers per rupee.

J Common rice in the interior from 9-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

K Highest price at Dhanat 10-8 seers, lowest at Adamdighee 15 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 17-8 seers per rupee. The rise is due to large exportations.

N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 14th March 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	P 10 4	10 8	13 8	14 0	15 0	33 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	10 0	10 4	19 8	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	15 0	15 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	30 0	Q 11 4	11 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	R 12 0	12 0	11 0	D {11 0 to 17 8}	11 0 to 17 8	24 0 to 64 0	8 8	9 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	...	...	...
31	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun.*															
33	Monghyr	13 6	14 1	19 9	21 0	16 8	35 7	8 4	8 4	13 6	11 5	12 7	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhaugulpore	14 8	15 2	13 14	16 7	17 12	...	S 10 11	11 6	16 6	11 13	12 0	17 11	...	...	...
35	Purneah.†															
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	11 0	14 0	D {12 0 to 16 0}	12 0 to 16 0	25 0 to 29 0	T 10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack‡	15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	U 22 5	22 5	26 4	28 14	27 9	31 8	...	...	...
38	Pooree‡	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	V 18 6	18 6	21 0	26 4	23 10	38 6	...	...	...
39	Balasore	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebaugh	11 8	10 12	15 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 12	13 0	17 0	....	...	...
41	Lohardugga‡	8 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom‡	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Maunbhoom	10 8	11 0	12 0	D 20 0	20 0	{20 0 to 30 0}	13 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	No.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
																BEHAR.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	34 5	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	27	Patna.	
D {14 0 to 16 4}	{14 0 to 16 4}	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	13 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 8	28	Gya.	
D {17 0 to 19 0}	{17 0 to 19 0}	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	29	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	D {10 8 to 17 0}	{11 0 to 16 0}	{16 0 to 60 0}	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	30	Tirhoot.	
18 0	19 0	33 0	18 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	31	Sarun.	
															32	Chumparun.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	36 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 8	8 4	33	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	15 0	{13 0 to 15 0}	60 0	17 1	16 6	24 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	8 3	8 3	34	Bhaugulpore.	
															35	Purneah.†	
D 16 8	16 8	...	D 20 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	480 0	480 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
																ORISSA.	
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	27 9	28 14	28 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	9 2	8 8	37	Cuttack.‡	
...	...	...	...	...	...	26 4	23 10	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	38	Pooree.‡	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	39	Balasore.	
																CHOTA NAGPORE.	
																South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	17 0	17 4	...	12 8	12 8	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 12	7 0	7 4	40	Hazareebaugh.	
...	...	...	24 8	23 0	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 8	6 0	41	Lohardugga ‡	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	42	Singbhoom.‡	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	43	Maunbhoom.	

* Return not received.
† Return defective.
‡ Return for week ending 7th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.
P In the interior the prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 14-8 to 18 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, and maize from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
Q Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 13 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 17 seers per rupee.
S Price of best rice in the sub-division ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
T In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 14-8 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18 seers, and maize from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
U Prices in the interior generally lower than at Head-quarters by about one-fifth.
V Price of rice in the interior ranges from 27 seers to nearly a maund per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	...	11 14	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 2	26 1	21 6	22 3	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	14 4	13 3	15 3	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	12 6	15 15	14 14	14 14	26 1	26 1	40 5	32 2	28 1	32 2
	Godavery	10 14	10 14	12 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 9	19 5	19 5	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna	14 14	14 2	11 14	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	15 9	18 2	18 2	19 13	21 4	21 4	18 14	...	...	...
	Nellore	9 8	9 1	7 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 9	15 3	16 3	20 4	21 12	21 12	23 8	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	13 6	13 6	7 7	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	9 15	11 10	11 10	11 10	20 11	20 11	19 15	25 10	25 10	27 13
	Bellary	13 9	13 4	10 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 6	13 9	13 9	13 9	27 3	24 1	26 1	26 8	26 8	30 6
	Kurnool	14 12	14 2	8 15	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 7	13 11	13 11	12 5	30 6	29 0	27 9	25 4	25 4	23 15
	Madras	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	11 2	11 14	...	16 15	16 15	...	18 2	18 2	...
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	10 9	15 5	12 3	11 7	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Arcot	8 5	6 11	7 2	...	...	...	11 0	11 14	20 9	12 6	12 6	...	18 10	18 10	...	17 1	17 7	27 14
	Tanjore	7 4	7 4	8 10	...	...	...	11 7	11 14	29 0	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	29 2	18 2	18 2	36 2
	Trichinopoly	10 0	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	16 6	11 12	11 12	17 9	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	31 9
	Madura	9 1	8 5	8 10	...	...	...	12 12	11 14	16 1	13 2	12 5	17 1	21 6	21 6	31 3	23 13	21 9	32 0
	Tinnevelly	6 11	6 11	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 9	10 9	10 12	9 3	12 3	...	...	...	15 15	14 9	21 4
	Coimbatore	8 13	8 13	10 5	...	...	...	11 7	10 11	14 5	12 6	11 9	14 14	19 0	19 0	20 10	20 4	20 4	26 0
	Nilgiris	9 6	8 10	11 9	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	10 7	12 6	17 1	21 13	14 4	14 4	18 9
	Salem	9 11	9 11	10 14	...	...	...	11 5	12 1	18 12	12 8	13 15	18 14	19 5	19 5	25 5	20 8	20 8	28 4
	South Canara	13 1	10 7	8 1	...	...	...	9 13	10 12	8 0	12 15	13 6	14 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	14 11	14 11	11 0	...	...	...	11 14	13 2	14 5	12 5	13 8	15 9	...	...	20 8	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kaira	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	8 7	...	...	13 2	...	...	26 5	...	...	22 6	...	...
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Broach	15 5	...	...	15 0	...	...	9 5	...	...	13 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	20 0	...	...
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolaba	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ahmadnagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	21 6	21 3	14 5	...	27 5	13 6	12 6	13 5	8 4	13 0	14 5	10 3	35 0	32 4	29 2	35 0	32 2	27 5
	Kaladghi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri	11 4	11 4	9 4	...	...	...	15 7	14 3	7 1	16 4	17 2	15 6	17 4	18 1	15 0	18 1	18 1	15 4
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	...	14 2	13 5	...	21 7	19 7	...	22 2	20 2	...
	Deesa	15 1	15 1	15 0	23 0	22 1	23 0	7 0	6 1	6 8	9 1	9 2	9 0	21 5	21 0	20 0	21 4	20 1	17 0
	Neemuch	14 7	14 7	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sind	17 1	17 1	15 15	26 1	26 1	36 2	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 1	16 1	13 1	32 2	32 2	36 2	32 2	32 2	32 2
	Karachi	12 13	12 3	13 11	19 8	20 10	25 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	21 9	23 1	26 1	20 1	21 0	19 8
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	14 7	14 9	15 15	21 5	21 5	28 1	9 15	9 12	11 0	15 15	15 15	17 15	21 5	21 5	25 0	29 10	28 15	31 15
	Thar and Parker	13 6	13 6	9 6	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	30 0	...	21 6	19 0	18 3
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																		
	Burdwan	12 0	12 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	11 12	11 4	18 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	12 4	12 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	12 8	12 4	17 12	13 12	13 4	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	10 8	10 0	18 0	12 6	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	10 5	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 to 22 0	18 to 22 0	16 to 26 0	9 8 & 10 0	8 & 8	10 0	11 8 to 12 & 12 8	10 & 10 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 & 10 8	8 & 10	17 8	13 4	11 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta	13 0	11 0	...	14 8	14 0	...	9 2	9 0	...	12 4	10 8	...	13 8	12 3	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 12 5	10 8 to 12 4	12 8 to 13 5	14 8	16 0	20 0 to 21 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 14	11 6	17 4	...	11 4	...	11 8	...	...
	Nuddea	12 0 to 12 8	12 5	12 0	19 0	19 0	26 10	11 0	11 0	13 15	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	13 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	11 12	11 8	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	30 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	35 8	35 8	38 6	40 3	40 3	40 3	391 4	391 4	...	16 15	16 15	16 15	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	24 9	24 9	30 11	35 9	33 3	32 0	97 12	97 12	...	14 5	14 5	16 11	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	34 13	34 13	33 0	33 14	33 14	29 9	162 5	162 5	...	18 14	18 14	18 5	Godavery		
	Kistna	35 11	35 11	26 12	37 1	36 10	24 2	130 0	130 0	...	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	22 14	22 14	25 10	23 12	22 7	...	63 9	63 9	...	16 11	16 11	16 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	26 7	26 7	27 30	22 9	21 11	19 1	244 13	244 13	...	18 2	18 2	18 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	31 6	34 5	41 3	28 4	28 4	32 4	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 9	Bellary		
	Kurnool	26 1	28 8	23 8	27 3	29 7	24 2	198 18	134 0	...	17 1	16 10	17 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	21 9	21 9	...	18 0	18 0	...	57 4	57 11	...	17 14	17 9	...	Madras		
	Chingleput	24 13	21 6	24 2	18 14	18 2	20 4	93 14	97 12	97 12	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput		
	South Arcot	18 7	18 7	30 8	19 13	19 5	18 7	248 2	248 2	...	19 0	19 0	19 6	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	31 2	20 15	34 11	16 11	18 5	23 6	195 9	195 9	...	15 14	15 14	13 11	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	31 4	21 4	32 10	18 10	18 10	22 9	146 11	146 11	...	18 12	18 12	17 6	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	25 0	22 10	34 6	20 11	18 0	25 10	121 4	121 4	...	16 3	17 2	14 14	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	16 10	16 10	23 8	14 2	12 10	17 6	66 15	66 15	...	15 5	15 5	18 5	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	22 5	22 5	26 12	21 7	21 7	30 13	122 4	122 4	...	15 12	15 12	16 3	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	18 5	19 1	23 8	15 2	15 2	19 5	139 13	139 13	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	Nilgiris		
	Salem	25 10	25 10	33 15	20 13	20 13	34 11	122 4	122 4	...	16 1	16 1	17 1	Salem		
	South Canara	25 0	21 7	30 1	17 6	19 6	20 4	73 5	73 5	...	16 3	16 3	17 11	South Canara		
	Malabar	25 5	25 5	23 1	18 12	19 3	22 15	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	106 0	...	...	17 2	...	...	Kaira		
	Surat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat		
	Broach	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	120 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	Broach		
	Thana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanna		
	Kolaba	...	...	...	13 2	11 3	...	140 0	112 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagur		
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	...	19 2	...	14 0	17 3	13 6	120 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	14 2	14 2	Sholapur		
	Kaladghi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladghi		
	Satara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar		
								(Bundles.)	(Bundles.)						
	Ratnagiri	25 2	24 5	...	10 7	13 5	10 7	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	...	...	13 4	12 5	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda		
	Deesa	...	...	...	16 4	16 5	16 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Deesa		
	Neemuch	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	Neemuch		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind	20 1	20 1	...	17 1	17 1	15 15	129 5	129 5	129 5	32 2	32 2	36 2	Upper Sind		
	Karachi	8 15	8 15	...	17 9	16 1	16 1	122 11	122 11	122 11	60 4	60 4	49 4	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	27 1	27 1	...	15 15	14 14	23 9	200 8	200 8	...	31 15	31 15	38 1	Shikarpur		
	Thar and Parkar	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thar and Parkar		
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*															
	Burdwan	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	...	...	...	13 2	14 4	20 8	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	22 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 12	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	...	...	...	14 0	12 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	...	...	...	13-14½	14 9	26 10	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	8 0	Moorshedabad		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																											*Central Districts*—contd.		
	Dinagepore ...	9 8	10 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	25 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	12 12	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	11 12	12 0	24 0	12 0	12 8	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0				160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0 to 15 0	12 0	10 8	...	...	...	10 8 to 11 4	10 14 to 11 4	16 14	12 12 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 8	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	11 2	11 4	14 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 10	11 4	11 4	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...				107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	7 14	7 8	19 8	13 14	13 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				67 8	67 8	60 0	7 2	7 8	8 0	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	14 4	14 4	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 4	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 8	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Julpigoree ...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	20 0	11 5	13 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Julpigoree ...		
	Eastern Districts.																											*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 8	13 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	40 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 to 16	13 to 16	16 to 22	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 8	13 0	15 0	13 8	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				13 4	...	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	11 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	22 8	17 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 0	13 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Mymensing ...		
	Sylhet ...	10 0	...	11 0	8 0	...	11 8	15 12	...	25 0	18 6	...	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	21 0	107 0	...	...	Sylhet ...		
	Chittagong ...	8 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	17 0	16 8	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				11 0	11 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 0	18 0	13 0 to 11 0	16 0 to 17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 8	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	9 8	9 8	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 0	20 0			32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 5	14 0	14 4	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	320 0	320 0	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	8 8	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	12 1	11 4	24 6	15 2	16 8	35 5	...	...	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																											*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	31 4	12 0	12 0	...	13 8	13 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	18 0	...				19 0	19 0	34 8	160 0	180 0	...	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	10 8	10 8	12 8	15 8	14 0	34 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 4	10 0	19 8	13 8 to 15 8	12 8 to 15 0	20 0 to 35 0	...	...	...				28 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	14 0	14 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	11 8	11 8	14 0	12 8	11 12	19 0	19 0	17 0	26 0	16 8	16 8	...				18 0	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	Shahabad ...		
	Tirhoot ...	12 0	11 8	12 0	11 0 to 18 0	14 0	17 8 to 64 0	8 8	9 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				15 4 to 60 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	Tirhoot ...		
	Sarun ...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	8 0	8 4	14 0	12 8	12 12	22 0	19 0	16 8	33 0	...	...	...				17 0	15 4	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	11 12	11 12	14 0	13 to 17	18 0	25 to 28	9 8	9 8	13 0	11 0	11 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				15 8	15 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	14 7	13 6	13 6	...	19 9	34 6	8 6	8 4	13 6	12 3	11 5	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				40 to 51	13 0	12 8	24 0	...	...	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 15	13 4	12 0	...	15 2	...	10 1	8 13	17 11	11 6	11 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...				17 8	15 7	33 6	168 0	147 0	...	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	9 5	7 0	25 0	10 5	8 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				15 13	15 12	29 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	35 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	20 0	30 0				10 0	9 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																											*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	22 5	21 0	24 15	27 9	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...				28 14	26 4	30 3	200 0	200 0	...	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	25 9	23 10	23 10	36 2	...	...	...	...	...	...				23 10	23 10	26 4	100 0	80 0	...	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				...	...	...	280 0	280 0	...	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																											*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazareebaugh ...	10 8	11 0	15 0	14 0	...	22 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				12 8	12 8	21 8	240 0	240 0	...	Hazareebaugh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				14 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	11 0	10 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 to 30	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	...	40 0				13 0	13 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...				10 10	10 10	10 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	Cachar ...	Assam.	No return of a later date than the 8th February 1874 has been received.
	Goalpara ...	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				9 8	9 0	15 0	128 0	128 0	...	Goalpara ...		
	Kamroop ...	9 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	Kamroop ...		
	Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	170 0	180 0	...	Durrung ...		
	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	Nowgong ...		
	Seebsaugur ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	Seebsaugur ...		
	Lukhimpore ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	7 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...				8 8	8 8	9 0	160 0	160 0	...	Lukhimpore ...		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills																											Khasi and Jynteah Hills...		
N.-W.-Provinces.	Dehra Doon ...	17 0	17 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	23 0				22 8	22 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	Dehra Doon ...	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saharunpore ...	18 5	18 5	22 1	26 15	26 15	34 5	9 11	9 11	10 12	12 6	12 6	15 1	25 14	25 14	19 2	23 11	23 11	24 13				25 0	25 0	25 5	129 0	129 0	129 0	Saharunpore ...		
	Moozuffernuggur ...	19 13	18 12	23 1	27 8	27 8	35 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	13 12	13 12	15 7	26 6	26 6	30 13	24 8	24 8	25 5				24 12	23 2	24 12	3 12	3 12	3 12	Moozuffernuggur ...		
	Meerut ...	17 11	18 4½	22 4½	23 15½	23 14	32 0	6 15½	6 14	7 10½	12 8	12 14½	14 7	24 7 23	24 7 23	24 7 29	21 1	20 2	29 0				22 9½	22 15	26 3	120 0	120 0	105 0	Meerut ...		
	Boolundshuhur ...	18 8	18 8	23 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	25 8				22 8	22 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	Boolundshuhur ...		
	Allygurh ...	17 4	17 8	...	21 0	22 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 0	13 8	...	21 0	21 0	...	19 8	19 0	...				21 0	21 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	Allygurh ...		
	Kumaon ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...				11 8	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	Kumaon ...		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal	12 8	12 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	Gurhwal	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnour	15 12	16 5	19 11	20 4	19 2	27 0	10 11	10 11	11 4	12 6	12 6	13 8	21 6	22 8	25 14	19 2	19 2	21 6	...	...	...	18 9	19 11	20 13	Bijnour		
	Moradabad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Moradabad*		
	Budaon	15 15	15 0	21 4½	24 0	21 9½	33 9½	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	13 8	13 3	16 12½	19 3	19 3	26 6½	19 12½	19 3	24 0	...	...	...	22 3	21 9½	30 0	Budaon		
	Bareilly	15 0	14 11	20 0	20 15	20 0	30 0	6 14	6 14	6 14	12 13	13 7	15 15	20 0	20 0	23 12	19 6	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	20 15	19 13½	26 4	Bareilly		
	Shahjehanpore	15 4	14 12	19 12	20 4	19 10	28 4	8 2	8 0	8 8	15 2	14 14	17 0	18 10	19 6	22 0	19 4	19 8	22 12	...	...	...	18 8	19 4	26 4	Shahjehanpore		
	Terai Pergunnahs	16 4	16 4	20 0	17 3	17 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	13 0	12 8	16 4	20 0	20 0	0 ...	20 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	22 4	Terai Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	16 8	17 0	19 0	21 0	21 8	25 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 0	14 0	19 8	22 8	24 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 12	19 8	22 0	Muttra		
	Agra	14 8	14 15½	17 14	19 10	20 1	23 10½	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	19 8	20 2½	22 8½	17 7	17 15½	20 6	...	...	...	19 1	20 0½	20 15	Agra		
	Furruckabad	13 12	14 1	19 4	18 9	18 9	24 12	8 0	8 10	8 12	12 6	13 12	13 12	17 9	18 9	20 10	17 9	19 4	20 10	...	...	...	17 14	18 9	24 6	Furruckabad		
	Mynpoorie	15 4	15 4	21 8	17 4	18 4	25 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 4	17 0	21 0	17 4	17 12	21 8	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	24 0	Mynpoorie		
	Etawah	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	24 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	14 8	17 8	18 8	21 8	18 0	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	16 4	17 0	24 0	Etawah		
	Etah*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah*		
	Jaloun	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	6 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	24 0	Jaloun		
	Jhansie	15 8	15 6	15 12	18 5	19 0	25 4½	9 10	10 0	8 0	14 2	14 8	15 0	18 1½	18 13	22 3½	17 11	17 12	19 0	...	...	...	16 0½	16 14	21 11	Jhansie		
	Lullutpore	16 0	16 2	16 14	18 0	18 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 10	20 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	19 0	20 12	Lullutpore		
	Cawnpore	15 4	16 0	18 0	20 0	19 8	25 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	20 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	25 12	Cawnpore		
	Futtehpore	15 4	14 8	15 4	17 8	17 8	26 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	17 4	17 4	21 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	25 12	Futtehpore		
	Banda	13 6	14 8	15 14	15 12	16 4	21 4	11 14	13 4	9 12	12 10	14 10	16 2	17 6	18 2	20 12	7 6	18 2	20 12	...	...	...	22 10	18 10	26 4	Banda		
	Allahabad	13 8	13 8	14 0	17 8	17 8	21 0	8 4	8 0	9 12	13 8	12 8	16 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	18 8	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	24 0	Allahabad		
	Humeerpore	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	22 0	7 12	8 0	9 0	10 8	11 8	14 10	17 8	17 12	23 0	17 0	17 6	21 6	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	25 4	Humeerpore		
	Jounpore	14 13	14 2	13 6	16 15	17 4	18 5	11 4	11 4	14 2	13 6	13 1	16 15	16 4	16 4	25 6	17 10	18 0	19 12	...	...	...	18 5	16 15	26 13	Jounpore		
	Goruckpore	12 4	12 4	13 2	13 2	14 0	17 8	9 10	9 3	17 8	10 15	10 15	21 0	14 14	14 0	31 8	14 14	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	12 4	10 1	25 6	Goruckpore		
	Bustee	12 8	12 8	13 12	15 12	13 12	15 4	10 0	9 6	12 8	11 4	9 15	18 2	...	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 12	Bustee		
	Azimgurh	13 5	13 5	16 3	14 12	19 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	14 12	11 13	11 13	16 15	17 11	15 8	26 9	19 3	...	21 6	...	...	...	16 3	14 0	22 14	Azimgurh		
	Mirzapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	21 0	Mirzapore		
	Benares	14 8	13 8	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 8	8 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	18 0	15 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	Benares		
	Ghazeepore	15 7½	14 2½	12 4	16 12	15 7½	19 5	7 11½	7 11½	9 0	10 15	11 9½	15 7½	18 0	16 12	24 9½	15 7½	15 7½	20 9½	...	...	...	15 7½	14 13	24 1½	Ghazeepore		
Panjab	Delhi	18 1	17 9	21 14	25 2	23 10	31 11	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	11 1	25 2	24 2	30 11	21 2	21 2	27 2	...	...	...	24 10	24 10	25 2	Delhi	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	16 9	15 9	19 10	23 2	23 2	27 2	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	10 1	23 2	22 2	29 3	21 2	21 2	24 10	...	...	...	24 2	22 10	24 2	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	19 2	20 2	23 10	32 3	32 3	37 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	28 3	30 3	32 3	20 2	22 2	29 8	...	...	...	30 3	30 3	29 3	Karnál		
	Hissár	20 10	20 2	23 2	34 3	34 3	40 4	...	...	...	11 1	12 1	12 1	28 3	30 3	34 3	26 2	26 2	37 3	...	...	...	33 3	34 3	38 3	Hissár		
	Rohtak	15 9	16 9	21 2	23 2	25 2	27 2	...	...	...	12 1	11 1	12 1	23 2	25 2	29 3	22 10	24 2	28 3	...	...	...	25 2	27 2	28 2	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	22 14	22 14	23 10	38 3	40 4	40 4	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	8 0	33 3	34 10	48 4	27 2	27 9	37 15	...	...	...	37 3	37 2	36 3	Sirsa		
	Ambálah	21 2	21 10	21 14	28 3	32 3	32 3	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	14 1	30 3	30 3	32 11	27 2	23 2	29 8	...	...	...	31 3	31 3	27 10	Ambálah		
	Ludiánah	25 2	24 10	24 2	38 3	34 11	40 4	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	16 1	34 11	34 10	40 4	28 10	27 2	38 4	...	...	...	35 3	33 3	29 3	Ludiánah		
	Simlá	16 1	17 2	16 1	21 2	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	11 1	12 1	11 1	22 2	22 2	23 2	20 2	20 2	18 1	...	...	...	22 2	22 6	18 10	Simla		
	Jálandhar	24 10	23 2	22 2	34 3	30 3	32 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	31 3	29 10	21 6	24 2	24 2	32 3	...	...	...	35 3	30 3	25 10	Jálandhar		
	Hushiárpur	24 2	24 2	24 2	32 3	32 3	35 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	10 1	29 3	27 2	28 3	24 2	24 2	28 3	...	...	...	29 3	27 2	24 6	Hushiárpur		
	Kángra	16 1	16 1	18 1	21 2	21 2	28 3	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 1	21 2	18 1	Kángra		
	Amritsar	23 2	23 10	23 2	32 3	34 3	38 3	...	...	...	14 1	17 1	17 1	34 3	36 3	34 3	27 2	28 2	17 1	...	...	...	33 3	33 3	24 2	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	19 6	19 14	22 2	32 3	31 11	34 3	...	...	...	15 1	15 1	16 1	26 2	25 2	26 2	23 2	23 2	27 2	...	...	...	28 2	26 2	22 10	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	25 2	26 2	24 2	31 3	30 3	32 3	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	9 1	30 3	30 3	30 3	20 2	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	31 3	31 3	23 2	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	23 2	23 2	21 10	35 2	34 3	40 4	...	...	...	13 1	14 1	15 1	31 3	31 3	33 3	23 2	27 2	32 3	...	...	...	33 3	32 2	28 10	Lahore		
	Firozpúr	26 2	25 2	23 2	43 4	38 4	45 4	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	16 1	34 3	34 3	42 4	30 3	30 3	42 4	...	...	...	37 3	36 11	32 3	Firozpúr		
	Gujránwála	19 8	20 14	22 3	35 3	36 3	40 4	...	...	...	10 6	12 1	12 6	26 2	30 3	30 3	20 2	20 2	25 2	...	...	...	28 2	28 2	21 10	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	18 1	18 10	16 6	25 2	24 10	24 10	...	...	...	10 1	9 1	10 1	25 10	25 10	26 2	24 2	24 10	22 2	...	...	...	25 10	28 10	24 10	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelam	17 2	17 2	20 2	24 2	24 2	27 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	8 0	22 2	22 2	25 2	21 2	21 2	24 2	...	...	...	24 2	24 2	20 2	Jhelam		
	Gujrát	20 2	19 1	22 2	30 3	29 3	33 3	...	...	...	16 1	16 1	11 1	31 3	30 3	35 2	24 2	24 2	24 2	...	...	...	25 2	25 2	20 2	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	21 2	20 2	20 10	32 5	30 3	33 3	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	12 1	32 3	32 3	38 3	26 2	26 2	29 3	...	...	...	28 10	28 2	22 2	Shahpúr		
	Multán	16 1	16 1	19 2	27 2	27 2	34 13	...	...	...	10 1	11 1	10 1	22 2	23 2	29 3	22 2	20 2	27 2	...	...	...	23 2	22 2	20 2	Multán		
	Jhang	17 14	18 1	23 2	28 3	26 2	34 3	...	...	...	10 1	11 1	11 1	23 2	22 2	33 3	23 2	23 2	25 2	...	...	...	23 10	26 2	22 2	Jhang		
	Montgomery	20 2	19 8	21 2	28 3	28 2	30 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	8 0	...	27 2	26 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 3	30 3	23 2	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	16 1	17 2	20 2	22 2	22 2	25 2	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	12 1	22 2	22 10	23 2	22 2	21 2	25 2	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	17 2	Muzaffargarh		
	Derah Ismael Khán	27 0	25 2	20 2	38 15	36 7	45 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	40 4	41 8	45 4	37 11	35 3	49 0	...	...	...	39 10	37 11	32 11	Derah Ismael Khán		
	Derah Ghazee Khán	17 9	16 6	20 2	27 10	25 2	28 5	...	...	...	17 10	17 10	18 14	28 15	27 10	38 15	27 10	25 2	30 13	...	...	...	28 5	24 0	21 11	Derah Ghazee Khán		
	Bannú	29 2	29 1	22 0	52 13	53 12	49 0	...	...	...	6 15	6 15	6 5	50 4	50 5	45 7	35 3	37 11	40 4	...	...	...	40 9	41 6	32 11	Bannú		
	Pesháwar	17 11	17 10	18 5	31 6	34 10	31 0	...	...	...	12 7	12 8	9 10	24 14	28 2	25 1	31 6	26 2	23 10	...	...	...	22 14	24 3	16 9	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	21 13	21 13	19 10	43 10	43 10	34 14	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	14 9	34 10	35 14	26 14	35 14	38 8	30 1	...	...	...	30 13	30 13	19 4	Kohát		
	Hazárá	16 9	19 2	17 2	23 2	27 2	23 2	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	22 2	26 10	24 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 2	24 2	15 1	Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	13 11	13 7	16 10	18 0	18 0	23 1	5 15	5 15	5 15	13 1	13 1	13 1	17 1	17 1	21 0	17 9	17 9	20 10	24 12	...	17 1	17 1	22 9	119 10	119 10	109 13	7 7	7 7	7 12	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	13 11	13 15	18 14	17 1	18 9	25 14	8 12	8 12	10 12	11 12	12 15	18 14	17 9	18 9	24 12	17 9	18 0	23 11	17 9	...	17 9	17 9	28 1	126 14	126 14	...	7 12	7 12	8 10	Unáo		
	Bára Banki*	...	13 2	11 15	...	15 2	19 3	...	7 9	7 9	...	12 3	15 3	...	15 15	22 12	...	14 12	15 2	...	...	15 2	22 12	...	140 2	...	...	7 0	7 7	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sítápur		
	Hardui	14 11	15 3	18 7	20 4	24 4	26 5	8 1	8 1	8 1	14 2	14 2	16 11	19 3	20 4	24 4	18 7	19 3	23 13	31 6	...	18 2	19 13	24 14	202 12	202 12	...	8 1	8 1	8 1	Hardui		
	Kheri	14 2	13 13	18 7	18 14	20 4	23 15	6 2	6 2	6 9	12 8	12 12	15 2	17 14	16 3	26 15	16 5	15 15	21 0	20 3	22 10	18 10	18 15	23 15	199 6	199 6	...	7 0	7 5	7 9	Kheri		
	Faizabad	14 4	14 4	18 12	24 1	24 1	25 14	8 0	8 0	8 10	16 1	16 1	18 5	22 12	22 12	25 14	20 1	20 1	18 6	36 2	...	19 1	19 1	21 7	160 0	149 2	120 0	8 0	7 4	7 1	Faizabad		
	Bharaich	13 9	12 2	13 5	17 9	15 7	20 9	8 6	7 4	11 9	12 0	11 10	17 20	16 8	15 0	25 0	15 1	14 8	19 6	16 3	...	15 9	14 7	22 2	241 5	241 5	201 2	7 7	7 9	6 9	Bharaich		
	Gonda	11 9	11 7	13 9	13 8	16 1	24 1	10 0	10 0	19 1	11 0	11 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	28 2	...	...	...	16 1	...	13 8	14 0	22 2	180 0	71 4	180 0	7 9	7 2	6 9	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	13 8	11 4	11 1	17 5	14 3	14 5	10 0	9 0	6 9	11 4	9 4	15 4	16 4	14 0	22 2	15 1	12 7	15 3	31 0	...	15 7	13 8	17 0	201 7	201 7	201 7	6 9	7 5	6 9	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	14 2	15 7	19 8	21 6	19 12	32 14	13 3	14 2	14 2	15 14	14 2	17 6	18 7	19 12	23 18	17 13	18 7	19 3	29 4	21 7	16 5	17 6	27 10	153 4	153 4	153 4	8 1	7 14	7 10	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	13 13	13 13	15 15	17 14	17 14	20 8	8 10	8 10	12 15	13 6	13 6	20 8	16 11	16 5	25 10	15 5	16 5	19 6	22 15	...	16 5	17 11	19 1	197 4	197 4	197 4	7 12	6 8	7 0	Pratábgarh		
		15 2	14 14	14 11	20 8	19 8	20 1	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 10	15 2	15 0	21 4	20 4	22 2	19 15	19 3	20 1	19 8	...	19 1	17 11	19 1								

* Return for the present fortnight not received up to date.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of February 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	20 5	21 9	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 2	14 9	14 9	15 8	25 2	25 2	29 8	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	22 5	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	17 0	15 0	23 0	32 0	29 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 9	23 9	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	17 1	12 3	37 3	37 3	19 8	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	20 5	19 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	9 0	13 0	12 1	12 0	40 0	37 3	23 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	18 6	16 8	20 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur ...	17 8	16 8	19 6	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 1	12 1	14 9	13 0	13 0	15 8	21 4	19 6	28 0	17 7	18 6	19 6
	Sagar ...	14 1	14 1	14 1	...	...	17 7	7 4	7 4	7 7	10 7	10 7	12 4	19 6	19 6	23 3	15 8	15 8	18 6
	Damoh ...	15 8	15 1	17 7	...	...	18 6	13 0	13 0	14 9	13 0	14 0	16 8	...	...	18 6	...	...	18 6
	Seoni ...	22 4	22 4	24 2	...	...	...	9 3	13 0	9 3	13 0	14 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	18 6	17 7	19 6	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 0	14 0	14 9	20 5	...	28 0	32 6	...	...	...
	Betul ...	18 6	18 0	15 8	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 0	12 6	12 6	14 9	23 3	23 3	20 5	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	19 8	19 8	19 5	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	14 0	14 0	16 8	37 3	37 3	28 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	16 2	15 8	14 6	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	9 3	11 2	11 2	11 2	22 3	22 3	22 3	14 9	14 9	14 9
	Narsinghpur ...	17 7	17 2	18 6	...	...	...	9 3	10 2	13 0	11 2	12 1	14 9	21 4	20 5	26 1	19 6	19 6	20 5
	Nimar ...	15 0	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	13 1	13 2	...	27 1	26 2	...	30 0	28 0	...
	Raipur ...	37 3	37 3	49 5	...	...	...	20 5	20 5	37 3	29 9	29 9	40 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	22 4	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	26 1	26 1	26 1	32 6	32 6	37 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	26 1	29 8	39 2	...	...	...	26 1	20 5	26 1	29 8	29 8	52 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	14 9	16 8	11 2	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	13 0	13 0	11 2	44 7	39 2	18 6	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...																		
	Bolaram ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee ...	17 1	18 0	14 2	13 1	13 1	13 1	8 15	8 15	10 0	11 15	11 15	11 15	36 2	36 2	26 1	22 2	22 2	20 1
	Ellichpoor ...	18 1	18 1	16 11	8 0	8 0	10 1	8 0	8 0	10 1	12 2	12 2	12 2	32 7	30 6	24 4	26 5	24 4	26 6
	Woon ...	25 14	21 9	15 2	16 3	17 4	10 12	9 11	10 12	7 9	12 15	12 15	9 11	...	...	...	48 8	48 8	25 14
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	20 1	20 1	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	28 2	28 2	22 1	30 1	31 2	30 1
	Buldana ...	20 1	20 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 15	32 2	30 1	24 1	24 1	28 2	23 1
	Bassein ...	21 0	21 0	11 15	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	8 0	13 1	12 8	8 15	40 3	38 11	23 10	25 9	25 9	16 1
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	11 14	11 9	8 13	12 10	13 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 5	13 11	13 11	13 8	22 10	...	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	11 5	11 0	8 10	12 1	12 6	10 7	10 12	10 12	11 0	13 2	13 2	13 2	21 9	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	13 15	9 15	10 2	10 2	13 15	...	15 10	15 10	17 11	18 10	18 2	22 5	...	...	49 13	...	...	45 1
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	13 4	9 6	9 15	9 15	13 4	...	15 5	15 5	17 6	18 5	17 13	22 3	...	...	48 11	...	...	44 1
	Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	12 15	10 4	10 4	13 0	10 4	10 12	14 0	14 9	16 3	15 10	15 10	18 5	22 10	22 10	26 15	...	...	22 1
	Toomkoor... { Retail ...	11 14	9 11	9 11	11 14	9 11	9 11	13 8	14 0	15 2	15 2	15 2	17 4	21 9	21 9	25 14	...	...	21 1
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	12 5	9 3	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 1	12 5	14 2	14 2	13 8	...	...	56 8	27 3	28 4	21 1
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	11 14	8 12	8 15	...	...	...	13 1	12 5	12 1	13 8	13 11	13 9	...	...	54 3	26 0	27 3	20 1
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 6	11 5	9 11	13 8	12 6	10 12	15 2	14 9	14 0	16 3	15 2	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	10 12	10 12	9 11	12 15	12 15	10 12	14 0	14 0	9 11	18 5	18 5	17 4	40 15	40 15	43 2	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	10 12	10 12	11 14	...	...	...	15 2	15 2	12 15	19 7	19 7	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chitul- { Wholesale.	13 0	13 0	11 14	15 2	15 2	14 9	14 0	13 6	13 8	15 2	15 9	15 2	38 13	40 15	49 1	...	...	39 1
	droog. { Retail ...	9 11	9 11	9 11	14 0	14 0	12 15	12 15	12 15	12 15	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 10	36 10	43 2	34 8	34 8	30 0
	[redacted] { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	[redacted] ... { Retail ...	8 0	7 12	8 6	8 13	8 10	...	10 7	11 5	10 4	17 13	17 9	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	18 0	8 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Alwar ...	14 13	15 10	18 9	22 2	22 2	27 13	10 0	10 0	11 9	10 13	10 13	12 15	21 0	21 9	26 0	19 15	19 6	27 1
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13 18	15 4	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	8 8	...	17 8	18 0	...	16 0	16 8	...
	Kerowlo (City) ...	11 9	13 6	...	16 4	17 8	...	11 0	11 0	...	11 6	11 12	...	15 0	15 0	...	14 1	15 4	...
	Ajmir ...	12 9	12 9	13 7	15 11	16 3	23 14	4 11	4 11	7 0	7 8	7 8	8 14	15 0	15 15	25 8	11 11	12 10	21 0
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erinpur ...	16 0	16 0	12 12	23 0	22 8	19 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 4	18 4	18 4	18 0	18 8	19 8	15 0
	Sirohi ...	15 0	15 0	11 12	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	23 11	23 11	17 13	38 13	38 13	30 3	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	15 2	...	...	20 0	...	...	5 0	...	...	8 2	...	...	13 12	...	...	16 0	...	...
	Bundi ...																		
	Tonk ...																		
	Jhallawar ...																		
	Shahpoora ...																		
	Odeypore ...																		
Central India.	Indore ...	14 2	14 0	14 2	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	9 2	10 12	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	16 0
	Gwalior ...	13 8	13 8	16 0	17 12	17 0	19 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	16 8	18 0	19 8	16 4	16 12	13 1
	Rutlam ...	15 0	15 0	11 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	10 0	13 12	13 12	12 0	23 8	23 8	18 0	20 4	18 4	14 0
	Baglekhund ...	16 8	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	16 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	19 1	18 6	15 8	111 9	111 9	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	21 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 5	7 4	7 5	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	26 8	24 5	15 0	270 0	270 0	240 0	7 7	7 7	7 0	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	24 0	20 5	16 0	200 0	155 2	...	8 0	7 4	8 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	18 6	15 8	18 6	223 9	261 2	...	7 0	6 5	6 5	
	Jabalpur ...	28 0	28 0	29 8	24 2	20 5	20 5	149 3	149 3	149 3	7 4	7 4	7 4	
	Sagar ...	...	...	28 0	10 9	16 1	16 1	167 9	167 9	223 9	7 0	7 0	6 5	
	Damoh ...	...	...	28 0	16 8	17 7	20 5	261 2	261 2	...	5 1	5 1	5 1	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	19 6	261 2	261 2	261 2	7 9	7 9	7 9	
	Mandla ...	20 5	22 4	28 0	24 2	24 2	25 2	223 9	223 9	223 9	6 5	6 5	6 5	
	Betul ...	18 6	18 6	18 6	19 6	18 6	13 0	223 9	228 9	223 9	6 5	5 6	5 6	
	Chindwara ...	22 2	21 9	19 5	24 2	24 5	20 5	261 2	261 2	...	7 4	7 4	6 5	
	Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	22 3	17 7	14 9	112 0	112 0	112 0	4 8	4 8	5 2	
	Narsinghpur ...	27 5	27 5	32 6	20 5	19 6	22 3	149 3	149 3	...	6 0	6 0	5 7	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	19 4	18 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	8 4	...	
	Raipur ...	...	...	...	30 7	29 9	29 9	...	...	...	7 5	6 6	6 5	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	18 6	186 6	186 6	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Bilaspur ...	55 9	64 3	93 3	28 0	28 0	39 2	149 3	149 3	...	5 6	5 6	5 6	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	11 2	1,343 6	1,343 6	1,343 6	8 4	8 4	8 4	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...													Return not received.
	Bolaram ...													
	Chudderghat ...													
	East Berar.													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	20 1	17 1	16 1	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	8 15	
	Ellichpoor ...	...	...	...	18 1	18 1	14 3	64 14	64 14	64 14	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Woon ...	25 14	21 9	12 15	14 0	12 15	12 15	31 4	17 4	22 10	7 9	8 10	7 9	
	West Berar.													
	Akola ...	...	...	...	23 1	20 1	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	24 1	24 1	16 1	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Bassein ...	...	...	...	21 9	20 8	13 8	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	5 8	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	36 10	36 14	44 3	23 6	23 15	26 7	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	14 9	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	35 9	35 13	43 2	22 14	23 3	26 2	72 3	72 3	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	39 2	40 3	63 4	25 14	24 14	29 14	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	15 9	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	38 13	40 0	62 3	25 4	24 9	29 9	...	185 6	...	16 1	16 1	15 7	
	Toomkoor { Wholesale.	62 8	62 8	70 5	28 1	30 3	35 9	196 3	196 3	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	Toomkoor { Retail ...	60 6	60 6	65 15	26 15	28 1	34 0	183 4	183 4	...	12 15	12 15	12 15	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	34 15	36 2	45 4	27 9	28 4	32 12	90 9	90 9	...	13 2	13 2	12 1	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	33 14	34 15	44 0	27 3	27 9	31 9	77 10	77 10	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	45 4	45 4	49 9	20 8	19 15	32 5	161 11	161 11	...	11 14	11 14	12 15	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	40 15	40 15	38 13	28 1	28 1	30 3	388 1	388 1	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	34 8	34 8	34 8	17 4	17 4	30 3	86 4	86 4	...	11 14	11 14	10 12	
	Chitul- { Wholesale.	51 12	56 1	79 12	25 14	27 6	33 15	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	
	droog. { Retail ...	47 7	47 7	75 7	23 11	23 11	32 5	107 10	107 10	...	10 12	10 12	9 11	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	40 15	36 15	41 13	21 12	22 2	25 12	259 2	129 4	...	12 10	12 13	12 10	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Alwar ...	...	...	...	20 4	19 15	22 0	...	...	...	25 14	25 14	27 13	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	17 8	20 6	...	15 10	18 2	...	...	160 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	
	Kerowlo (City) ...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	175 0	320 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	
	Ajmir ...	...	17 11	...	14 12	15 7	19 3	98 0	98 0	89 0	37 8	35 10	37 8	
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Erinpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 3	...	
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	...	...	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	16 12	...	...	70 0	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jhallawar ...													Return not received.
	Shahpoora ...													
	Odeypore ...													
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 8	106 8	106 8	106 8	8 8	8 12	8 8	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	16 0	16 12	19 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	
	Baglekhund ...	...	...	...	18 4	18 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 6	6 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of November 1873.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	715	6,127 7	59	314 14	57	348 12	1,179	7,800 13	3	12 3	322	2,025 5	99	166 8	2,434	16,795 14
Received ...	774	5,869 13	50	230 7	129	823 7	1,131	6,627 3	8	44 2	313	1,675 11	63	111 0	2,468	15,381 11
TOTAL ...	1,489	11,997 4	109	545 5	186	1,172 3	2,310	14,428 0	11	56 5	635	3,701 0	162	277 8	4,902	32,177 9
TRANSIT.																
East to West	31	170 2	1	4 3	4	18 14	1,044	6,085 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,080	6,279 0
West to East	233	1,354 8	50	249 14	3	12 10	822	5,007 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,108	6,624 7
West to West	...	...	*a*4	35 11	...	...	*b*2	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	52 8
TOTAL ...	264	1,524 10	55	289 12	7	31 8	1,868	11,110 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,194	12,955 15
															GRAND TOTAL	7,096 45,133 8

a From Aden 3 to Bagdad and 1 to Bussora.
b 1 from Bushire and the other from Bagdad both to Aden.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of November 1873.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	774	715	1,489	37·14	35·57	36·37
Indo-European { „ Turkey	50	59	109	2·40	2·93	2·66
Indo-European { Persian Gulf *vid* Kurrachee	129	57	186	6·19	2·84	4·55
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez	1,131	1,179	2,310	54·27	58·66	56·42
TOTAL ...	2,084	2,010	4,094	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 19th MARCH 1874.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen in Madras, where prospects, especially in the south, are reported to be unsatisfactory. In Bombay also none has fallen; the harvest is in progress in most parts of the Presidency, and the out-turn appears to be generally fair. In Bengal there has been rain in most districts during the fortnight, with great benefit to the operations for the early rice sowings; hail has fallen in some places, but without doing damage except to the mango crop. The out-turn of the *rubbee* in Behar is generally reported fair, although the area is deficient; much millet has been sown, and is being forwarded by the rain. The worst reports as to the condition of the people continue to be from the northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot.

The harvest is progressing in Oudh, where the new grain has caused a slight fall in prices. Accounts from the Punjab (where rain has fallen generally) are favourable. In the Central Provinces the harvest has nearly come to an end; the out-turn has been tolerably good. It has also been reaped in Berar. There has been slight rain in some parts of Rajpootana and Central India; the prospects of the harvest are generally favourable. In Mysore prospects are fair, though want of water is felt in some places.

No report has been received from the North-Western Provinces, British Burmah, or Assam, in time for inclusion in the general statement.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (Mar. 19th)		
Kistna (18th)	*Nil*	No water over Anicut; canal supply scanty; Bezwada and Ellore canals closed for navigation; maize, black gram, cumboo and raggi sown in Bunder; few standing crops fair, suffering from drought in places; out-turn of gram, castor, cotton, black gram, maize and chillies half to three-quarters; markets well supplied locally; prices generally steady; pasture scarce; small-pox and slight fever prevailing, except in Suttunapulli; guinea worm in Palnad; cattle healthy in two taluqs.
Kurnool ...	...	No report received.
Negapatam (Mar. 18th)	*Nil.*	Rivers dry; water in tanks scanty; some dry grains in cultivation; standing crops, some not thriving, others withering in some parts for want of rain; Sambapishanum harvest almost over; yield below the average; markets well supplied; prices slightly declining; pasture moderate; health generally good; small-pox in several places; cattle disease here and there.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Trichinopoly (Mar. 18th)	*Nil.*	Water supply sufficient in irrigated villages, failing elsewhere; drinking water scarce in many villages; condition of crops in river irrigated villages tolerably good; elsewhere generally failing; out-turn of wet crops generally below the average and of dry crops 75 per cent. below the average in one taluq; markets sufficiently supplied in northern parts of the district from foreign sources; price of rice fallen slightly; that of dry grain is stationary; pasture sufficient for the present; health good, but for small-pox in some villages; condition of cattle generally good.
Calicut (Mar. 18th)	*Nil*	Ploughing operations for first crop begun; supply of grain from local sources not ample; prices increasing; pasture scanty; small-pox prevalent; fever slight in hilly parts: cattle disease reported in Ernad taluq.
		General prospects not satisfactory.
Bombay—		
Sindh. (Mar. 18th.)		
Kurrachee ...	...	Rubbee crop in ear; ordinary crop expected.
Hyderabad ...	...	No change.
Shikarpur ...	...	Nights cold; no other changes.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Rubbee and public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Cotton picking in progress; weather and public health good.
Surat ...	...	Cotton picking nearly finished; rubbee crops and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Crops all picked; weather good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Harvesting of wheat and gram completed; cotton market improved; public health good.
Nasik ...	...	Harvesting of late crops nearly completed; public health good, except in part of Dindori, where fever prevails; cattle disease disappeared in Nundgaum, diminished in Peint and Nasik.
Thanna ...	...	Prevailing diseases ague, measles and cough; weather sultry and dry; fever prevalent in taluq Shapur, and cattle disease in Salsette, Moorbar and Bassim taluqs.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Hot weather continues; public health good; cattle disease prevailed in Judapur and slightly in Mawul and Moolshi.
Ahmednuggur ...	...	Slight cattle disease in taluq Aukola; public health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Weather warm; ague in Pandhurpur; public health good in other taluqs.
Sattara ...	...	Crops almost all harvested; fever in Walwa; ague and cattle disease slightly in Patan.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	...	Cotton crops indifferent; scarcity of water in Chikadee taluq; health good.
Dharwar ...	...	No change; cotton picking and ginning general.
Kaladghi ...	...	Rubbee crops except cotton nearly reaped; foot and mouth disease in Bijapur.
Canara ...	...	Progress of second crop satisfactory; slight fever prevails in some parts.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Cotton picking nearly over; out-turn of wheat good.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather moderate; state of corps as before; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton picking continues; other crops reaped; public health good.
Bengal (Mar. 17th)		
Burdwan ...	1·81	Weather much warmer; showers of rain have fallen in the Sudder, Boodbood, Culna, Cutna and Raneegunge sub-divisions. Nearly all the cold weather crops are reaped and the out turn is reported to be fair. The yield of potatoes has been very large. Grain is being imported from the Sunderbans, Cuttack, Midnapore, and Bancoorah and exported by rail. Common rice is selling at all the large marts at about 13 seers per rupee, but in some villages in the interior of Boodbood only 10 seers are obtainable for a rupee.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·61	Days hot, night cool; the weather has been cooler than at first, owing to the fall of occasional showers of rain and hail storms. A few vegitable crops on the ground; boro rice sowings progressing in Busseerhat; mango blossoms have suffered from hailstorms. Preparation of land continues for the next early rice-sowings on a large scale. Prices have fallen.
Dacca ...	1·27	Weather cool, with showers of rain, thunderstorms and sunshine. Prospects of crops good.
Cuttack ...	·48	Light showers and warm weather in the beginning, but afterwards cool and cloudy weather. Prospects of crops good. Dulwa rice crops promising well.
Distressed Districts.		
Moorshedabad ...	·22	Very warm in the day time during the first week; cloudy on the night of the 6th March, and it has been cloudy for the greater part of the second week; on the 8th and 9th idem, there were showers of rain, and on the latter date the rain was followed by a heavy hailstorm traversing the district from north-west to the south-east; some damage, not of a serious nature, was done to the standing crops of grain and wheat and mangoblossoms by the hail. The rain has enabled the cultivators to renew ploughing operations for the early rice sowings. Prices are on the whole slightly better.
Dinagepore ...	·91	No rain during the first week, but the weather was close and cloudy; some rain has fallen in the early part of the second week throughout the district; in some places, however, the cold weather crops have nearly all been gathered; mustard and rape crop has been quite up to average; sugarcane has also been good; grain and barley in many places look well; the boro rice already sown has benefited much by the rains, which has also enabled the breaking up of land to be pushed on with.
Maldah ...	1·55	Weather getting warmer; fair and occasionally cloudy during the early part; it was close and cloudy for several days, and rain, thunder, lightening and hailstorm on Saturday (7th) and Monday (9th) nights; strong west wind throughout; the rain has been most beneficial to the lands under cultivation, and has assisted ploughing to go in on all sides. No injury is reported to the cold weather crops row ripening and which promise in most places a full average out-turn; wheat and cheena (millet) especially look heavier crops; boro paddy is also in a promising state; the mango blossom is most abundant, but the late rains are said to have done considerable injury to this crop.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal,—*continued.*		
Rajshahye ...	·22	Cloudy on several days, but there has been no rain throughout the district during the first week; in most parts there was slight rain during the second week. The state of the cold weather crops is favorable, and in some places the wheat and barley are fast getting ripe; khesaree and mossoree (pulses) however have suffered somewhat from the late rain; peas and khesaree (pulse) are being cut, also urhur (pulse) in some places; ploughing for rice and teel (oil seed) sowings is going on, and a good deal of both has already been sown; boro paddy has been cultivated to an unusual extent, and much of it has been transplanted for the last time. Prices are almost stationary, though there is a general tendency to a fall in prices of rice and paddy.
Rungpore ...	1·40	Weather cool and fine; slight showers in parts of the district; all the crops on the ground look well; wheat and pulses especially good; wheat is being harvested to the east; cheena and kowni (millets) promise well; aus or early rice is being sown very extensively, and is sprouting and look well.
Bogra ...	·10	Getting hotter in the day; morning and evening fine; a shower of rain on the night of the 7th March. Mustard, mulberry, sugarcane and urhur pulse are being cut, and a fair out-turn is expected; other pulses, such as motar, khesaree, &c., are getting on fairly well.
Patna ...	·02	During the early part of the fortnight, the weather was all that could be desired; but on the 7th March there was rain mixed with hail, and the weather looked threatening; though there was no rain at the head-quarters in the latter part, both rain and hail have fallen in different parts of the district, varying from 0·025 to 1·07 inches; the hail was very partial, and has not done any harm to speak of. The harvesting of the cold weather crops of every description is going on, and they are yielding much better than was expected.
Gya ...	0·07	Weather unsettled during the first week; afterwards mornings and evenings cool. Cold weather crops are being harvested; out-turn not yet ascertained, apparently heavy; the quantity will not however make up for the quantity unsown.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Weather unsettled, and threatening during the latter part of the first week, and cool with high west winds afterwards. Crops favorably reported on; wheat, barley, gram, peas and mussoor (pulse) being harvested; sugarcane being planted; weather, all that could be desired for the crops.
Tirhoot ...	0·21	Dry and getting warm; cold nights. In the Hajeepore sub-division there is no change in the prospects of the crops; the thunder and slight rain which fell on 5th March cannot affect any thing except mangoes, and even them not much, as it was too light; the cold weather crops are expected to be reaped in a fortnight, and the out-turn is expected to be 10 to 12 annas. In the Seetamarhee Sub-division there was a slight fall of rain on the morning of the 5th March, which lasted for half an hour, and one-tenth inch of rain fell on the 9th idem; there was a little hail with rain at Bongwan, but not sufficient to do good or harm; with a little more rain a full cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) crop may be expected; peas, mustard and musoor and keras (pulses) are being reaped; grain and wheat will be cut after 10 days. There is no change for the worse perceptible among the pauper classes of the people; some cultivators have become famine-stricken; the sub-divisional officer has himself noticed this in Mahind to the north, in Jallah, Charaut and Mussa, near Ramtoul to the east; he states that he has heard it on good authority, and his own impression is that some of the poorer classes are showing symptoms of sinking. It is believed that there would have been thousands of deaths had not Government relief measures been so early taken, and happily no deaths from actual starvation were reported. In the Mudhoobani sub-division crops are much the same as before; the little rain which has fallen, gives a greater promise of the moong (pulse) and cheena (millet) lately sown, which would not have come to anything except when watered. There is no material change in the prospects of the Sudder and the rest of the Sub-divisions.
Sarun ...	A few drops on the 5th March.	In the beginning of the fortnight the weather was cloudy; and afterwards clear, dry and getting warm, west wind prevailing. The state and prospects of the cold weather crops continue good, and now the harvest is commencing, the prospect of two-thirds of an average crop on the area sown may be considered assured. In 11 villages in the Roghoonathpore outpost in Thannah Durowbe, peas, barley and ruhur (pulse) from 4 to 8 annas have been injured by hailstones which fell on the night of the 7th March. Indigo seed is being put in the ground, and early sowings have germinated; poppy heads are being tapped; people are busy in sowing the spring crops; new peas and other pulses are coming into the markets; lands are being ploughed for next sowings; prices steady.
Chumparun ...	0·5	East and west winds; weather much warmer; a slight sprinkling of rain on the night of the 6th March; hail reported from towards Bagaha and Lowriah, also from towards Gobindgunge; no great damage done, it is believed. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue good; mango crop very promising; indigo being sown; new pulses coming into the markets.
Monghyr ...	0·14	Weather set fair; the cold weather crops are being cut and will yield twelve annas all round; cheena (millet) has been exclusively sown and is coming on well; the mohwa and mango crops are promising.
Bhaugulpoor ...	0·08	Weather favorable; slight rain at Banka; a severe hail storm reported over an area of 33 square miles on extreme north of the district, causing some damage; prospects of the cold weather crops excellent; crops ripening fast; reaping commenced in places.
Purneah ...	*Nil*	Seasonable, much warmer than before; west wind beginning; a severe hail storm in Arrareah caused considerable damage in some villages. The prospects of the cold weather crops continue excellent; the reaping of barley has begun, and peas have been gathered in many places; the rains early in the second week have done much good to the kowni and cheena (millets); lands are being everywhere prepared for the early rice sowings; private trade is busy everywhere, and prices falling in consequence.
		Public health.—Burdwan, fever as before; 24-Pergunnahs, 13 cases of and 4 deaths from smallpox reported from thannah Kalaroa. A few cases of cholera in thannahs Bankipore, Diamond Harbour, Busseerhat, and Kaligunge; it has abated in thannah Canning. Dacca, cholera reported at Manickgunge; Cuttack, public health good. Moorshedabad, smallpox still prevalent; Rajshahye, a few cases of smallpox and cholera; Patna, with the exception of a few cases of smallpox in the city the health of the district is good. Gya, health good. Shahabad, smallpox prevalent. Tirhoot, a few cases of smallpox at Majongunge, Jalleh, and Seetamarhee; otherwise, general health good. Bhaugulpore, general health very good.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain has fallen during the fortnight in almost all the districts and hail in some. Cold weather crops are doing well in most parts and are being reaped in some places with fair result; very little injury appears to have been done by the hail. Preparations for the ensuing rice sowings are actually progressing, and in some places the seed has germinated and is doing well. Baropaddy is doing well everywhere.
Oudh		
Lucknow (Mar. 19th)	·2	Wheat, barley, peas and gram, are being cut, and sugarcane planted; new grain coming into the market, and prices are slightly falling.
Fyzabad (18th)	*Nil*	
N. W. P.	...	No report received.
Punjab		
Delhi (Mar. 18th)	·9	
Hissar „	...	A little rain.
Umballa „	1·7	
Jullundhur „	1·3	
Amritsur „	...	Heavy rain, quantity not stated.
Lahore „	1·0	
Mooltan „	0·6	
Rawalpindi „	2·5	
Peshawar „	1·	Hail at Pind-dadon Khan and parts of Mooltan districts; no injury to crops; smallpox in Hissar and Sirsa districts, some fever in Lahore; otherwise health of province good; agricultural prospects generally favourable.
C. Provinces— (Mar. 19th)		
Chanda (14th)	...	Weather clear; prospects good; prices stationary.
Mandla ...	...	Prospects favorable; health good; prices stationary.
Bhandara ...	...	Clear whether; rubbee harvest average; no epidemic.
Upper Godaveri ...	...	Warm; few cases of small-pox.
Sumbulpoor ...	...	Clear; no standing corps; prices stationary; no epidemic.
Belaspoor ...	·20	Weather cloudy; rubbee harvest progressing; measles and smallpox prevailing; prices easy.
Balaghat (16th)	...	Fair; slight rain; prices steady; fever and smallpox about.
Wurdha (18th)	...	Crops harvested; smallpox prevalent.
Seoni ...	...	Rubbee being reaped and thrashed.
Nursinghpoor ...	...	Rubbee harvest good.
Nagpoor ...	...	Cloudy; no standing crops; some cattle disease, and small-pox.
Saugor ...	...	Clear; rubbee being reaped; with the exception of some small-pox, health good.
Nimar ...	...	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.
Jubbulpur ...	...	Prospects good; prices slightly fallen; small-pox in the city.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Rubbee harvest good; small-pox in places.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East Berar (Mar. 19th)	...	Khurreef and rubbee crops brought to market; prices falling; public health good.
West Berar (18th)	...	Rubbee gathered; weather getting warm.
Rajpootana—		
Serohi (Mar. 16th)	...	Well-supply drying up; health very good; crops being cut; prospects very good.
Meywar (14th)	...	Same as last.
Harowtee (Agency States) (Mar. 12th)	...	Tanks and wells moderately full; health very good; prospects of crops fair.
Ulwur ...	...	Showers on the 6th; water-supply satisfactory; health good; prospects of crops most satisfactory; but cloudy and cool weather cause apprehensions of hail storms and blight.
Jeypoor (19th)	1·0	Rainfall during fortnight somewhat damaged ripening crops in some localities; prospects good; public health excellent.
Ajmere ...	...	Health good; harvest hopeful; reaping commenced; clouds hovering about.
Central India(19th March)		
Indore (Mar. 18th)	...	Weather fine and cool; public health good; agricultural prospects favourable.
Gwalior ...	...	Slight rain and hail; crops fair; small-pox decreasing.
Neemuch ...	...	Fine weather; agricultural prospects continue favourable.
Rutlam ...	...	No report received.
Bagelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	Heavy shower; crops being cut; prospects fair; a few cases of small-pox at Nagode.
British Burmah— ...	...	No report received.
Nepal ...	...	No report received.
Mysore & Coorg-(Mar.5th)		
Bangalore ...	...	Agricultural prospects fair, but wet crops suffering in some places for want of water; cattle disease apparently abating.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of February 1874.

| Names of Ports in India where Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to | | |

In fact, I failed altogether to elicit any information or excite any sympathy on this interesting subject amongst the more civilised portion of the community, so turned to the slave population and instituted an enquiry on the Seyyids' plantation outside the town. Here I soon discovered not only that several isolated trees and small groups existed within reach, but also that the slaves employed in clearing land had arrived at an extensive belt of them, where the India-rubber Uiana was also abundantly found, and which spread for a considerable distance inland.

On the 16th I left Dar-es-Salam in company with Lieutenant T. F. Pullen, Her Majesty's S. *Shearwater*, and we proceeded with a guide in a westerly direction by narrow winding paths through broad fields of "Mhogo" and long well tended rows of cocoa-nuts for some two miles until we reached a "clearing" of the customary east coast description. Charred stumps of trees and felled and blackened trunks entangled with the tough half burned ropes of the India-rubber climber strewed the ground and obstructed rapid progress over the ankle deep layers of wood ashes and treacherous "stubbing" holes on the one side, as far as the long "straw" grass and thick brushwood bordering the cultivated lands, and in the other direction up to the outskirts of a dense African forest stretching far away towards the Marni Hills and Uzaramo.

Past this clearing we found slaves busily at work hacking down trees recklessly, and from amongst these people our guide chose two slaves, one a Miao and the other a Muinde who led the way over the wrecks of some hundreds of fallen trunks until we at last reached the borders of the wood and found ourselves amongst the "Niti Sandarusi."

We were not long in endorsing Dr. Kirk's report published in the Linnœan Society's Journal (Botany Vol. XI, paper on Copal of Zanzibar and the "*Trachylobium Mozambicense,*") for both of us were astonished at the immense number and size of these trees, far exceeding anything we had before imagined. Here almost every tree around us represented the striking characteristics which will be easily noted by the annexed sketch and the following carefully measured dimensions which may be taken as representing an average tree, but by no means one of the largest of the group:—

	Ft.	*In.*
Height (top branches lopped off)	60	0
Girth at ground	4	3
„ at 5 feet above ground	3	2
Height to 1st branch	21	6
Girth at „	2	10

The trunk, which is covered with a moderately thick bark, 3-16th of an inch, resembling that of the Birch, grows perpendicularly in the larger proportion of trees to a height of about 20 to 25 feet. At this point the main limbs fork out, and from the extremities of the branches the foliage spreads into that flat-crowned appearance so common to many African trees. The fruit is of a brown color and an irregular almond shape, studded with small excrescences, the leaves glossy and of a vivid green, as the specimens forwarded will show.

On stripping off the bark we found the gum deposited in many places, between it and the wood, in a liquid form. This was also observable to a greater extent when sawing off sections of branches; where the tree was injured a resinous gum had collected in considerable quantities, and was also seen on several trees on the lower sides of the branches; on the upper sides none was seen.

The Muinde climbed up and stripped off several specimens with a knife, but none of these run to a large size. The larger pieces, we were told, are found at the foot of the tree where, falling, they become buried in the sand. The Miao told us his wife received a dollar altogether for what she had dug at the foot of the tree in the sketch, a rotten branch of which had fallen.

Marks of digging were observed in all the surrounding soil; however I am not inclined to think the gum falls in a liquid state, for no extensive deposit is noticed except where a state of decay exists; hence it is probable that where trees have been left to fall to pieces from sheer old age, large quantities may with reason be expected to be found buried and to have survived all traces of the tree itself on the ancient site.

Insects innumerable live on the Niti Sandarusi. One branch was cut down in which a family of ants had formed a large nest behined a wall of the gum, and were rapidly undermining the heart of the wood. Between the bark and the wood, on stripping the former covering, legions of ants and wood-lice were seen, and a small green lizard with a yellow head, stripped longitudinally with black lines, was pointed out to us as peculiar to the tree.

Indeed one can readily understand that it must be a mere question of sufficient time to produce gum which must necessarily contain imbedded specimens of the various insects common to the Sandarusi, and in a half decayed tree one would expect to meet with many such evidences of the former inhabitants, but not with the leaves or fruit which are only found growing as I before noted, at the extremities of the branches and remote from the situations in which the gradual formation of the copal commences.

The conclusion, then, which both Lieutenant Pullen and myself arrived at, is that the attacks of the swarms of ants and other insects lead invariably to the slow but sure destruction of these trees, piece after piece, branch after branch; as the heart of the wood becomes undermined, the tree throws out the resinous gum in considerable quantities; almost it would seem in an effort to arrest the process of decay, which occasions finally its fall, after which but a few years would be necessary to bury the wreck in the shifting sand which covers the surface of the sienna colored sub-soil rich in vegetable remains in which the copal tree is found.

Almost all these trees were festooned with the long intertwined ropes of the India-rubber Uiana, the thickly matted cords of which pendant from the main limbs and knotted into a sort of rigging become an easy means of ascent to the natives looking for the resinous deposits on the branches. This India rubber was worked rather extensively here at one time, but was soon given up as unprofitable in consequence of the number of slave lads carried off by leopards; now, however, it does not appear to strike the Sultan's overseers that it would be more lucrative to collect it as they move on with the clearing, than to cut down and burn the Uiana by hundreds.

Our guides easily worked up two large balls of India rubber for us. After making deep longitudinal incisions in the main ropes of the Uiana, the milky substances which exuded profusely, they smeared on the fore part of the left arm. When enough had been procured, this was stripped off in flakes and rolled up in the hands until it assumed the shape of a small dumpling. At Dar-es-Salam this article of commerce commands a price of from $9 to $10 per frasilah of 35lbs. weight.

The slaves told us that you could travel for two days into the interior before losing the "Niti Sandarusi," and that during the whole of that distance the India rubber was commonly parasitic to the trees. At the rate the clearing progresses, however, it will not be long before this copal tree-wood becomes a thing of the past.

At a second visit, when we worked along and into the wood, all we saw only confirmed the conclusion we had already come to; however, I trust, after inspecting the principal diggings, to be able to give a more detailed account of the situations in which the tree is found, and its relation to the fossil Animé.

F. ELTON,
1st Asstt. to Political Agent and Vice-Consul.

No. 549 G., dated 10th March 1874.

Endorsed by the FOREIGN DEPT.

Copy, together with the box of specimens, forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, for such action as may be considered necessary, and with a suggestion that the report should be published in the *Gazette of India.*

ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS;
Calcutta, the 16th March 1874.

I have read with much interest Captain Elton's report on the African gum copal tree. I think he and Dr. Kirk are quite right in their conclusions of the origin of this gum.

It struck me much that this tree and also the caoutchouc climber *Landolphia sp.* might advantageously be introduced into Southern India (Malabar and Travancore), and also into Burma, where they would flourish in the laterite grounds if not too rocky. The stunted growth of the Zanzibar forests points to physical relations similar to those existing in the British Burmese forests. It would be really a great gain if also the ripe fruits of the African caoutchouc climber could be obtained for trial. I have retained also several fruits of the copal tree for sowing. These contain apparently quite sound seeds, and I have good hope that they will come up. If so, it might be arranged to send some of the young plants to Burma and Southern India, for I fear they will not succeed well in Calcutta.

S. KURZ.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 28TH FEBRUARY.									
	BENGAL.		INLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70 ...	265,562	2,353,850	172,108	1,320,196	211,207	1,032,136	102,271	462,761	751,148	5,168,943
1870-71 ...	275,948	2,445,901	164,824	1,252,791	214,835	1,140,851	115,636	571,610	771,243	5,411,153
1871-72 ...	270,440	2,397,090	160,885	1,224,715	222,744	1,187,161	101,309	500,790	755,378	5,309,756
1872-73 ...	276,893	2,454,283	169,849	1,290,560	213,190	1,138,712	109,837	542,944	769,769	5,426,499
1873-74 ...	266,926	2,365,932	169,417	1,275,945	213,219	1,144,134	116,349	575,137	765,911	5,361,148
AVERAGE ...	271,153	2,403,411	167,416	1,272,841	215,039	1,128,599	109,080	530,648	762,689	5,335,499

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	13 0	11 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	22 8	13 4 [A]	12 12	22 8	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...
2	Bancoorah	11 8 [B]	11 8	17 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	12 0 [C]	12 4	17 8	13 8	13 12	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	30 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	10 5	13 0	...	...	...	15 0 [E]	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0 [D] to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 20 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 8 [D]	13 4	...	14 0 [D]	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0 [F]	12 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 13 5	11 8 to 14 0	10 0 to 10 8	14 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 8	18 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	15 4	15 4	14 8	22 8	22 8	32 0	11 0 [H]	11 0	17 12	11 7 [G]	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	10 8	10 12	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	24 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	25 0 [D]	22 0	... [I]	10 0 to 10 2	10 8	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 12	22 0	14 0 [D]	14 0	32 0
10	Dinagepore	11 0	10 8	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	11 8	11 8	24 0	12 0	12 12	27 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8	11 12	24 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	17 0	16 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	13 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 10	11 4	21 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 4	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	10 14	11 2	29 8	...	...	...
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 4	20 0	11 4	12 0	34 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [J]	6 0	13 0	6 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	7 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 8	12 8	12 0	30 0	26 0	40 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	14 0	12 0	32 0	..	...	...
19	Furreedpore	10 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0 [K]	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0
21	Mymensing	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	15 0	13 0	31 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4 [L]	13 2	25 0	14 0	15 12	35 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0 [M]	10 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...
24	Noakhally†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [N]	11 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	27 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0 to 12 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	14 0 to 15 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	10 0	14 0	10 0	10 9	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	10 3	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...

† Return for week ending 14th March.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 13-4 and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B New wheat at 13-12 seers, and of coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BENGAL.	
															Western Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 0	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bancoorah.	
...	...	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
															Central Districts.	
13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	14 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	Jessore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	15 11	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 14	7 6	7 9	Rungpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.	
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	...	Julpigoree.	
															Cooch Behar.	
															Eastern Districts.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 [D]	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 10	8 0	Furreedpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 8	Mymensing.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	120 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-8 to 21-5 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 10 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 13 seers per rupee.
J The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 9 to 11 seers per rupee.
K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 12-12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15-8 seers per rupee. The rise is attributed to large exportations.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 18 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 21st March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	...	...	...	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.		
28	Gya	O 10 4	10 4	13 8	17 4	14 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	19 8	...	...	...	D {14 0 to 16 4	14 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 0	15 0	37 8	14 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	7 8	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	P 11 0	11 4	14 0	12 0	12 4	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	D 19 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	Q 10 0	12 0	11 0	D {11 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 17 8	18 0 to 64 0	7 0	8 8	21 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...	D {10 8 to 20 0	10 8 to 17 8	30 0 to 16 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	33 0	16 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun	R 11 0	11 0	14 0	D {15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 5½	10 8	27 0	...	...	...	D {15 8 to 16 0	15 0 to 15 8	44 0 to 51 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
33	Monghyr	13 6	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	9 4	8 4	13 6	12 6	11 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	16 8	35 7	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	15 2	14 8	16 6	18 15	16 7	31 9	S 10 11	10 11	18 15	11 6	11 13	20 5	...	...	...	D 14 0	15 0	60 0	17 1	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	11 5	10 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	T 12 0	12 0	14 0	D 20 0	16 0	...	10 8	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	D {15 8 to 21 0	20 0	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	320 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															
37	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	26 4	26 4 U	28 14	30 3	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	27 9	27 9	28 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.	
38	Pooree	10 8	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	21 0	27 9	26 4	38 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	26 4	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.	
39	Balasore	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																															
40	Hazareebagh	12 0	11 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	8 8	9 0	11 8	12 0	12 12	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	12 8	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 8	6 12	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
41	Lohardugga	9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	13 8	15 0	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	22 8	24 8	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 4	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.	
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.	
43	Manbhoom	10 8	10 8	12 0	D 20 to 22	20 0	{21 0 to 30 0} 14 0	13 0	24 0	14 8	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Manbhoom.	

O In the interior the prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11-8 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 20 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram 15 to 17 seers per rupee. The fall in the price of wheat, barley and gram is owing to the new crops.

P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8-8 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8-12 to 12-8 seers, and maize from 10-8 to 15-4 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—wheat from 11 to 12 seers, and of best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 11-8 seers, and maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, gram from 10 to 15 seers per rupee.

S Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 10-8, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 13-5 seers and of common rice from 10 to 15 seers, wheat from 12 to 14 seers, and bulrush millet from 16 to 29-8 seers, and maize from 14 to 21 seers per rupee.

U In the interior the price of rice ranges from 23 seers to one maund per rupee in different places.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st JANUARY 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JANUARY 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Zillah.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division ...	4·90	0·71	3073·60	143·34	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	10,472	1·11	1·20	Wheat ...	84,746	Gurdáspur...	The increase in area, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, is not sufficiently large to call for special remarks. The Bári Doáb Canal was closed on the 7th January for annual repairs.
2d Divn. { Main Branch, Lower	4·60	0·69		124·77			53,954	0·50	1·20	Barley ...	2,432	Amritsar ...	
2d Divn. { Lahore Branch ...	3·30	0·52		87·74			43,555	...	...	Mixed Grains	5,275	Lahore ...	
										Others ...	20,528		
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	1,12,981	...	...	...	1,12,981	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	1,10,817	...	...	...	1,10,817	...	
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division ...	4·33	2·70	2546·00	58·7	*Nil.*	1,46,221 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 203 maunds of firewood.	810	...	...	Wheat ...	80,569	Ambálah ...	The Western Jamná Canal was closed for annual repairs on the 20th January. The increase apparent, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, is confined to the Hansi Division.
Delhi ...	4·40	3·60		371·33			23,692	1·1	0·4	Barley ...	2,588	Karnál ...	
Hansi ...	8·8	5·6		160·00			17,390	...	...	Mixed Grains ...	16,147	Dehli ...	
" Bulla Head ...	8·0	6·7		194·00			20,746	0·4	0·0	Others ...	8,313	Rohtuck ...	
							27,906	0·6	0·0			Hissár ...	
							16,587	...	...			Jhind ...	
							46	...	...			Bikáner ...	
							440	...	...			Kulsiá State	
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,46,221	1,07,617	...	...	...	1,07,617	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,71,563	99,686	...	...	...	99,686	...	
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		Lahore ...	In perennial canals the area irrigated, though slightly greater than that of similar date last year, is still very much below the average. Timely and plentiful rainfall has caused a very large decrease in the demand for canal water.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000	0·18	0·71			Montgomery ...	
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	0·60			Multán ...	
							1,84,500	...	...			Derah Gházi Khán ...	
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,500	...	...	...	...	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,000	...	...	...	...	...	
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,218	...	...	Wheat ...	9,768	Gurgáon ...	
							2,673	...	...	Barley ...	1,643	Dehli ...	
							1,937			Mixed Grains	1,417	Rohtuck ...	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828	...	
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,806	...	...	...	13,806	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,221	2,20,598	...	...	...	2,20,598	...	
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,563	2,10,503	...	...	...	2,10,503	...	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

LAHORE, *The 14th March* 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VII of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 21st February 1874.	For week ending 22nd February 1873.	Total from 1st January to 21st Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 22nd Feb. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14th Mar. 1874	East Indian, Main...	8,09,882	6,14,955	56,34,248	43,35,089	12,99,159	...
14th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	57,565	43,821	2,94,411	2,94,702	...	291
7th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	77,841	64,277	5,02,437	4,19,819	82,618	...
21st Feb. 1874	Oudh & Rohilkhund	36,353	16,906	2,13,550	1,08,450	1,05,100	...
7th Mar. 1874	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	3,07,408	1,05,726	11,24,178	6,97,964	4,26,214	...
28th Feb. 1874	Madras ...	1,18,684	1,43,880	8,81,503	10,48,262	...	1,66,759
7th Mar. 1874	Great Southern of India ...	15,596	25,924	1,26,081	1,85,819	...	59,738
7th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	563	673	4,862	4,238	629	...
7th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,94,208	5,58,694	37,28,494	37,62,745	...	34,251
14th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India ...	1,24,685	1,30,839	7,81,697	8,04,838	...	23,141
	TOTAL ...	21,42,781	17,05,695	1,32,91,461	1,16,61,921	16,29,540	...
	State.						
14th Mar. 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,945	2,078	15,598	15,574	24	...
14th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,908	1,974	12,622	12,909	...	287
7th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,346	...	29,395	...	29,395	...
14th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,860	...	13,531	...	13,531	...
21st Feb. 1874	Holkar ...	1,247	...	1,247*	...	1,247	...
7th Mar. 1874	Khamgaon ...	1,269	970	7,199	4,655	2,544	...
7th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,130	982	7,142	5,524	1,618	...
	TOTAL ...	13,705	5,954	86,734	38,662	48,072	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	21,56,490	17,11,649	1,33,78,195	1,17,00,583	16,77,612	...

* Receipts from 15th to 21st February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 24th March 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to Her Majesty in Council from judgments and orders of the Civil Courts, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Bill as finally amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Municipal Committees in Towns in British Burma, and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He had explained on the last occasion the only points which seemed to him to be of importance, and which the Select Committee considered it necessary to bring to the attention of the Council in their report of the alterations made in the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said when his hon'ble and learned friend presented the Report of the Select Committee on this Bill, he explained the circumstances under which it had been deemed advisable to restrict the amount of taxation for the general purposes prescribed by the Bill to the actual amount of town taxation now levied in British Burma. On that occasion, he (Mr. Hobhouse) gave several good and valid reasons in favour of the course adopted, but he did not, so far as MR. DALYELL could recollect, mention a statement which had been made by the Chief Commissioner in a letter which he had addressed to the Committee on the subject of the Bill. In that letter, Mr. Eden stated that no fresh taxation was intended or desired, but merely the regulation of the existing taxation and the bestowal on the people of some share in the administration of the affairs of their towns which now rested in the hands of the Government officials. When MR. DALYELL told the Council that the present town taxation of British Burma, which apparently was levied entirely at the will of the executive and without any express legal sanction, had been raised in ten years from two to five lákhs, he thought they would agree that there were strong reasons for Mr. Eden's moderation, and that the Select Committee had exercised a wise discretion in limiting the amount of taxation for general purposes to the amount at present actually collected in the towns. He also found by reference to a valuable report on the taxation of British Burma from the pen of Colonel Duncan, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, which was circulated to the Council last year, that as regards the incidence of local and imperial taxation, the inhabitants of British Burma were at a disadvantage with other parts of the empire. Colonel Duncan also stated that the well-to-do people in most towns now paid a tax of from seven to ten rupees according to the size of the town, and that in Rangoon a petty shopkeeper paid as much as eighteen and a half rupees as municipal taxation: and there were additional grounds for the course which had been taken with regard to this Bill. Further, the Council would recollect that at a recent meeting of the Council, an hon'ble member, who was not in his place to-day, when alluding to the Bill in its original form and to the Burma Fisheries Bill, stated it as his opinion that neither of those measures were such as were likely to foster or encourage the advancement of a young province like British Burma which had, he thought, a great future before it, and he indulged the hope that nothing like legislation of a repressive or discouraging character would be carried out. MR. DALYELL then expressed his general concurrence with the opinions expressed by his hon'ble friend, and if the Bill now about to be passed had involved an increase of taxation in Burma, he would not have supported it. As the Bill now stood, he would have much pleasure in seeing it take its place in the Statute-book.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM said the Council had heard from his hon'ble and learned friend, Mr. Hobhouse, the objects and reasons of this Bill. No doubt any new taxation was very distasteful to the Natives of India in general. But as the Bill now proposed did not in any way increase the burden of taxation in British Burma, but was only intended to legalize and regulate the existing taxation, as had hitherto been done by the laws designed for other parts of India .by the hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse and his

predecessors, he had much pleasure in giving his assent to the motion before the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam, be taken into consideration.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that, as he had not had an opportunity of discussing or carefully considering this Bill, he was not in a position to speak of it in detail. As regards the form of the Bill, he was inclined to doubt whether a change made in Committee was expedient. He believed that the Bill as originally introduced provided that it should be in the power of the Governor General in Council to decide by what authority, whether by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Government of India, or the new Chief Commissioner of Assam, any matter pending at the time of the transfer should be decided. Apparently, as the Bill now stood, that power of enabling either authority to decide pending questions had been restricted to questions arising under the Gáro Hills' Jurisdiction Act. He had only to suggest that a doubt arose in his mind whether other questions of a similar character might not occur; but he felt he might safely leave the matter in the hands of his hon'ble friend Mr. Hobhouse. HIS HONOUR had no doubt that Mr. Hobhouse had taken good care that there should be no practical difficulty hereafter.

There was only one other point to which he would wish to refer, and that was this. He would submit to the Government of India and to the Council that, in matters of spelling, some uniform course should be adopted. The districts which were the subject of the present Bill were lately the subject of a notification of the Governor General in Council in the Home or some other Department, which he could not well recollect, but it was certainly some other than the Legislative Department, and in that notification they were spelled quite differently from the spelling in the Bill. He would only say that whichever might be right or wrong, it was almost, he might say, indecent that the Government of India in the different Departments should ostentatiously spell the names of well-known places in so many different ways; that one Department should adopt the well-known spelling which was adopted by people in general, and another should enter into the elaborate system by which these names were very much disguised. He was glad to learn that the long-suffering of the Members of the Committee of this Council, who had submitted to a good deal in this respect, was at last exhausted. He was glad to observe the spelling of the word "Cachar", which was formerly spelt "Kachhár" in the Bill, was now restored to its original shape, C-a-c-h-a-r. That "K-a-c-h-h-á-r was too much for the Select Committee, and it was restored to its original spelling. But apparently a compromise was made in respect to the spelling of other districts in regard to which the change was not so flagrant, and which were left to the mercy of the Legislative Department, as to the regulation of the spelling. Now, in this matter of spelling, a considerable latitude had been left to the Local Governments, and by what he might call a sort of consensus of those Governments, the spelling of well-known districts had been preserved; the old well-established spelling had been retained. That had been done in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal, and he had no hesitation in saying that if Assam still belonged to Bengal, that would have been done in Assam. The Chief Commissioner now established by the Government of India had not had full opportunity of considering the matter

He would submit that it was not desirable that in this interregnum the Legislative Department should step in and alter the names of places which were not only the names of well-known districts, but also the names of a large number of Tea and other Companies well-known in the London Stock Exchange. Such a course might, amongst other things, cause a depreciation of shares in such well-known Companies as the Nowgong, Durrung, and several other Tea Companies. Were the names of those Companies to be severed from the names of the well-known districts with which they were associated, such a course might create a panic in the money-market, and it seemed most undesirable that we should depart from the well-recognized spelling of the names of those districts.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said there was only one point in regard to which he wished to make a few remarks, namely, the notification from the Home Department to which the Lieutenant-Governor had referred. He believed that notification had carefully kept to the exact spelling which the Government of India had authorized. Without the notification before him, he did not remember what that spelling precisely was. In the Bill some compromise had certainly been made as to the spelling of the names "Durang" and "Naugáon," and he believed that, whatever the change from the authorized spelling might be, it was very slight. So far as the new Province was concerned, he did not see why they should be left to make this not very important reform.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that, with regard to the first point which was mentioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill was introduced in the form in which sections 1 and 2 stood now. It was an earlier draft to which the Lieutenant-Governor referred. It was afterwards found that some arrangements were pending for making compensation to zamíndárs under Act XXII of 1869. That was the only point in which the Bill as it now stood varied from the Bill as introduced. What was new in the Bill was the power given to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to carry out the arrangements made with the zamíndárs and others in the Gáro Hills. Some arrangements were actually pending, and it would be very inconvenient to take them out of the Lieutenant-Governor's hands. He thought His Honour might rely on it that the matter had been carefully considered both before and since the introduction of the Bill.

With regard to the matter of spelling, the Lieutenant-Governor could not attack any one more willing to be defeated than MR. HOBHOUSE. As far as he was concerned, his sympathies were with the Lieutenant-Governor. The citadel had a traitor inside. But he (MR. HOBHOUSE) really knew very little of the matter. What he did know was his mother-tongue, and he had a great prejudice against seeing English letters used to represent sounds which they never by any chance represented to the English eye; for instance, he did not like to see a tub spelt "t-a-b." He must leave the matter to be fought over by those who were more learned than himself. All that he could say was that if the exertions of the Lieutenant-Governor did result in putting oriental names and words into a more familiar occidental shape; if he did succeed in bringing them into a shape more intelligible to English ears and eyes, it would be a very good thing.

Major-General the Hon'ble SIR H. W. NORMAN concurred in the observations of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the matter of spelling. He would observe that it was quite contrary to the Resolution of the Government of India that any alteration should be made in the spelling of the names of Cantonments from the ordinary spelling which had prevailed for years past. He thought that one or two of the names in this Bill were the names of Cantonments. They were spelt quite differently from the usual practice: perhaps the Legislative Department would bear that in mind.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it would be inconvenient to pass this Bill if there was any doubt as to the proper way in which the names of the several districts were spelt. It would therefore be advisable to postpone the passing of the Bill in order that the spelling might, if necessary, be altered in accordance with the views of the Government of India.

The consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to European Vagrancy. He said the Select Committee had made some changes in the details of the Bill which had almost all been made in accordance with the suggestions of the Local Governments. None of these changes materially affected the general principle of the Bill. There were one or two matters which needed explanation, although they did not refer to the amendments introduced by the Select Committee, but related rather to the general principle of the Bill and the plan upon which it was framed. It would be better, however, to defer his remarks as to these until the time when the Report of the Select Committee would be taken into consideration.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE, in the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, asked leave to postpone the presentation of the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the Land-Revenue.

Leave was granted.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that he had explained to the Council on the last occasion that the quantity of legislation required on this subject was small, and they would be glad to see that the Bill was a short one. He must now explain to them the lines upon which the Bill was laid down. In the first place, they would observe that a late day was fixed for the Bill to come into operation, namely, the 1st January 1875. The object of that was to give those who were now engaged in the publication of reports time to wind up their affairs, such as the Bengal Law Reporters. If they were allowed to the end of this year, they would be able to place their affairs in a satisfactory footing. Then, coming to the substance of the Bill, he should like, in the first place, to read a few remarks which had been furnished to him by a learned Judge of the High Court, Mr. Justice Markby, respecting the operation upon which we were engaged, remarks which conveyed a very useful warning and caution to us. He said:—

"The *authority* of a judicial decision has never been recognized, as far as I am aware, by the legislature in any country except in a very limited degree, and under peculiar circumstances. The *responsa prudentum* were not judicial decisions, but resolutions upon doubtful points by certain persons *quibus condere jura permissum erat*. The *arrêts* of the *Cour de Cassation* are confined to the corrections of faulty procedure and of any contravention *expresse du texte de la loi*, i. e., of the Code; and the *Cour de Cassation* is established *auprès du Corps Legislatif*, and may correct erroneous decisions, whether the parties choose to appeal or not. The Sadr Díwání Adálat could issue 'constructions' upon the Regulations (our *texte de la loi*) which were final and conclusive (Regulation 10 of 1796, s. 3), but when this Regulation was passed and until long after, the Sadr Court was presided over by the Governor General or by a Member of Council, and was in close relation to the legislature."

Then after referring to some other opinions he continued:—

"A consideration of all this leads me to doubt whether more good than harm would be done by legislating on this subject. The Mofussil Judges are no doubt far too prone to see in every dictum of a High Court Judge a rule for future guidance, and your proposition would, it is true, separate off and reject a number of decisions or expressions of opinion which they ought not to be bound by. But will not the actual authority of cases selected for publication be too much increased? Increased to some extent it will be I cannot doubt; and I am not prepared to see too much rigidity given to the decisions of even a Full Bench."

These remarks appeared to MR. HOBHOUSE to have a great deal of truth and wisdom in them. It was quite true that it was a new thing, as far as he was aware, for the legislature to recognize in terms the authority of judicial decisions; and he agreed that it would be a bad thing if we were to take away from judicial decisions that quality of flexibility and adaptibility which they

now had and to give them the same rigidity as Statutes, so that every word of them must be weighed by Judges before they could decide a case. But there remained the fact, and a very important fact, in our constitution, it was, that the law was being constantly moulded by judicial decisions, which operated very much as they were reported, and we should hardly err if we recognized that fact and treated it as established without endeavouring to alter its nature. Now the Bill endeavoured to follow that principle, and not only was language used in the early part of it which merely referred to judicial decisions and their authority as existing facts, but section 4 contained an express caution that "save as provided by section 2, nothing herein contained shall be construed to give any judicial decision any further or other authority than it would have had if this Act had not been passed." Then, what was done by section 2? It was not a long one, and he would read it to the Council :—

"Every judgment delivered on or after the said day by any of the said High Courts (whether by a Judge sitting alone, or by a Division Court, or by a Full Bench) and reported in the said Indian Authorized Law Reports, shall have the same authority in all subordinate Courts beyond the limits of the appellate jurisdiction of such High Court as independently of this Act it would have within such limits."

So that the Council would see that the authority of decisions was, as regards its quality or nature, left it as it stood before, and the Bill only extended the geographical area of its operation. He thought we might feel confident that, in the hands of an intelligent man, a law framed as this was would not be construed amiss, that the Judges would render an intelligent and loyal obedience to the decisions of the superior Courts according to the essence and spirit of those decisions when applicable to the cases before them, and would not, any more than now, be slaves to the letter, and regard every by-word which fell from a superior Court as sacred, or as intended to express the full and deliberate mind of the Court and to operate as a guide to the rest of the world.

The Council would also observe that in that section the Bill only mentioned subordinate Courts as those to be bound by the authority of judicial decisions. The reason was that there was considerable nicety of distinction in the various phases of the High Courts, and in the amount of authority to be attributed to the decisions of a single Judge, a Division Court, or a Full Bench; and it was better that the High Courts should settle these things for themselves. Moreover, it was not the case, as he had seen it supposed in several communications upon this subject, that we aimed at binding any one High Court to follow the decisions of any other High Court. At the present moment, the High Court might change its mind and differ from itself: it had a degree of freedom which, in MR. HOBHOUSE's opinion, was quite necessary for the due working of our judicial system, and which he did not wish to encroach upon. The main and primary object of the section was to give a more efficient and regular guide to the subordinate Judges, so that when we got a valuable decision in one Province, it might be used to guide the Judges in another. He thought that this system might safely be left to be worked out to its proper result by the High Courts themselves. Practically, though indirectly, it would secure greater uniformity in the decisions of the High Courts, because it would, if only for the purpose of testing what subordinate Judges had done, compel the High Courts to give adequate consideration to one another's decisions; and this would lead to greater uniformity, and also to the prevalence of those decisions which were found on discussion to be most reasonable and expedient.

The remaining section of the Bill, section 3, was as follows :—

"No Court shall be bound to hear cited or shall receive or treat as an authority binding on it the report of any case decided by any of the said High Courts on or after the said day, other than a report published under the authority of the Governor General in Council."

He knew that there were many who would say that this section was not stringent enough, but that we ought to prohibit the citation or even the publication of any unauthorized reports. As regards publication, MR. HOBHOUSE had already given his reasons for thinking that the publication of reports was an excellent object, and for wishing well to all such publications as the public could be induced to read. With regard to citation, it seemed impossible to prohibit the citation of voluntary reports any more than the citation of any other work which did not carry with it binding authority. It was impossible to say beforehand what might or what might not be suitably cited in the course of a forensic argument; and if any work not professing to have authority might be cited, so might volunteer reports. It was easy to conceive cases in which such reports might be exceedingly useful to illustrate a position or to point an argument. The utmost we could do was to free the subordinate Courts from the shackles which practice and custom now imposed upon them, and to say that as a Judge might listen to a passage from Hamlet or Paradise Lost, or Hallam's Constitutional History, or Preston on Abstracts, or any other work, technical or not technical, and as if he listened to it, he might either adopt or reject the conclusion which was pressed upon him, so he might deal with a volunteer report. The objection might be raised that this was only what the Judges might do now, and that the Bill was idly telling them no more than they knew without it. Of the superior Courts that might be true in terms. Of the subordinate Courts it was not true even in terms, for a subordinate Court would find itself in a very false position if it refused to hear, or be bound by a work which its appellate Court was in the habit of receiving as authority. We could therefore relieve a subordinate Court from the terror of being held wrong and having its judgment reversed, because some obscure case was cited before it which it refused to receive as binding authority. Even as regards the superior Courts, the proposition was not practically true. It required much more effort and unanimity than had ever been found in a large body of men not guided or supported by any declaration of the legislature or act of the State, to treat unauthorized reports uniformly and persistently as being without authority, and put their citation on the same footing as the citation of other general matter. If, however, we gave them that which was published under proper authority, we might hope with a reasonable amount of skill and care, and at the same time told them they were not bound to receive anything else as of authority, we might hope for good results. MR. HOBHOUSE acknowledged that in this matter we were in the hands of those who might and ought to regulate the conduct of legal business, but by doing what we proposed, we might hope for the assent of all reasonable men, and he did hope they would, in the course of time, settle the practice on a more reasonable and satisfactory footing than that upon which it was now.

These were the three objects of the Bill. They were to give the reports a larger area of authority than they now possessed; to prevent unauthorized reports being brought forward in such a way as to constitute binding authority on the Judges, and at the same time to provide a caution against the Courts attributing undue weight to those reports which were authorized reports. It would be for the Council to consider whether a measure with these objects should pass into Committee.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ RAMÁNÁTH TAGORE said he had gone over this Bill very carefully, and he thought that a law of this kind was absolutely necessary for the purpose of placing the Indian Law Reports on a proper footing. After the able and lucid manner in which the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse had explained to the meeting his reasons for introducing the Bill, RÁJÁ RAMÁNÁTH TAGORE had very little to say on this important question. But in looking over the Bill, he observed that there was no provision or scheme laid down to enable the Government to confer the necessary authority upon any particular reports. If the omission to which he had referred was a defect, which he hoped it was not, it would no doubt be supplied by the Select Committee. In all other respects, he entirely approved of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said the difficulty which had been adverted to by his hon'ble friend, Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, had occurred to him when looking over the Bill this morning. He did not see who was to be the authority to decide as to what were to be authorized reports. For instance, who was to decide between the High Courts of Calcutta and Madras on a ruling which possibly might not be precisely the same, though upon the same subject? Which of those

rulings was to be reported? He did not think the Madras High Court would be satisfied to agree to every ruling of the Calcutta High Court, and similarly the Calcutta Court might not agree to every ruling of the Madras Court. Yet whichever of these was accepted in the authorized report, would be binding upon the subordinate Courts of both provinces. If a ruling of the Calcutta Court in which the Madras Court did not agree became an authorized report, then all the Madras subordinate Courts would be obliged to attend to that ruling, although their own High Court might not concur in the propriety of the decision. That seemed to MR. DALYELL to be a difficulty, but possibly the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill might have some means of disposing of it. He merely threw it out as a point for the consideration of the Select Committee: he thought it advisable that the authority to whom the task of selection was to be entrusted should be laid down in the Bill.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said it was perfectly true that, as the hon'ble and learned member had said, this was a short Bill, but it was not an innocent Bill. The importance and effect of the Bill was in inverse ratio to its length. A short Bill might make a very radical change in the law without providing any safe-guards, and as he should not have the opportunity of considering this Bill in its later stages, he would wish now to express his opinion that the Bill was not a satisfactory Bill, and was not such a one as he could agree to. The great blot in this Bill was that which had been stated by the hon'ble members who spoke before him. No safe-guard was provided; no machinery was provided: we were told nothing as to the manner in which the decisions were to be selected, or the process by which some decisions were to be converted into authorized decisions, and others were to be rejected. Therefore, it seemed to him that the Bill in the shape in which it was put was a Bill not only of enormous importance, but that it was a radically unconstitutional and revolutionary Bill. It placed nominally in the hands of the Government of India, but really in those of some one else, the power of selecting from the very numerous decisions of all the High and other Courts, and declaring which should be reported as authorized reports and should be cited and be binding upon the subordinate Courts, and which should be rejected, and, as it were, snuffed out, put aside, and put out of Court altogether. He believed the effect would be, that not only nine out of every ten but ninety-nine out of every hundred decisions would be put out of Court altogether, and that by an authority altogether unknown to the Court and the public, so far as we yet saw. The reporter would have the power of sitting in judgment on the Judges and of saying which should be taken as good and binding decisions, and of snuffing out and making altogether uncitable ninety-nine-hundredths of the decisions which were passed. To understand the enormous effect of a Bill of this kind, we must consider the nature of the superior Courts of this country. If they consisted, as in most civilized countries, of well-recognized and concentrated Courts of the highest authority, whose decisions were of very great weight, we might delegate to the Reporters the power of selecting what were important and what were unimportant decisions. But that was not the case here. Not only had we a great variety of High Courts, but they were not single Courts of themselves. The High Court of Calcutta was half a dozen Courts, each sitting and deciding independently of one another; for many purposes as many Judges as there were, so many Courts were there. Moreover, there were a good many Judicial Commissioners and Financial Commissioners, all of whom exercised the authority of a High Court. The consequence was, that we should have at least twenty or thirty, probably more, High Courts of co-ordinate authority, all deciding each in their own way: and we had unfortunately in this country no Court where those decisions could be brought under review and revised by a full and sufficient tribunal. Such being the fact, if you put into the hands of any one authority the power of deciding which of these decisions should be treated as authoritative, and which were to be rejected and snuffed out, you gave that authority an enormous power over the superior Courts of the country: you made him in fact Judge over the Judges, and so far as His Honour could see, the authority exercising this enormous power was to be irresponsible. His Honour had always held that, in

this country, a very large power should be exercised by the supreme executive authority of India; and he would be quite willing to accept the dogma set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill, that law-reporting should be regarded as a branch of legislation, and that judicial decisions should be reported by sufficient authority. If the law was really to be settled by the Government of India he should not object. But it seemed to him that, practically, this Bill in no degree moved in that direction. If the Government, acting in its executive capacity, might set forth the interpretation of the law, he should be perfectly ready to accept a system of that kind; but in reality, although this Bill proposed to give that power to the Government of India, it was not to be exercised by the responsible Government, but, as he gathered from one of the papers bearing on this Bill, by an individual who was to be called "the Chief Law Reporter," and His Honour understood that some very able and estimable lawyer was to be provided with that place. As far as the Bill was concerned, all that the Council knew was, that the Government would create the man and would do nothing more, and having created him, he would be the person who was to sit in judgment over the Judges, and who was to decide what was good and what was bad law. His Honour should like to give an illustration of the manner in which a system of this kind was likely to work. He would take a case which had been already in many occasions referred to as being a case to which a system of this kind might be applied. He alluded to what was known as the great Rent Case. Let us take the history of that case. It was a case in which the questions involved were of enormous importance, affecting the whole agricultural population of great Provinces, and upon which depended the decision of a large mass of cases. A decision was arrived at by one very eminent Judge, one of the most eminent Judges in fact who had sat in the High Court. That decision startled people: it went a long way in one direction; it was a clear authority and apparently settled the law. Presently, cropped up other decisions of other co-ordinate Courts, and they decided in a different manner. Consequently, it became apparent that there was a great variety and difference of opinion amongst the Judges of co-ordinate Courts: a case was then taken up, and all the fifteen Judges of the High Court sat. The result was that fourteen Judges came to a decision adverse to the opinion of that one eminent Judge, who still retained his own opinion. Now, what must have happened if this Bill had been law? Either the decision of the eminent Judge who first passed a decision on the point would have been accepted by the Law Reporter, and would have been promulgated as binding authority, and other decisions which were opposed to it would have been put out altogether; or the Law Reporter would have selected any other of those decisions, and put it in the place of the other, and we should have had no opportunity of this great question being thoroughly discussed, and coming to the decision which eventually settled the matter. The settlement which we should have had of this great question would have been a settlement by the Law Reporter, and not by the fifteen Judges sitting in solemn conclave on the whole matter.

On one point he entirely agreed with the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse in the view which he had taken. It was most undesirable that the lower Courts should be burdened with too many authoritative decisions. It was not desirable that the Judges should act by a mere *memoria technica*. So far, something was necessary to be done in regard to the present system of law-reporting. But he also said that the latter part of the Bill which gave binding authority to the authorized reports as distinguished from other reports, was most dangerous, inasmuch as it indirectly placed these authorized reports in a much higher position than that which any reports now held. It even went to the length of providing that the decision of one High Court should be binding upon the subordinate Judges of the other provinces. He altogether denied that the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta were binding even on the subordinate Courts of the Lower Provinces. At present the decisions of a High Court were binding upon the subordinate Judges of its province, merely so far as they affected the reason of the Court below. The Court might properly look at the decisions of the higher and more experienced Courts for their guidance. But the deci-

sions of the High Court had no absolute authority to bind the decisions of the Courts below, and they had the same authority in the North-Western Provinces, or Madras or Bombay as they had in the Courts of the provinces subject to its control. Inasmuch, however, as the subordinate Judges might look for promotion to the Judges of the High Court and might consequently pay more respect to those decisions than they would otherwise do, in that respect, of course, the decisions of the High Court might be of more binding authority. But otherwise they would have no greater authority in the Lower Provinces of Bengal than in any of the other Provinces of India. The effect of the Bill, although not directly expressed, would indirectly be that the authorized reports would have complete and absolute authority to bind the subordinate Courts all over India and would, in fact, regulate the whole administration of justice. Section 3 was the section which shut off and disposed of the whole of the decisions which were not accepted by the Law Reporter, that was the section which, whilst it gave undue authority to the authorized reports, took away all authority from unauthorized reports. HIS HONOUR must express his own view that this Bill ought not to be referred to a Select Committee in the form in which it was put before the Council. He would have the consideration of the Bill postponed, in order that the hon'ble member in charge should deprive it of the character it now bore; that it should be made more distinct, and that he should declare what his views really were, and then the Council would be in a better position to judge whether the system should or should not be carried out.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said he would take the objections which had been raised in the order in which they had been made. First, the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, as MR. HOBHOUSE understood him, objected that the Bill made no provision for giving the Executive Government authority to institute a system of law-reporting. The answer to that was that no such provision was necessary. It was perfectly within the competency of the Executive Government to do that either with or without this Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE had explained on the last occasion that the Bill was only in aid of a system proposed to be established by virtue of the authority of the Government. That system would have no authority of itself. The authority given to the reports was not given by this Bill, nor by any executive action of the Government. It was given by the constitutional action of the Judges which would be left entire and untouched by the Bill. As for the proposed system of reporting it would not affect the essential authority of the Judges. It was only for the purpose of giving to the public in a proper shape so much as of judicial decision as materially affected the law.

Then the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell seemed to think that some difficulty might arise in the case of contradictory rulings. But in truth there would be no more difficulty than there was now. It was a mistake of the whole plan to suppose that the Reporter was to judge for himself of the goodness or badness of the law contained in each decision, and to take the good and reject the bad. He must report it if it was of sufficient importance; and that was exactly what Reporters did now. Supposing he got two adverse decisions on an important question, he would report both. In the very case put by the Lieutenant-Governor, where he said there was a great difference of opinion amongst competent authorities, it would be the duty of a good Reporter to report the decisions on both sides; and unless the case was one in which the legislature thought proper to interfere, the Judges must take that which they thought was best or most binding on them. MR. HOBHOUSE would illustrate that by a matter with which some present might have been concerned. We were most of us old enough to remember the time when a great number of joint stock companies were started by means of what were called provisional Committees. It was an entirely new thing in the history of England, and raised a great number of new problems of law. The result was a variety of decisions—decisions in the Queen's Bench, in the Court of Exchequer, in the Common Pleas, in the Court of Chancery, conflicting with one another on a variety of important points, and for some time no one could tell with any certainty how the law stood. The legislature did not interfere, and very rightly, if they had, they would certainly have made

a hash of it and created greater confusion than ever. It was necessary to place the law on a reasonable footing, such as would satisfy men's sense of justice, and prevent continual struggles to escape from bad rules. But no man was wise enough to see what that footing was. It required many discussions, conducted with reference to concrete cases, and under all the responsibility of having to decide those cases before it was seen on what lines the law should be laid down. Well, the decisions on all sides were reported. Reporters did not refuse to report what they might happen to think was bad law, but reported all important cases, and gradually by means of appeals and the exercise of the judicial powers of the House of Lords, the law became settled. There were some years of controversy and confusion during which no man was wise enough to see how the law ought to stand. It wanted a great deal of discussion, and when that had occurred often enough, the law got settled on a reasonable and satisfactory footing, and has remained so ever since. The same thing would be done under any good system of reporting. The object of a report was simply to tell people what judicial decisions there had been on any subject; and if any Reporter chose to take it upon himself to say of any decision otherwise fit to be reported that it was bad law and that he would not report it, MR. HOBHOUSE thought, notwithstanding the anecdote of a great man he quoted on the last occasion, that he would not be doing his duty as a Reporter.

The Lieutenant-Governor said we were making a great and a radical change. Where did he find that change? Not in the Bill, not in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not in the documents connected with the Bill, amongst which there was a letter circulated to the Local Governments containing the views of the Government of India on this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor indeed said that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority in the Lower Provinces, but were only entitled to be received with respect. If that were so, MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Lower Provinces of Bengal differed from the rest of India and from England in that respect. But suppose it was the case that the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta were not binding on its subordinate Judges, the Bill would only continue that practice, and such respect as those decisions were received with would be rendered to them in the North-Western Provinces, in Bombay, and in the other provinces. For the Bill distinctly provided that except as to geographical area, no judicial decision should have any further or other authority that it would have had without the Bill. If, therefore, it were true that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority, then the Bill was a sham and ought not to pass, because it would be of no use whatever. But he would take issue with His Honour in this matter, and he said that it was just an integral part of our constitution, as any other unwritten part of that constitution, that the subordinate Courts were bound to obey the decisions of their superior Courts, and the subordinate Judges would commit a grave error if they refused such obedience and would expose themselves to censure.

What did the Lieutenant-Governor suppose was done under the present system? He said we were taking a great deal of power into our hands. If he had been able to be in his place on the last occasion, he would probably have been convinced that we were only dealing with a power already existing in the hands of irresponsible persons. MR. HOBHOUSE was then at great pains to show the power actually in the hands of the Reporters, and how a Judge might be, as His Honour said, snuffed out by a bad, or a malicious, or an inefficient Reporter, and how unimportant judgments which ought never to have been reported might be brought into undue prominence. Now, the question was whether, finding that system existing, we should leave it where it was, or entrust it to hands which were likely to conduct it better, with more skill and under greater responsibility. Now, the work of law-reporting was conducted with a view to sale, on a commercial system. The reports were made to sell, and the result was a very large number of bad reports. Under the Government system, it certainly ought to be, he believed would be, conducted with a view to provide the Courts and the profession with the best reports of the most important decisions. That alone was the difference between the two systems, and he must put it to the Council which of those two was the better system.

a hash of it and created greater confusion than ever. It was necessary to place the law on a reasonable footing, such as would satisfy men's sense of justice, and prevent continual struggles to escape from bad rules. But no man was wise enough to see what that footing was. It required many discussions, conducted with reference to concrete cases, and under all the responsibility of having to decide those cases before it was seen on what lines the law should be laid down. Well, the decisions on all sides were reported. Reporters did not refuse to report what they might happen to think was bad law, but reported all important cases, and gradually, by means of appeals and the exercise of the judicial powers of the House of Lords, the law became settled. There were some years of controversy and confusion during which no man was wise enough to see how the law ought to stand. It wanted a great deal of discussion, and when that had occurred often enough, the law got settled on a reasonable and satisfactory footing, and has remained so ever since. The same thing would be done under any good system of reporting. The object of a report was simply to tell people what judicial decisions there had been on any subject; and if any Reporter chose to take it upon himself to say of any decision otherwise fit to be reported that it was bad law and that he would not report it, MR. HOBHOUSE thought, notwithstanding the anecdote of a great man he quoted on the last occasion, that he would not be doing his duty as a Reporter.

The Lieutenant-Governor said we were making a great and a radical change. Where did he find that change? Not in the Bill, not in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not in the documents connected with the Bill, amongst which there was a letter circulated to the Local Governments containing the views of the Goverment of India on this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor indeed said that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority in the Lower Provinces, but were only entitled to be received with respect. If that were so, MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Lower Provinces of Bengal differed from the rest of India and from England in that respect. But suppose it was the case that the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta were not binding on its Subordinate Judges, the Bill would only continue that practice, and such respect as those decisions were received with would be rendered to them in the North-Western Provinces, in Bombay, and in the other provinces. For the Bill distinctly provided that, except as to geographical area, no judicial decision should have any further or other authority that it would have had without the Bill. If, therefore, it were true that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority, then the Bill was a sham and ought not to pass, because it would be of no use whatever. But he would take issue with His Honor in this matter, and he said that it was just an integral part of our constitution, as any other unwritten part of that constitution, that the subordinate Courts were bound to obey the decisions of their Superior Courts, and the Subordinate Judges would commit a grave error if they refused such obedience and would expose themselves to censure.

What did the Lieutenant-Governor suppose was done under the present system? He said we were taking a great deal of power into our hands. If he had been able to be in his place on the last occasion, he would probably have been convinced that we were only dealing with a power already existing in the hands of irresponsible persons. MR. HOBHOUSE was then at great pains to show the power actually in the hands of the Reporters, and how a Judge might be, as His Honour said, snuffed out by a bad, or a malicious, or an inefficient Reporter, and how unimportant judgments which ought never to have been reported might be brought into undue prominence. Now, the question was whether, finding that system existing, we should leave it where it was, or entrust it to hands which were likely to conduct it better, with more skill and under greater responsibility. Now, the work of law-reporting was conducted with a view to sale on a commercial system. The reports were made to sell, and the result was a very large number of bad reports. Under the Government system, it certainly ought to be, he believed would be, conducted with a view to provide the Courts and the profession with the best reports of the most important decisions. That alone was the difference between the two systems, and he must put it to the Council which of those two was the better system.

No doubt the Lieutenant-Governor was entitled to argue that, however much we tried to avoid giving an additional quality of authority to the authorized reports, we could not avoid it. It was a perfectly legitimate argument to contend that though we should not be doing it directly, we should be doing it by a side wind. MR. HOBHOUSE admitted the reality of the danger, and he had commenced to-day by laying before the Council a weighty opinion and warning on the subject. That, however, was the opinion of a gentleman who had not seen this Bill which indeed was not then in existence. What MR. HOBHOUSE did not admit was that the danger was sufficient to deter us from action, or that it could not be sufficiently guarded against. He himself thought the Bill would avoid that danger, which he fully admitted, would, if it really occurred, cause some mischief. He thought the Bill provided against the danger, and that we might trust intelligent men to understand the matter aright. It was for the Council to decide whether they would accept the risk of that one danger of giving too great rigidity to judicial decisions, or would allow the present system to continue of heaps of reports being thrown upon the subordinate Courts and oppressing the subordinate Judges with a pretence of authority which they were never intended to have. The Bill was intended to help the establishment of a better system of law-reporting than the commercial system which was now in vogue, and as such, he thought it ought to go to the Select Committee on the lines upon which it was based.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, "I think the Council can have no doubt of the importance of this Bill, although a short one. It seems to me that the points raised to-day form a subject both for consideration by the Select Committee, and probably for future discussion in Council. They are both points of some consequence. I should be sorry at the present time to express any decided opinion upon them, without hearing more from those who have taken pains to go carefully and accurately into the whole of the details. In regard to the first point, I believe that the Bill does not attempt in any way to choose between conflicting judicial decisions, or to give any authority to one as against the other. Both would, I presume, retain whatever value they would have if the Bill were not passed.

"The second point, which was raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, is one, no doubt, of great consequence, namely, whether any steps should be taken to guard against want of judgment in selecting the cases which ought to be reported, whether it is advisable that any special provision to meet the case should be introduced in the Bill, or whether it is possible to provide for it in any other way.

"That point may, I think, be left to the Select Committee to consider, and it can afterwards be discussed by this Council.

"Any idea which might be entertained that the Bill was intended by the Government to provide for any selection, on their behalf, between the different decisions of different Judges upon matters of law, on account of any opinion which might be entertained by the Government as to the merits of those decisions, would be entirely erroneous. Mr. Hobhouse has already sufficiently explained that no intention whatever of the kind is contemplated by the Bill. I believe that the objection which the Bill has in view is of very great utility, and I entertain a confident expectation that the result of its consideration by the Select Committee and of our further proceedings in Council will be successful in making a salutary change in the present system of law-reporting."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority——The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th April 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

a hash of it and created greater confusion than ever. It was necessary to place the law on a reasonable footing, such as would satisfy men's sense of justice, and prevent continual struggles to escape from bad rules. But no man was wise enough to see what that footing was. It required many discussions, conducted with reference to concrete cases, and under all the responsibility of having to decide those cases before it was seen on what lines the law should be laid down. Well, the decisions on all sides were reported. Reporters did not refuse to report what they might happen to think was bad law, but reported all important cases, and gradually, by means of appeals and the exercise of the judicial powers of the House of Lords, the law became settled. There were some years of controversy and confusion during which no man was wise enough to see how the law ought to stand. It wanted a great deal of discussion, and when that had occurred often enough, the law got settled on a reasonable and satisfactory footing, and has remained so ever since. The same thing would be done under any good system of reporting. The object of a report was simply to tell people what judicial decisions there had been on any subject; and if any Reporter chose to take it upon himself to say of any decision otherwise fit to be reported that it was bad law and that he would not report it, MR. HOBHOUSE thought, notwithstanding the anecdote of a great man he quoted on the last occasion, that he would not be doing his duty as a Reporter.

The Lieutenant-Governor said we were making a great and a radical change. Where did he find that change? Not in the Bill, not in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, not in the documents connected with the Bill, amongst which there was a letter circulated to the Local Governments containing the views of the Goverment of India on this matter. The Lieutenant-Governor indeed said that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority in the Lower Provinces, but were only entitled to be received with respect. If that were so, MR. HOBHOUSE thought the Lower Provinces of Bengal differed from the rest of India and from England in that respect. But suppose it was the case that the decisions of the High Court at Calcutta were not binding on its Subordinate Judges, the Bill would only continue that practice, and such respect as those decisions were received with would be rendered to them in the North-Western Provinces, in Bombay, and in the other provinces. For the Bill distinctly provided that, except as to geographical area, no judicial decision should have any further or other authority that it would have had without the Bill. If, therefore, it were true that the decisions of the High Courts had no authority, then the Bill was a sham and ought not to pass, because it would be of no use whatever. But he would take issue with His Honor in this matter, and he said that it was just an integral part of our constitution, as any other unwritten part of that constitution, that the subordinate Courts were bound to obey the decisions of their Superior Courts, and the Subordinate Judges would commit a grave error if they refused such obedience and would expose themselves to censure.

What did the Lieutenant-Governor suppose was done under the present system? He said we were taking a great deal of power into our hands. If he had been able to be in his place on the last occasion, he would probably have been convinced that we were only dealing with a power already existing in the hands of irresponsible persons. MR. HOBHOUSE was then at great pains to show the power actually in the hands of the Reporters, and how a Judge might be, as His Honour said, snuffed out by a bad, or a malicious, or an inefficient Reporter, and how unimportant judgments which ought never to have been reported might be brought into undue prominence. Now, the question was whether, finding that system existing, we should leave it where it was, or entrust it to hands which were likely to conduct it better, with more skill and under greater responsibility. Now, the work of law-reporting was conducted with a view to sale on a commercial system. The reports were made to sell, and the result was a very large number of bad reports. Under the Government system, it certainly ought to be, he believed would be, conducted with a view to provide the Courts and the profession with the best reports of the most important decisions. That alone was the difference between the two systems, and he must put it to the Council which of those two was the better system.

No doubt the Lieutenant-Governor was entitled to argue that, however much we tried to avoid giving an additional quality of authority to the authorized reports, we could not avoid it. It was a perfectly legitimate argument to contend that though we should not be doing it directly, we should be doing it by a side wind. MR. HOBHOUSE admitted the reality of the danger, and he had commenced to-day by laying before the Council a weighty opinion and warning on the subject. That, however, was the opinion of a gentleman who had not seen this Bill, which indeed was not then in existence. What MR. HOBHOUSE did not admit was that the danger was sufficient to deter us from action, or that it could not be sufficiently guarded against. He himself thought the Bill would avoid that danger, which he fully admitted, would, if it really occurred, cause some mischief. He thought the Bill provided against the danger, and that we might trust intelligent men to understand the matter aright. It was for the Council to decide whether they would accept the risk of that one danger of giving too great rigidity to judicial decisions, or would allow the present system to continue of heaps of reports being thrown upon the Subordinate Courts and oppressing the Subordinate Judges with a pretence of authority which they were never intended to have. The Bill was intended to help the establishment of a better system of law-reporting than the commercial system which was now in vogue, and as such he thought it ought to go to the Select Committee on the lines upon which it was based.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, "I think the Council can have no doubt of the importance of this Bill, although a short one. It seems to me that the points raised to-day form a subject both for consideration by the Select Committee, and probably for future discussion in Council. They are both points of some consequence. I should be sorry at the present time to express any decided opinion of them, without hearing more from those who have taken pains to go carefully and accurately into the whole of the details. In regard to the first point, I believe that the Bill does not attempt in any way to choose between conflicting judicial decisions, or to give any authority to one as against the other. Both would, I presume, retain whatever value they would have if the Bill were not passed.

"The second point, which was raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, is one, no doubt, of great consequence, namely, whether any steps should be taken to guard against want of judgment in selecting the cases which ought to be reported, whether it is advisable that any special provision to meet the case should be introduced in the Bill, or whether it is possible to provide for it in any other way.

"That point may, I think, be left to the Select Committee to consider, and it can afterwards be discussed by this Council.

"Any idea which might be entertained, that the Bill was intended by the Government to provide for any selection, on their behalf, between the different decisions of different Judges upon matters of law, on account of any opinion which might be entertained by the Government as to the merits of those decisions, would be entirely erroneous. Mr. Hobhouse has already sufficiently explained that no intention whatever of the kind is contemplated by the Bill. I believe that the object which the Bill has in view is of very great utility, and I entertain a confident expectation that the result of its consideration by the Select Committee and of our further proceedings in Council will be successful in making a salutary change in the present system of law-reporting."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority——The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th April 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

No doubt the Lieutenant-Governor was entitled to argue that, however much we tried to avoid giving an additional quality of authority to the authorized reports, we could not avoid it. It was a perfectly legitimate argument to contend that though we should not be doing it directly, we should be doing it by a side wind. MR. HOBHOUSE admitted the reality of the danger, and he had commenced to-day by laying before the Council a weighty opinion and warning on the subject. That, however, was the opinion of a gentleman who had not seen this Bill, which indeed was not then in existence. What MR. HOBHOUSE did not admit was that the danger was sufficient to deter us from action, or that it could not be sufficiently guarded against. He himself thought the Bill would avoid that danger, which he fully admitted, would, if it really occurred, cause some mischief. He thought the Bill provided against the danger, and that we might trust intelligent men to understand the matter aright. It was for the Council to decide whether they would accept the risk of that one danger of giving too great rigidity to judicial decisions, or would allow the present system to continue of heaps of reports being thrown upon the Subordinate Courts and oppressing the Subordinate Judges with a pretence of authority which they were never intended to have. The Bill was intended to help the establishment of a better system of law-reporting than the commercial system which was now in vogue, and as such he thought it ought to go to the Select Committee on the lines upon which it was based.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said, "I think the Council can have no doubt of the importance of this Bill, although a short one. It seems to me that the points raised to-day form a subject both for consideration by the Select Committee, and probably for future discussion in Council. They are both points of some consequence. I should be sorry at the present time to express any decided opinion of them, without hearing more from those who have taken pains to go carefully and accurately into the whole of the details. In regard to the first point, I believe that the Bill does not attempt in any way to choose between conflicting judicial decisions, or to give any authority to one as against the other. Both would, I presume, retain whatever value they would have if the Bill were not passed.

"The second point, which was raised by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, is one, no doubt, of great consequence, namely, whether any steps should be taken to guard against want of judgment in selecting the cases which ought to be reported, whether it is advisable that any special provision to meet the case should be introduced in the Bill, or whether it is possible to provide for it in any other way.

"That point may, I think, be left to the Select Committee to consider, and it can afterwards be discussed by this Council.

"Any idea which might be entertained, that the Bill was intended by the Government to provide for any selection, on their behalf, between the different decisions of different Judges upon matters of law, on account of any opinion which might be entertained by the Government as to the merits of those decisions, would be entirely erroneous. Mr. Hobhouse has already sufficiently explained that no intention whatever of the kind is contemplated by the Bill. I believe that the object which the Bill has in view is of very great utility, and I entertain a confident expectation that the result of its consideration by the Select Committee and of our further proceedings in Council will be successful in making a salutary change in the present system of law-reporting."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to diminish the multitude and improve the quality of Law Reports, and to extend the area of their authority——The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, the Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th April 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th March 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

No. 14 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING NOVEMBER 1873.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	Trinidad.			Surinam.			Jamaica.			Mauritius.			British Guiana.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	16	17	33	19	21	40	4	8	12	16	10	26	18	15	33	73	71	144	No Emigration to the French Colonies, (Guadeloupe) during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	66	45	111	38	19	57	66	30	96	20	10	30	89	56	145	279	160	439	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	137	54	191	79	18	97	87	38	125	30	22	52	138	41	179	471	173	644	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	332	160	492	160	76	236	197	76	273	114	55	169	326	184	510	1,129	551	1,680	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	36	6	42	34	17	51	35	19	54	46	15	61	67	14	81	218	71	289	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	1	6	10	1	11	3	2	5	20	4	24	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
Total ...	587	282	869	332	151	483	394	172	566	237	114	351	641	312	953	2,191	1,031	3,222	

No. 2.—*As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for emigration.*

Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	No Emigration to the French Colonies, (Guadeloupe) during this month.
Western Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	3	14	6	13	19	4	2	6	21	19	40	
Central „ ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	11	10	21	10	14	24	1	1	2	23	26	49	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	4	
Behar ...	23	15	38	114	38	152	71	17	88	117	50	167	108	64	172	433	184	617	
N. W. Provinces ...	370	180	550	92	53	145	190	91	281	80	30	110	224	113	337	956	467	1,423	
Oudh ...	190	86	276	120	59	179	93	47	140	20	5	25	296	130	426	719	327	1,046	
Central India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	2	2	2	...	2	9	2	11	
Punjab ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	...	4	
Nepal, &c. ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	
Misc., Madras, Bombay, &c.	1	...	1	5	...	5	5	4	9	1	...	1	...	1	1	12	5	17	
Total ...	587	282	869	332	151	483	394	172	566	237	114	351	641	312	953	2,191	1,031	3,222	

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Hindus. Brahmins and High Castes.	78	41	119	45	22	67	68	14	82	45	11	56	102	41	143	338	129	467	No Emigration to the French Colonies, (Guadeloupe) during this month.
Hindus. Agriculturists ...	152	51	203	92	46	138	83	38	121	65	39	104	154	62	216	546	236	782	
Hindus. Artizans ...	44	24	68	23	10	33	33	8	41	18	11	29	60	24	84	178	77	255	
Hindus. Low Caste ...	238	106	344	119	37	156	149	74	223	67	30	97	208	90	298	781	337	1,118	
Mussulmans ...	73	59	132	51	36	87	61	38	99	42	23	65	104	92	196	331	248	579	
Christians ...	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	17	4	21	
Total ...	587	282	869	332	151	483	394	172	566	237	114	351	641	312	953	2,191	1,031	3,222	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,843	779	2,622
2. Mussulmans ...	331	248	579
3. Christians ...	17	4	21
Total ...	2,191	1,031	3,222

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 16 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 22 8	S. Ch. A 13 0	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 22 8	S. Ch. 13 5	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 21 4	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 26 8	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 4	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	14 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	B 12 0	12 0	17 8	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Baukoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	C 11 0	11 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	35 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	D 20 0 to 22 0	18 0 to 22 0	15 0 to 20 0	E 10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	....	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	11 10	12 8	...	13 5	14 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 12 14 to 18 5	11 8 to 18 5	10 0 to 10 8	D 16 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 14	12 14	18 12	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	15 4	15 4	16 13½	22 8	22 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	G 11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	11 6	10 12	18 0	...	...	...	H 13 5	12 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	D ...	11 6	11 0	26 8	120 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	D 17 to 24	25 0	40 0	I 10 0	10 0	14 0	11 4	11 8	22 0	15 0	14 0	...	18 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 5	11 0	11 8	24 0	10 12	12 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 12	7 0	7 5	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	13 0	13 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	9 0	10 8	24 0	9 8	11 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	12 12	30 0	...	48 12	{ 10 8 to 11 4 }	11 10	13 8	{ 12 0 to 12 12 }	{ 12 0 to 13 8 }	25 5	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	14 0	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	11 8	10 14	29 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 4	15 11	128 0	107 0	128 0	6 12	6 14	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	20 0	10 8	11 4	34 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh.	
15	Pubna	17 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	J 7 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 6	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	K 11 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																										Cooch Behar.	
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	13 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	L 8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	D { 11 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 22 0 }	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 4	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	M 11 10	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	N 13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	O 12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah†	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0 { 10 0 to 12 0 }	20 0	14 8 { 14 0 to 15 0 }	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
27	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 7	16 0	16 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return for week ending 21st March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

B New wheat. Coarse rice is sold at 14-6 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 13 to 17 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 15-4 seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 26 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 7 to 13 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 18 seers per rupee.

M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.

O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
28	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
29	Gya	P 11 8	10 4	16 0	17 4	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
30	Shahabad	Q 15 0	15 0	18 4	19 4	19 0	30 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	....
31	Tirhoot	R 10 0	10 0	14 0	D 11 0 to 18 8	11 0 to 19 0	17 8 to 66 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	...	...	...
32	Sarun	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
33	Chumparun	S 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 4	10 8	27 0	...	...	...
34	Monghyr	14 7	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	8 4 T	9 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...
35	Bhagulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	18 15	18 15	31 7	10 1	10 11	18 15	11 6	11 6	17 11	...	...	...
36	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 12 0	12 0	14 0	D 22 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 22 0	29 0 to 35 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	40 0
	ORISSA.															
38	Cuttack*	15 12	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0 V	21 0	26 4	30 3	26 4	30 3	...	...	...
39	Pooree*	11 13	10 8	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...
40	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
41	Hazareebagh	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga*	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom	12 0	10 8	16 0	D 20to 22	20 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 48 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

* *Return* for week ending 21st March 1874.

P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15-10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-4 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 16 to 18 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

R In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 10-8 to 15 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 28th March 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BEHAR.																
S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
D 13 0 to 16 4	14 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	14 0	14 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 4	7 8	Gya.	
D 18 0 and 19 0	19 0	D 23 0 to 26 0	...	...	...	18 8	18 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	10 12 to 18 0	10 8 to 20 0	15 4 to 60 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.	
18 0	18 0	33 0	D 16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 8 to 16 0	44 0 to 51 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1	18 9	35 7	168 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	D 13 0	13 0 to 14 0	33 6 to 60 0	16 7	17 1	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	15 12	21 0	...	28 4	27 9	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	28 14	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE.	
															South-West Frontier Agency.	
...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	13 0	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 3	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	19 0	22 8	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 4	6 0	Lohardugga.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follows :—Wheat from 11 to 12 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 9-8 to 11-4 seers; maize from 12 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

T Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 9-10 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 10 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers bulrush millet from 16 to 22 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to nearly 40 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
[illegible] ...	7 7	...	14 14	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	26 2	26 5	21 6	27 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]patam ...	12 3	14 4	16 3	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	11 5	14 14	16 0	18 6	26 2	26 2	34 13	28 1	32 2	32 2
[illegible] ...	10 14	10 14	12 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 2	19 5	19 5	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	15 11	14 14	11 14	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	15 9	18 2	18 2	19 14	21 4	21 4	18 2	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	10 2	9 8	6 6	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	15 0	15 4	15 4	18 4	20 3	21 6	23 5	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	13 6	13 6	8 3	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	12 9	11 11	11 11	20 12	20 12	20 12	25 11	25 11	27 12
[illegible] ...	14 1	13 10	10 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 5	13 10	13 10	13 10	28 4	27 3	26 2	28 8	26 9	28 8
[illegible] ...	14 13	14 13	10 4	...	...	...	12 9	12 3	12 3	13 11	13 11	13 1	30 7	30 7	24 13	27 11	25 4	25 4
[illegible] ...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	...	11 7	11 2	...	17 11	16 15	...	18 2	18 2	...
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	11 5	16 3	12 9	12 3	19 0	...	...	21 8	...	...	...
[illegible]rcot ...	11 2	11 2	10 4	...	...	...	13 10	13 10	17 15	14 4	14 4	19 0	...	...	29 6	19 15	19 15	15 36
[illegible]rcot ...	8 5	8 5	6 11	...	...	...	12 5	11 0	18 0	...	12 7	20 6	18 11	18 11	...	16 12	17 1	26 7
[illegible]poly ...	8 10	7 4	8 10	...	...	...	12 5	11 7	17 13	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	29 6	22 11	18 2	38 8
[illegible] ...	10 1	10 1	9 6	...	...	...	12 7	11 11	17 8	12 14	11 12	18 6	18 6	...	...	20 8	18 0	30 14
[illegible] ...	9 8	9 1	8 7	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 1	18 3	13 3	17 4	21 6	21 6	29 6	23 14	23 14	31 5
[illegible]nnevelly ...	6 11	6 11	8 2	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	13 10	10 11	10 11	13 11	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 14
Coimbatore ...	8 14	8 14	11 14	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 13	12 7	12 7	15 4	19 0	19 0	21 6	20 5	20 5	26 0
[illegible]lgiris ...	9 6	9 6	13 1	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 13	10 8	10 8	10 8	15 9	13 7	23 5	14 4	14 4	19 15
Salem ...	10 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	13 5	11 5	16 10	14 4	12 9	17 10	19 5	19 5	22 9	20 8	20 8	23 5
South Canara ...	11 5	13 1	8 10	...	...	...	10 4	9 13	8 3	12 15	12 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar ...	14 11	14 11	9 8	...	...	...	12 5	11 14	15 0	12 12	12 5	15 5	...	...	19 10	...	...	...
Bombay ...	11 9	12 4	11 3	19 1	19 1	22 5	8 6	8 7	7 8	16 0	16 7	10 8	25 0	20 0	17 5	20 8	20 8	18 4
Ahmedabad ...	14 5	13 5	13 2	22 0	22 0	25 0	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	22 5	20 5
Kaira ...	14 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 6	13 2	...	26 5	26 5	...	23 5	22 6	...
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broach ...	16 0	15 5	...	15 0	15 0	...	9 5	9 5	...	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...
Tanna ...	12 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	8 0	...	...	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	...
Kolaba ...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	10 8	...	...	32 0	...	...	24 5	...	...
Nasik ...	17 9	16 8	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 9	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 1	...	26 9	27 0	...
Ahmadnagar ...	23 3	23 4	16 5	37 5	39 4	22 5	8 6	10 5	8 3	10 5	10 9	9 0	42 0	43 1	32 3	33 0	33 0	25 0
Poona ...	17 6	17 6	12 1	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	9 1	13 6	13 6	10 2	28 8	28 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	12 0
Sholapur ...	21 6	21 6	17 1	...	...	13 6	12 7	12 6	8 5	13 1	13 0	10 5	36 6	35 0	27 5	35 0	35 0	29 0
Kaladghi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Satara ...	19 1	...	...	14 7	...	...	11 1	...	...	13 7	...	...	32 3	...	...	29 6	...	...
Belgaum ...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	21 0	...	...	23 0	...	...
Dharwar ...	20 4	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	7 5	16 0	15 0	11 0	24 5	24 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	22 0
Ratnagiri ...	11 4	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	14 3	15 7	7 1	15 6	16 4	15 7	17 4	17 4	15 0	18 1	18 1	15 0
Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	12 9	9 9	...	...	...	9 0	8 9	9 9	13 5	14 5	14 5	16 0	15 8	15 8	20 0	19 1	8 12
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	10 0	12 3	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 6	11 2	27 0	27 0	...	23 0	24 7	7 30
Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baroda ...	10 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 2	...	13 5	14 2	...	19 7	21 7	...	22 2	22 2	2
Deesa ...	16 0	15 7	16 0	22 7	23 0	22 8	7 2	7 0	6 5	10 1	9 8	9 0	22 8	21 3	20 0	21 2	21 2	21 2
Neemuch ...	14 7	14 7	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
Nasirabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	34 0
Karachi ...	12 3	12 13	13 11	22 1	19 8	26 1	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	22 1	21 9	27 1	20 1	20 1	20 1
Haidarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur ...	14 8	14 0	16 0	21 5	21 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	11 6	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 11	21 0	24 8	29 0	30 0	28 0
Thur and Parker ...	13 0	13 6	9 6	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	...	21 20	21 6	18 0
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan ...	13 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	22 8	13 4	11 12	22 8	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bancoorah ...	11 8	12 4	17 8	18 0	16 0	24 0	12 0	12 8	17 8	13 8	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beerbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	14 0	...	...	15 0	11 0	10 8	19 0	13 8	12 6	24 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	30 0
Midnapore ...	12 0	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	19 8	18 0	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 to 22 0	16 to 22 0	15 to 20 0	10 & 10 8	9 8 & 10 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
										12 8 & 13 0	12 & 12 8							
Howrah ...	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 & 10 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta ...	13 8	13 0	...	14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 2	...	13 0	12 4	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	11 8 to 13 5	10 8 to 12 5	10 0 to 10 8	14 0	14 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	11 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	11 0	...
Nuddea ...	15 4	12 to 12 8	14 8	22 8	19 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore ...	10 8	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	12 0	18 0	16 0	14 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorshedabad ...	15 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	[illegible]	...	10 to 10 2	9 8	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 12	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	[illegible]	...

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of March 1874.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milleaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
[illegible]	35 8	38 6	40 3	40 3	40 3	391 4	...	...	16 15	16 15	16 15	Ganjam ...	MADRAS.	
[illegible]	24 9	29 11	35 9	35 9	34 6	97 12	97 12	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	Vizagapatam ...		
[illegible]	34 13	33 0	33 14	33 14	29 9	162 5	162 5	...	18 14	18 14	18 5	Godavery ...		
[illegible]	...	...	37 1	37 1	24 2	130 0	130 0	...	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna ...		
[illegible]	22 14	27 8	23 12	23 12	18 0	80 3	63 9	...	16 11	16 11	16 11	Nellore ...		
[illegible]	26 7	28 11	23 6	22 9	21 11	244 7	244 7	...	18 2	18 2	18 2	Cuddapah ...		
[illegible]	26 6	42 2	28 13	28 4	32 4	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Bellary ...		
[illegible]	26 2	23 8	27 8	27 3	24 14	150 1	178 8	...	17 1	17 1	16 10	Kurnool ...		
[illegible]	21 9	...	19 8	18 0	...	57 4	57 4	...	17 14	17 14	...	Madras ...		
[illegible]	25 2	29 7	19 10	18 14	20 1	95 13	93 14	109 8	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput ...		
[illegible]	27 10	41 6	21 13	22 14	22 14	162 12	162 12	...	17 4	17 4	18 5	North Arcot ...		
[illegible]	18 7	27 4	19 5	19 14	20 4	251 13	248 2	...	19 0	19 0	19 6	South Arcot ...		
[illegible]	21 2	34 11	17 9	16 12	20 15	195 9	195 9	...	16 11	15 14	13 11	Tanjore ...		
[illegible]	21 4	32 4	19 14	18 11	23 5	146 11	146 11	...	18 12	18 12	15 15	Trichinopoly ...		
[illegible]	25 0	33 10	20 11	20 11	26 1	120 5	121 4	...	16 11	16 3	16 9	Madura ...		
[illegible]	16 10	24 13	14 2	14 2	18 14	66 15	66 15	...	15 5	15 5	18 5	Tinnevelly ...		
[illegible]	22 5	26 12	21 7	21 7	29 15	122 4	122 4	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	Coimbatore ...		
[illegible]	19 1	22 0	15 2	15 2	20 3	139 13	139 13	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	Nilgiris ...		
[illegible]	25 11	30 3	20 13	20 13	29 9	122 4	122 4	...	17 1	16 1	14 0	Salem ...		
[illegible]	25 0	25 0	16 6	17 6	20 5	73 5	73 5	...	16 3	16 3	17 11	South Canara ...		
[illegible]	25 5	25 7	19 3	18 12	22 9	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Malabar ...		
[illegible]	6	...	17 6	17 2	12 7	88 7	78 4	64 8	14 1	14 1	14 7	Bombay ...	BOMBAY.	
[illegible]	...	...	17 0	16 2	16 5	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	17 5	17 0	Ahmedabad ...		
[illegible]	...	...	16 3	16 0	...	106 5	106 5	...	17 2	17 2	...	Kaira ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat ...		
[illegible]	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 0	...	...	80 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	Tanna ...		
[illegible]	...	...	18 2	13 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba ...		
[illegible]	...	...	20 5	...	...	150 0	...	...	12 6	...	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
[illegible]	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	107 5	107 5	...	17 7	16 8	...	Nasik ...		
[illegible]	...	...	24 0	24 2	19 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 4	14 6	Ahmadnagar ...		
[illegible]	...	...	15 7	15 7	14 6	80 0	80 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	Poona ...		
[illegible]	...	...	19 2	14 0	15 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 4	12 0	13 6	Sholapur ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladghi ...		
[illegible]	...	...	18 6	...	...	158 8	...	...	17 3	...	...	Satara ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 0	...	...	150 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	Belgaum ...		
[illegible]	0 ...	...	14 2	14 0	10 0	92 7 (Bundles.)	92 7 (Bundles.)	92 7	18 0	18 0	16 2	Dharwar ...		
[illegible]	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri ...		
[illegible]	...	...	11 0	10 9	10 9	213 0	213 0	...	16 0	14 5	15 8	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
[illegible]	...	...	20 0	21 3	20 2	200 0	225 0	...	13 0	14 6	11 2	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 2	13 4	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda ...		
[illegible]	...	...	17 6	16 2	16 2	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Deesa ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 5	14 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	Neemuch ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot ...		
[illegible]	0 ...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
[illegible]	15 ...	...	16 1	17 9	16 1	124 8	122 11	122 11	60 4	60 4	49 4	Karachi ...		
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad ...		
[illegible]	0 ...	...	14 8	16 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	32 0	38 0	Shikarpur ...		
[illegible]	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parker ...		
												Western Districts.		
[illegible]	...	...	15 8	12 8	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...	BENGAL.	
[illegible]	...	...	14 0	13 2	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
[illegible]	...	...	12 0	11 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 8	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
[illegible]	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore ...		
[illegible]	...	...	12 & 13	12 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah ...		
												Central Districts.		
[illegible]	...	...	15 4	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
[illegible]	...	...	14 0	13 5	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 4	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
[illegible]	...	...	15 4	13-14½	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea ...		
[illegible]	...	...	11 0	10 0	20 0	160 0	120 0	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
[illegible]	...	...	15 8	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 12	8 10	Moorshedabad ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																		
	Dinagepore ...	11 0	9 8	12 0	10 0	10 8	22 8	11 8	12 8	24 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah ...	13 8	12 12	16 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	10 8	11 12	24 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 0
	Rajshahye ...	13 8	12 0 to 15 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 10	10 8 to 11 4	21 0	12 0 to 13 8	12 12 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore ...	11 4	11 2	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	10 14	11 4	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 14	20 0	11 4	13 14	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna ...	15 0	14 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpigoree ...	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	12 0	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca ...	12 8	12 8	12 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore ...	10 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 8	16 0	15 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensing ...	11 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	22 0	15 0	17 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sylhet ...	8 0	10 0	11 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	12 4	15 12	25 0	14 0	18 6	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong ...	10 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	18 0	15 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah ...	10 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	10 to 12	8 0	20 0	14 0 to 15 0	10 0 to 11 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	12 8	14 0	10 0	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	12 1	24 6	16 0	15 2	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	13 8	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	...
	Gya ...	10 4	10 8	13 8	17 4	15 8	33 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 4	19 8	14 0 to 16 4	13 8 to 15 8	20 0	...	...	...
	Shahabad ...	15 0	14 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	17 0	16 8	...
	Tirhoot ...	10 0	12 0	11 0	11 0 to 19 0	11 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 64 0	7 0	8 8	21 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	18 0	19 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun ...	11 0	11 12	14 0	15 to 18	13 to 17	25 to 28	9 0	9 8	13 0	10 5½	11 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr ...	13 6	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	36 7	9 4	8 6	13 6	12 6	12 3	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhaugulpore ...	15 2	13 15	16 6	18 15	...	31 9	10 11	10 1	18 15	11 6	11 6	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	11 5	9 5	25 0	13 0	10 5	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	12 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	10 8	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	26 4	26 4	27 9	30 3						
	Pooree ...	10 8	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	15 12	18 6	21 0	27 9	23 10	38 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore ...	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																		
	Hazareebaugh ...	12 0	10 8	16 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	17 0						
	Lohardugga ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maunbhoom ...	10 8	11 0	12 0	20 to 22	20 0	21 to 30	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...
ASSAM.	Cachar ...	8 14	8 14	9 2	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	16 0	15 4	16 0	26 10						
	Goalpara ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garrow Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	10½ 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kamroop ...	10 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12½ 0	12½ 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seebsaugur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½ 0	8 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W.-PROVINCES.	Dehra Doon ...	16 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	12 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	...
	Saharunpore ...	18 13	18 5	20 8	26 15	26 15	32 5	8 10	9 11	10 4	11 14	12 6	15 1	25 14	25 14	29 2	23 15	23 17	...
	Moozuffernuggur ...	18 12	19 13	23 1	27 8	27 8	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	12 10	13 12	15 7	25 5	26 6	29 12	22 0	24 ...	...
	Meerut ...	18 0	17 11	22 8½	24 14½	23 15½	32 0	6 12	6 15½	6 14½	12 0	12 8	8 5½	24 14½	24 7	30 0	21 14½	21 ...	...
	Boolundshuhur ...	18 8	18 8	23 0	22 8	25 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	12 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	...
	Allygurh ...	16 8	17 4	...	19 8	21 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	19 0	19 ...	...
	Kumaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 1st half of March 1874—continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
												Central Districts—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
...	...	...	12 12	13 12	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
...	...	...	12 0	13 8	...	320 0	320 0	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye ...		
...	...	...	11 4	11 4	15 11	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 14	7 8	7 9	Rungpore ...		
...	...	...	12 0	9 12	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	7 2	8 0	Bograh ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna ...		
7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
...	...	...	8 8	10 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 0	...	Julpigoree ...		
												Eastern Districts.		
...	...	...	13 8	14 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
...	...	...	12 to 16	12 to 16	16 to 22	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 4	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Mymensing ...		
...	...	...	13 4	11 8	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	8 4	8 0	Sylhet ...		
...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	11 0	12 8	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Tipperah ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	7 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
												Behar.		
...	...	...	19 0	19 0	34 8	170 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
15 0	15 0	37 8	14 8	13 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 12	7 8	Gya ...		
...	...	...	18 4	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Shahabad ...		
10 8 to 20 0	11 0 to 18 0	30 0 to 16 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot ...		
16 0	18 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
15 8 to 16 0	15 & 16	44 to 51	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun ...		
...	...	...	18 9	17 8	35 7	147 0	168 0	...	7 3	7 5	8 4	Monghyr ...		
14 0	12 0	60 0	17 1	15 13	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 4	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
...	...	...	13 0	10 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	Purneah ...		
15 8 to 21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	320 0	480 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
												Orissa.		
21 0	21 0	...	27 9	28 14	28 14	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	9 2	8 8	Cuttack ...		
...	...	...	28 14	23 10	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree ...		
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
												Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.		
16 0	17 4	...	12 8	12 8	21 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 8	7 0	7 4	Hazareebaugh ...		
22 8	27 0	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 4	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
...	...	...	12 4	11 6	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	6 10	6 15	8 3	Cachar ...	ASSAM.	
...	...	...	12 0	11 8	15 0	128 0	128 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Goalpara ...		
...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	5 5	5 5	...	Garrow Hills ...		
...	...	...	10½ 0	10 0	13½ 0	...	...	...	7½ 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6½ 0	Nowgong ...		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugur ...		
...	...	...	8 0	6½ 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi Hills ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 8	20 0	4 0	4 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Dehra Doon ...	N.-W.-PROVINCES.	
...	...	...	26 6	25 0	24 13	3 9	3 9	3 24	8 5	8 5	8 0	Saharunpore ...		
...	...	...	24 3	24 12	24 12	3 12	3 12	4 16	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur ...		
...	...	...	23 13	22 9½	27 3	3 0	3 0	2 25	10 0	10 0	8 4	Meerut ...		
...	...	...	20 8	22 8	27 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	21 0	...	2 20	2 20	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaon ...		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal	12 8	12 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	5 10	5 10	Gurhwal	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnour	16 5	15 12	19 2	20 4	20 4	25 14	10 2	10 11	11 13	11 4	12 6	12 15	21 15	21 6	25 5	18 0	19 2	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnour		
	Moradabad	16 9	16 12	20 10	23 12	23 12	30 10	8 12	8 12	9 6	12 12	12 12	15 10	21 4	21 4	25 0	20 0	20 0	23 12	19 14	22 3	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 3½	Moradabad		
	Budaon	15 0	15 15	20 6½	19 13½	24 0	36 0	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	12 0	13 8	16 12½	16 8	19 3	25 3	16 3	19 12¼	24 0	19 13½	22 3	30 0	240 0	240 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 12½	Budaon		
	Bareilly	14 1	15 0	18 12	21 4	20 15	25 0	6 4	6 14	6 4	11 14	12 13	15 15	17 8	20 0	23 0	17 0	19 6	21 4	19 1	20 15	24 6	125 0	125 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
	Shahjehanpore	14 4	15 4	19 4	21 8	20 4	25 8	8 3	8 2	8 8	14 8	15 2	16 4	16 2	18 10	20 12	16 2	19 4	22 12	17 4	11 8	25 0	162 8	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 6	8 2	Shahjehanpore		
	Terai Pergunnahs	15 8	16 4	20 0	20 0	17 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	16 4	...	20 0	...	18 12	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Terai Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	15 8	16 8	19 8	20 8	21 0	26 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 12	14 0	18 0	19 8	23 8	17 8	18 0	21 0	18 4	18 12	22 12	90 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
	Agra	13 12½	14 8	17 14½	19 11	19 10	24 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	14 0	19 2	19 8	23 8	16 12	17 7	20 8	18 7½	19 1	20 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra		
	Furruckabad	11 12	13 12	19 4	19 10	18 9	24 8	7 0	8 0	8 12	11 12	12 6	14 2	18 0	17 9	20 10	17 8	17 9	20 5	16 8	17 14	26 2	165 0	158 2	165 0	8 14	8 4	8 12	Furruckabad		
	Mynpoorie	12 12	15 4	20 8	17 4	17 3	26 0	6 4	7 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 4	16 4	24 0	16 4	17 4	21 8	15 12	16 4	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie		
	Etawah	14 8	14 0	19 8	18 8	18 0	23 8	5 8	5 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	19 8	17 8	22 0	17 8	18 0	22 0	18 8	16 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah		
	Etah	13 8	16 4	21 4	17 0	18 12	26 4	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	24 0	16 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah		
	Jaloun	13 8	14 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun		
	Jhansie	14 13	15 8	16 2	18 0	18 5	24 5	9 8	9 0	8 0	14 0	14 2	15 0	17 1½	18 1½	21 10½	16 10½	17 11	19 6	18 9	16 8	21 9½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie		
	Lullutpore	15 8	16 0	17 4	21 0	18 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 4	13 0	12 0	18 8	18 10	24 0	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 4	Lullutpore		
	Cawnpore	15 8	15 4	19 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	8 8	9 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	20 4	20 4	21 0	19 4	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Futtehpore	15 8	15 4	16 8	21 12	17 8	26 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	12 12	14 0	16 8	...	18 0	24 0	...	17 4	21 0	19 8	17 8	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore		
	Banda	12 0	13 6	14 4	18 4	15 12	20 12	11 12	11 14	9 12	12 4	12 10	17 12	17 4	17 6	20 4	16 8	17 6	20 4	22 12	22 10	26 2	163 0	163 0	163 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Banda		
	Allahabad	13 8	13 8	14 14	18 0	17 8	22 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	16 0	18 8	18 8	22 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	24 4	105 0	145 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Allahabad		
	Humeerpore	13 8	14 0	16 14	18 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 12	9 0	11 0	10 8	14 10	16 14	17 8	22 8	17 0	17 0	19 8	17 4	16 4	28 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore		
	Jounpore	14 13	14 13	14 2	23 5	16 15	18 5	9 14	11 4	14 2	13 6	13 6	16 15	...	16 4	28 4	17 10	17 10	18 6	20 2	19 8	25 6	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore		
	Goruckpore	14 0	12 4	15 12	14 0	13 2	17 8	9 10	9 10	17 8	11 6	10 15	20 2	14 14	14 14	28 0	14 14	14 14	17 8	12 4	12 4	26 4	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Goruckpore		
	Bustee	13 2	12 8	12 11	16 14	15 12	15 0	8 12	10 0	13 0	9 6	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 8	18 13	150 0	150 0	...	7 3	...	6 14	Bustee		
	Azimgurh	13 10	13 5	13 5	20 10	16 3	19 3	9 10	9 4	13 5	11 13	11 13	16 3	16 15	17 11	26 9	16 15	19 3	30 10½	17 11	16 9	26 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh		
	Mirzapore	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapore		
	Benares	13 0	14 8	14 8	17 8	18 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	11 8	9 8	10 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	16 12	15 7½	21 5½	207 8	207 8	...	7 1¼	7 1¼	7 1¼	Benares		
	Ghazeepore	15 7½	15 7½	14 13	16 12	16 12	20 9½	6 7	7 11¼	9 0	11 9½	10 15	15 7¼	19 5	18 0	24 7½	15 7½	15 7½	20 9¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ghazeepore		
Panjab.	Delhi	18 0	18 1	21 8	24 0	25 2	31 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 1	11 0	24 0	25 2	29 8	21 0	21 2	27 0	23 0	24 10	25 8	80 0	80 7	90 0	7 12	7 13	7 8	Dehli	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon	16 8	16 9	18 8	23 0	23 2	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 1	10 0	23 0	23 2	29 0	21 0	21 2	24 5	23 8	24 2	24 0	120 0	120 11	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	19 0	19 2	22 0	32 0	32 3	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	12 0	28 0	28 3	28 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	30 3	28 0	160 0	160 15	160 0	8 8	8 9	8 4	Karnál		
	Hissár	20 0	20 10	23 0	33 0	34 3	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 1	11 0	28 0	28 3	43 0	25 0	26 2	37 0	32 0	33 3	38 0	100 0	100 9	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	17 0	15 9	20 0	27 0	23 2	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 1	11 0	24 0	23 2	32 0	22 8	22 10	29 0	26 8	25 2	27 0	140 0	120 11	120 0	7 12	8 9	7 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	21 12	22 14	23 8	38 0	38 3	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	14 0	29 0	33 3	46 0	26 0	27 2	32 0	36 0	37 3	37 0	160 0	160 15	160 0	45 0	45 4	40 0	Sirsa		
	Ambálah	21 4	21 2	21 4	30 0	28 3	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 1	13 0	30 0	30 3	32 0	25 0	27 2	29 0	30 0	31 3	27 0	120 0	120 11	120 0	9 4	9 1	8 8	Ambálah		
	Ludiánah	23 0	25 2	24 0	24 8	38 3	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 1	16 0	32 8	34 11	38 0	27 0	28 10	36 8	32 0	35 3	28 0	120 0	120 11	120 0	9 5	9 9	9 8	Ludiánah		
	Simlá	17 0	16 1	16 8	20 0	21 2	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 1	11 0	20 0	22 2	...	20 0	20 2	20 0	23 0	24 2	20 0	115 0	...	...	8 0	7 13	7 12	Simla		
	Jálandhar	25 0	24 10	22 8	32 0	34 3	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 1	10 0	31 0	31 3	30 0	22 0	24 2	30 0	32 0	35 3	26 0	100 0	100 9	100 0	9 8	9 9	9 1	Jálandhar		
	Hushiárpur	24 0	24 2	23 0	32 0	32 3	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 1	10 0	29 0	29 3	28 0	24 0	24 2	30 0	30 0	29 3	25 0	100 0	100 9	100 0	9 4	9 9	9 4	Hushiárpúr		
	Kángra	16 0	16 1	19 0	21 0	21 2	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 1	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 1	22 0	160 0	160 15	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra		
	Amritsar	24 0	23 2	24 0	32 0	32 3	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 1	14 0	32 0	34 3	34 0	28 0	27 2	32 0	32 0	33 3	23 0	100 0	100 9	120 0	10 4	10 1	10 0	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	18 8	19 6	23 0	28 0	32 3	39 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 1	16 0	26 0	26 2	26 0	22 0	23 2	27 0	25 8	28 2	20 8	120 0	120 11	120 0	10 0	10 1	10 0	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	25 0	25 2	24 0	32 0	31 3	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 1	9 0	28 0	30 3	28 0	20 0	20 2	20 0	30 0	31 3	22 0	100 0	100 9	100 0	9 0	9 1	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	22 0	23 2	20 8	34 0	35 2	38 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 1	15 0	32 0	31 3	35 0	30 0	23 2	33 0	32 0	33 3	24 0	90 0	80 7	90 0	10 0	10 1	10 0	Lahore		
	Firozpúr	24 0	26 2	22 0	35 0	43 4	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	18 1	16 0	33 0	34 3	39 0	28 0	30 3	39 0	35 0	37 3	39 0	120 0	100 9	100 0	10 0	10 5	10 0	Firozpúr		
	Gujránwála	20 2	19 8	22 12	34 0	35 3	40 0	...	...	...	9 11	10 6	12 0	26 0	26 2	30 0	20 0	20 2	24 0	29 0	28 2	22 0	100 0	100 9	90 0	10 4	10 5	10 4	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	17 4	18 1	16 12	27 0	25 2	24 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 1	10 0	25 8	25 10	26 0	21 8	24 2	28 0	21 8	25 10	23 8	130 0	130 12	115 0	10 12	10 13	10 12	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelam	17 8	17 2	18 0	24 0	24 2	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 2	20 0	21 0	21 2	26 0	21 8	24 2	20 0	160 0	160 15	90 0	10 8	10 9	10 5	Jhelam		
	Gujrát	18 0	20 2	21 0	30 0	30 3	35 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 1	11 0	26 0	31 3	26 0	23 0	24 2	25 0	23 0	25 2	22 0	320 0	321 13	...	11 8	11 9	11 0	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	19 0	21 2	20 0	31 0	32 5	33 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 1	14 0	32 0	32 3	28 0	25 0	26 2	29 0	28 0	28 2	19 0	90 0	100 9	...	10 12	10 13	10 12	Shahpúr		
	Multán	16 0	16 1	18 0	27 0	27 2	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 1	10 0	23 0	22 2	29 0	23 0	22 2	27 0	24 0	23 2	24 0	320 0	321 6	240 0	10 8	10 9	10 8	Multán		
	Jhang	17 12	17 14	22 8	29 0	28 3	23 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 1	11 0	24 0	23 2	32 0	23 0	23 2	24 0	22 8	23 10	22 0	240 0	241 6	240 0	10 8	10 9	10 8	Jhang		
	Montgomery	19 0	20 2	21 0	30 0	28 3	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 3	25 0	160 0	160 15	160 0	8 0	8 1	8 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	16 1	20 0	24 0	22 2	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 1	12 0	23 0	22 2	22 0	22 0	22 2	25 0	23 0	20 2	18 0	120 0	120 11	...	10 0	10 1	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Derah Ismael Khán	25 0	27 0	20 0	38 12	38 15	45 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	40 0	40 4	42 8	37 8	37 11	43 12	37 8	39 10	31 4	128 0	113 4	...	10 0	10 1	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán		
	Derah Ghazee Khán	17 8	17 9	20 0	27 8	27 10	36 4	...	...	...	17 8	17 10	18 12	27 8	28 15	40 0	25 0	27 10	31 4	29 6	28 5	21 14	150 0	150 14	200 0	32 8	31 7	31 4	Derah Ghazee Khán		
	Bannú	28 8	29 2	21 10	49 3	52 13	50 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 15	6 4	44 5	50 4	50 6	34 9	35 3	37 2	37 5	40 9	31 0	80 0	80 6	80 0	100 0	100 9	100 0	Bannú		
	Pesháwar	17 14	17 11	18 5	29 4	31 6	32 0	...	...	...	11 11	12 7	10 0	23 6	24 14	25 3	27 4	31 6	22 12	20 8	22 14	17 7	104 0	104 9	...	57 4	57 9	46 8	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	21 11	21 13	19 8	43 6	43 10	34 11	...	...	...	15 5	15 6	14 8	28 11	34 10	26 12	29 5	35 14	29 14	29 5	30 13	19 2	...	205 3	...	102 0	102 9	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	17 0	16 9	17 0	24 0	23 2	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	22 2	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 2	15 0	120 0	120 11	80 0	9 0	9 1	8 8	Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	18 5	14 12	18 5	24 12	19 6	28 1	6 8	6 8	6 8	13 8	14 0	18 5	19 12	18 5	21 9	16 15	18 14	21 9	17 4	18 5	22 10	129 6	129 6	118 9	8 1	8 1	8 1	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	Unáo	17 4	15 0	20 3	22 10	18 10	27 11	8 10	9 8	11 12	14 0	12 13	20 11	19 15	19 3	27 3	30 3	19 3	26 0	26 15	...	...	150 10	139 2	...	8 10	8 6	9 8	Unáo		
	Bára Banki	17 1	13 1	12 8	15 15	14 14	18 14	7 7	7 7	7 9	12 1	11 4	15 15	13 13	13 13	23 8	15 10	14 9	15 1	18 10	18 9	...	140 2	140 2	...	6 15	7 0	7 0	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	14 5	15 10	19 6	20 8	21 9	28 1	7 9	8 10	8 10	14 0	15 1	17 4	21 9	20 8	25 14	18 5	19 6	25 14	23 5	21 4	26 15	215 9	215 9	...	8 10	8 10	8 10	Sítápur		
	Hardui	14 11	15 1	19 10	22 3	20 3	26 15	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 0	13 2	14 2	19 3	20 1	...	19 3	19 10	...	21 4	20 8	...	153 10	153 10	153 10	8 1	8 3	8 3	Hardui		
	Kheri	14 5	15 5	18 5	32 14	26 15	25 14	8 10	8 10	8 10	16 3	17 4	17 13	24 4	24 7	27 8	21 9	21 9	26 15	23 13	23 13	40 15	215 9	215 9	215 9	8 1	8 1	7 9	Kheri		
	Faizabad	15 3	15 0	16 1	18 15	19 5	23 10	7 9	9 4	15 12	13 6	13 0	18 7	19 5	18 2	29 2	16 3	16 3	30 6	24 9	24 9	...	172 7	172 7	129 6	8 10	8 10	8 5	Faizabad		
	Bharaich	14 0	12 6	12 15	19 7	17 4	23 11	8 10	10 12	19 6	11 14	11 14	21 9	18 5	16 3	29 2	...	...	...	17 7	17 4	...	258 11	258 11	215 9	8 1	8 1	8 1	Bharaich		
	Gonda	15 1	14 2	14 2	18 4	19 3	19 3	9 11	10 12	12 15	12 8	12 10	19 15	18 5	17 14	28 1	17 4	16 6	19 8	17 4	17 4	...	215 9	215 9	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	21 9	16 3	24 9	25 14	23 1	36 10	14 0	14 0	17 4	15 7	17 1	20 8	18 5	...	...	19 3	...	...	22 13	21 6	...	215 9	215 9	215 9	8 6	7 10	8 6	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	17 4	15 1	19 6	24 9	20 8	30 3	9 11	9 11	12 15	16 3	15 1	19 6	18 5	18 5	25 14	17 4	17 4	21 6	24 9	23 1	...	172 7	172 7	172 7	8 10	8 10	7 9	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	18 0	15 1	17 1	24 7	20 8	26 1	14 0	14 0	8 0	15 1	15 10	15 0	20 11	21 4	...	19 15	19 15	...	25 14	25 14	...	197 4	197 4	197 4	7 9	7 12	7 0	Pratábgarh		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of March 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	22 5	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	11 0	16 5	14 0	15 0	28 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	24 5	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	17 5	17 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 9	26 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 1	46 2	40 0	21 2	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	23 0	24 0	22 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 5	8 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur ...	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	14 0	12 5	13 0	16 0	13 5	14 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	18 0	19 0	21 0
	Sagar ...	16 7	16 2	17 9	...	...	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 3	11 5	11 5	13 5	...	21 0	25 2	...	17 0	19 5
	Damoh ...	19 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	14 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	28 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	...	30 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	22 5	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	12 5	13 5	16 0	26 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	22 5	21 2	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 5	17 5	18 5	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	16 0
	Narsinghpur ...	19 0	19 0	20 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	22 0
	Nimar ...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	27 1	27 1	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	40 0	40 0	52 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	28 0	43 0	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	48 0	48 0	24 0	...	...	...
Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	Return not received.																	
	Bolaram ...																		
	Chudderghat ...																		
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee ...	18 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	29 0	23 0	22 0	20 0
	Ellichpoor ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 4	11 4	28 0	30 0	24 8	23 8	24 8	23 8	
	Woon ...	22 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	8 0	45 0	45 0	23 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	29 0	27 0	27 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	24 0
	Bassein ...	16 0	23 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 12	8 0	14 0	13 0	9 0	23 0	27 8	16 0	41 0	40 0	24 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	12 5	11 0	8 0	12 5	11 7	8 5	10 2	10 2	10 2	13 0	12 7	12 5	21 2	21 0	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	12 0	10 5	7 7	12 0	11 2	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	12 2	12 2	20 5	20 0	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	11 0	12 9	9 4	8 4	9 4	...	14 2	14 5	16 1	16 8	17 3	20 6	...	...	44 3	...	...	42 5
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	10 7	12 3	9 2	8 3	9 2	...	13 9	14 2	15 8	16 5	17 0	20 3	...	...	43 3	...	...	41 6
	Toomkoor ... { Wholesale.	12 0	12 0	9 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 5	14 5	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0
	Toomkoor ... { Retail ...	11 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	9 5	12 5	12 5	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	11 4	11 4	8 3	...	...	...	11 4	12 5	11 4	13 5	13 1	12 6	...	...	52 4	...	25 2	29 3
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	11 0	11 0	7 7	...	...	...	11 0	12 1	11 2	13 1	12 5	12 5	...	...	50 3	...	24 1	28 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 7	11 5	9 0	13 5	12 5	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 7	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	11 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12 0	12 0	11 6	...	14 0	13 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	14 2	14 0	14 0	36 7	36 0	47 1	32 5	...	36 0
	Chituldroog { Retail ...	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 8	34 0	34 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	28 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	7 8	7 4	7 4	8 6	8 2	8 1	11 3	9 7	10 0	17 7	16 5	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	6 0	6 0	...	7 10	7 10	...	19 0	19 0	...	17 0	17 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ulwar ...	12 8	13 12	17 3	19 4	20 2	25 13	8 12	9 4	10 12	9 8	10 0	12 0	19 2	19 8	24 2	17 0	18 8	25 13
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	13 12	13 8	...	17 0	19 0	...	7 0	8 0	...	9 8	8 8	...	16 0	17 8	...	14 8	16 0	...
	Kerowlo (City) ...	11 4	11 9	...	16 4	16 4	...	10 10	11 4	...	11 14	11 6	...	15 0	15 0	...	13 12	14 1	...
	Ajmir ...	12 10	12 9	13 2	15 12	15 11	22 13	4 11	4 11	6 9	7 8	7 8	8 14	14 1	15 0	23 9	12 3	11 11	21 9
	Deoli (Cantonment) ...																	Return not received.	
	Erinpur ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	18 4	18 4	18 0	19 8	19 8	17 4
	Sirohi ...	16 0	16 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	5 50	20 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar ...	24 13	23 11	19 6	49 9	38 13	34 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bundi ...	14 0	14 9	18 2	16 8	15 0	33 10	8 5	7 15	...	9 8	9 1	10 0	17 9	17 1	25 2	...	...	...
	Kota ...	...	13 15	16 10	...	...	...	...	8 6	...	...	9 1	8 8	...	19 8	28 1	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	11 10	...	15 1	17 1	...	31 4	6 0	...	...	9 1	...	10 0	17 1	...	29 2	14 4	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	13 4	...	15 9	...	...	...	7 9	...	...	...	...	10 0	17 1	...	19 1	15 9	...	...
	Shahpoora ...	13 0	12 8	13 13	16 8	16 1	32 2	7 9	7 9	...	10 0	10 2	11 5	16 1	17 9	30 1	14 9	14 2	25 8
Central India.	Indore ...	14 2	14 2	13 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 12	10 12	...	25 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	18 ...
	Gwalior ...	12 13	12 13	15 14	16 10	16 3	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 10	8 1	8 1	8 1	15 3	15 4	19 0	15 3	15 3	17 ...
	Rutlam ...	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 12	10 0	13 12	13 12	13 0	22 12	23 8	18 8	21 0	20 4	16 ...
	Baglekhund ...	16 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	18 8	19 0	...

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	22 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	7 5	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	26 8	29 0	17 7	270 0	287 0	255 0	8 5	8 2	7 3	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	13 0	120 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 5	7 5	7 0	Balaghat ...		
25 0	30 0	32 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 5	8 0	8 0	Jabalpur ...		
...	...	30 0	18 0	17 2	20 7	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 5	7 5	7 0	Sagar ...		
...	...	...	26 0	18 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 5	6 7	6 5	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	30 0	24 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Seoni ...		
20 0	22 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 5	7 0	6 0	Betul ...		
23 5	23 7	22 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	280 0	280 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	5 4	5 4	7 0	Hoshangabad ...		
29 5	29 5	27 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	19 3	19 3	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	36 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Sambalpur ...		
50 0	60 0	100 0	35 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Haidérabad Assigned Districts.	
												Bolaram ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
												East Berar.		
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ellichpoor ...		
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Woon ...		
												West Berar.		
...	...	...	22 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	22 0	24 0	14 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	5 0	Bassein ...		
36 0	34 0	43 5	21 7	21 7	26 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 2	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale.	Mysore and Coorg.	
35 0	33 0	43 0	21 0	21 2	25 7	72 0	67 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
36 0	36 3	57 7	22 0	24 0	27 7	...	...	...	14 3	15 4	14 6	Kolar ... { Wholesale.		
35 5	36 0	56 7	21 7	23 4	27 4	...	...	...	13 8	14 9	14 3	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	65 2	26 0	26 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Toomkoor { Wholesale.		
56 0	56 0	61 2	25 0	25 0	30 0	100 0	170 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Toomkoor { Retail ...		
31 4	32 4	42 0	23 1	25 6	32 4	84 0	84 0	...	11 4	12 1	11 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale.		
30 4	31 4	40 8	22 5	25 2	31 4	72 0	72 0	...	11 0	11 4	10 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale.		
48 5	42 0	46 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	151 0	150 0	...	11 5	11 0	11 0	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale.		
40 0	38 0	40 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	Shimoga... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.		
40 0	32 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	35 5	60 0	80 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kadoor ... { Retail ...		
51 6	48 0	57 3	24 5	24 0	31 5	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	Chitul- { Wholesale.		
44 0	44 0	50 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	droog. { Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale.		
39 3	38 0	40 4	20 3	20 2	24 9	197 2	240 4	...	12 5	11 7	11 7	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	17 8	18 12	20 7	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 13	Alwar ...		
17 12	17 8	...	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	4 15	4 15	...	30 0	30 0	...	Kerowlo (City) ...		
...	...	...	14 2	14 2	17 6	98 0	98 0	89 0	37 13	37 13	37 13	Ajmir ...		
												Deoli (Cantonment) ...		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpur ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 8	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	26 10	160 10	160 10	...	32 9	34 8	27 9	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	16 13	23 1	140 9	140 9	...	...	26 1	25 2	Kota ...		
...	...	...	17 1	...	24 6	...	...	...	37 1	...	40 1	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	...	26 5	...	26 2	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	16 13	14 9	19 8	160 10	160 10	...	33 2	35 2	35 2			
...	...	...	15 12	14 2	18 12	106 8	106 8	106 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	14 3	14 4	17 2	95 0	95 0	95 0	13 13	13 13	13 5	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	19 8	18 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	11 8	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	Baglekhund ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of February 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice irrigation. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Dalwa Rice irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Dalwa Rice irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hub-bee, Ginger, Water and Garden produce. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hub-bee, Ginger, Water and Garden produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Hub-bee, Ginger, Water and Garden produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Area leased up to the last of the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rain-fall. Inches during the month.	Rain-fall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendrapara...	1,269	251	67	...	67	1,770	36	1,806	77	1	78	1	1	8	1,959	2,385	2·32	4·42	1·21	*a.* The details of column 18 are— Acres. Cotton ... 1,915 Sugar-cane ... 40 Huldee ... 14 Oil-seeds ... 91 Pulses ... 77 Garden produce ... 71 Dalwa ... 1 Wheat ... 1 TOTAL ... 2,220
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	146·50	4	4	...	56	...	56	6	...	6	...	...	...	66	1				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	45·6	...	...	...	67	10	77	15	8	23	12	7	19	119	9				
		Matchgong ...	650	28	...	...	...	69	3	72	1	...	1	5	8	13	70	1				
		TOTAL ...	...	...	71	71	...	1,962	49	2,001	98	10	108	18	22	40	2,224 *a*	2,396	...	...	...	In addition to the above, 120 acres have been leased for perennial crops. *b*, The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1 Ditto ,, 1-8 ... 16 Ditto ,, 1-4 ... 183 Ditto ,, 1-0 ... 12 Ditto As. 10 ... 10 Ditto ... 4 TOTAL ... 226
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...		875	227·67	183	183	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	226 *b*	724	9 years 1·97	4·30	...	
																			3 years 1·61	2·45	...	
																			3·69	4·92	...	
																			0·60	2·45	...	
Southern	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	240	32·03	183	183	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	183	724				
		TOTAL ...	...	...	183	183	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	183	724				
		GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	254	254	...	1,990	49	2,039	112	10	122	19	22	41	2,446	3,120	...	...	...	

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 20th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BENGAL FAMINE.

FOURTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 20TH MARCH TO THE 2ND APRIL 1874.

The weather of the fortnight has been singularly favorable. There has been rain* over a great part of Bengal Proper, where it was wanted for the early rice and for other early crops, and where it has enabled the people to occupy themselves in preparing the ground for the later crops. If, as is often the case in seasons like the present, rain continues to fall in Bengal from time to time during the next three months, all these early crops will do very well, and the early rice (September crop) will make a fair start. In Behar, where heavy rain would have done harm to the spring crops, very little has fallen, and the hail which fell in certain limited tracts did but little damage. The spring crops have thus been for the most part successfully harvested, and the little rain that fell did some good to the cheena (early millet) now in the ground. Now that the wheat, barley, and other spring crops have been nearly reaped, much will depend in Behar on whether we get good rain during April. The unfortunate tracts in Tirhoot which most suffered from the failure of the rice crops having little other crops to reap, still suffer from the continued want of rain, and their water-supply is beginning to fail. The people are now anxiously looking out for rain, not only for the petty crops on the ground, but also for a supply of water and grass, and to enable them to plough the land and sow indigo and some other crops. In Tirhoot the land has been so parched by continuous drought, that without copious rain during the next few weeks preparations for the next crop will be difficult and early sowings impossible.

* Rainfall of the fortnight, in inches, at some of the principal district head-quarters:—

Burdwan ...	1·14
Beerbhoom ...	0·38
Calcutta ...	0·0
Nuddea ...	0·87
Maldah ...	0·0
Dinagepore ...	0·0
Dacca ...	3·43
Sylhet ...	4·51
Tipperah ...	2·84
Patna ...	0·32
Tirhoot ...	0·0
Chumparun ...	0·10
Bhagulpore ...	0·0
Lohardugga ...	0·65

Price of grain.

2. In Western Bengal there has been little change of prices during the fortnight; in Calcutta, and over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, prices are somewhat easier than they were at the time of last narrative; but there has been a general rise of prices over the Rajshahye Division; in North Behar also common rice has become somewhat dearer during the fortnight. In Monghyr an abundant spring crop has brought prices down. The price of wheat, barley, maize, and other staples has not grown dearer during the fortnight, and the comparative steadiness of the price of these grains is some makeweight against the rise in the price of rice. The returns furnished by the Chamber of Commerce show that, on the 27th March, the price of rice had fallen about 3 per cent. in Calcutta; but for the rest of the fortnight prices were steady though the demand was limited. The price-currents for the two weeks will be found at enclosure No. 2. The present quotations for some of the principal districts compare with the prices of rice shown in preceding narratives as follows:—

	Number of seers of common rice sold for a rupee.			
	On 31st Jan.	On 28th Feb.	On 14th March.	On 28th March.
Burdwan	14	13½	13	13¼
Beerbhoom	12⅜	12⅝	13½	13⅛
Hooghly	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	11½ to 12½	12 to 13
Calcutta	12½	12¼	12½	13
Dinagepore	13¼	14	12¾	10¾
Maldah	11¾	12	12	9½
Rungpore	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅓
Dacca	16	14	12	13
Backergunge	16½	15	16	16
Chittagong	18	16½	13	16½
Noakhally	17⅓	13	13	15
Patna	12	13½	13	12
Shahabad	13	12½	12¼	12¾
Tirhoot	10	10	9½	8½
Chumparun	11¾	11	12	10½
Bhagulpore	12⅝	11⅝	13¾	11¼
Lohardugga	15½	16	15	14
Maunbhoom	15	14½	14	14½

Other grains, maize, pulses, commonly used in Behar, were selling by the latest returns, at from 13 to 14 seers per rupee in Tirhoot, 13 seers in Chumparun, 16 to 17 seers in Sarun and 18 to 20 seers in Patna.

State of the crops.

3. There is little to add to what was said in last narrative regarding the outturn of the spring crops. The harvest has been very good so far as it goes, and from more than one district it has been reported that the ears of wheat and barley are fuller than was expected. The early spring rice is doing well, and so also is the early millet (cheena) up to the present date. The reports of

the last fortnight unfortunately give no ground for hoping that the spring crops of North Tirhoot will be fuller than was expected at the time of the last narrative. North Tirhoot and a small strip of North Chumparun are the only Behar tracts wherein the spring crops have not contributed largely to help the people through the difficulties of the present season. From two districts of east Bengal report was received that the heavy rain of the 23rd March had, to some extent, retarded agriculture. But subsequent open weather has remedied any temporary difficulty of this kind, and the early crops all promise well. The April crop of mulberry leaves, and the outturn of silk during that month, promise to be unusually good. In parts of Midnapore, Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, Beerbhoom, and some other districts, the April silk crop is of much importance to the ryots. The crop of mhowa flower, which in the wilder parts of the country to the west forms a large part of the food of the poor during April and May, promises to be good everywhere except in a part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Supply of grain.

4. The supply of grain in the principal local markets at the prices quoted is sufficient, except in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Purneah, Rungpore, and Palamow; from one or two places it is reported that people who went to buy their weekly supply of rice at the nearest bazar had to come back without it. But, on the whole, the local supplies of grain are maintained wonderfully well. Even in part of Tirhoot, where there was not more than one-eighth of an average autumn crop, and where there has been hardly any spring harvest at all, the chief entrepôts had plenty of grain, and the local markets are fairly well supplied, an active petty trade having been hitherto maintained, and supplies brought up from the Ganges and the railway. In several places where the Government grain stores were opened to the work-people or to the public, comparatively little of the Government grain was purchased; indeed, it is only in North Chumparun and a part of Purneah and in Tirhoot on the works that any considerable quantities of Government grain are being sold, either to work-people or to the public, through the local dealers. From some of the tracts in Tirhoot through which Government grain is being most largely carried, fears have been expressed lest the private supplies in the bazars should run short, because dealers are unable to replenish their stores from outside owing to want of carriage. The Sub-divisional Officer of Tajpore, through whose jurisdiction are carried the supplies of grain for North Tirhoot, writes:—"I am anxious about the bazar supplies; the contractors from Chumpta Ghat have lately taken to using pack animals. * * * I do not know how this great importing sub-division has been hitherto supplied with nearly all its carts drawn off to feed those tracts which usually export to it; but of this I am certain, that, if pack-bullocks are also taken up, the bazar supplies must fail." Results like this cannot, in view of the great operations Government have undertaken, be altogether avoided; but the local officers have been desired to do all they can to mitigate the evil, and they have been especially prohibited from using any sort of compulsion to bring into Government service the pack animals employed on the private trade.

Private importations of grain.

5. There is still no considerable import of grain on private account from beyond sea. But into some of the distressed districts grain still flows briskly from other parts of India. The Sarun district continues to receive supplies from outside, much of which comes down the Ghogra river from Oudh. Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye and Maldah are supplied to a considerable extent from East Bengal, but of the amount of these supplies Government has no precise statistics. The import of private grain by railway into Behar was—

From the North-Western Provinces and Punjab ...	17,928 tons,	for the fortnight ending the 21st March;
From Calcutta and places in Bengal	7,737	ditto ditto.
Total ..	25,665 tons	during the fortnight, or a daily importation of 1,833 tons of private grain into Behar.

The greater part of this large quantity is consigned to Patna Station, where there was a considerable block of the traffic during the fortnight, the railway stations being insufficiently provided with the necessary facilities for so large a traffic. Active steps have been taken to remedy this difficulty, and it is hoped that it has been met.

The grain thus imported has hitherto found its way by various petty channels into many parts of Behar both north and south of the river.

Grain trade from the Punjab.

6. In last narrative it was stated that there was much grain waiting in the Punjab to come down into the famine districts. During the fortnight under report the railway officer deputed to inquire into the matter by the Government of India has furnished his report. He finds that 23,580 tons of grain are waiting on the station premises of the Punjab Railway for means of transport to Benares and Behar. The chief adviser of the Punjab Government in railway matters believes that four times as much more grain is stored in bazars and serais, waiting for waggons to carry it down to the distressed tracts. The Consulting Engineer to the Government of India reports that, before the end of March a fixed and uniform despatch of 1,250 tons of grain from the Punjab to the famine districts ought to be considered a certainty. The difference between the prices of grain in the Punjab and Behar is so great that the profits on the traffic are large; and the Railway officer who conducted the enquiry reports that, under present circumstances, "it is absolutely certain that the supply of private grain to the railway will continue fully equal to its carrying power;" while it is clear that no "room can be found for Government grain transport without interfering with private trade."

Export of grain by sea.

7. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found at Appendix A, in which will be found a statement furnished by the Collector of Customs putting the total export of food-grain from Bengal by sea for the five months from October to end of February (and this figure may be finally accepted as correct,) at 173,161 tons.

The authorised figures for the exports of the month of March have not yet been received. But, it is certain that the exports from Calcutta and Chittagong have much diminished. From the Orissa ports the exports continue to be moderate. So far as advices have been received, the exports of food-grains from Bengal for the month of March amount in round numbers to about 16,500 tons; so that the total export of food from Bengal during the six months ending on the 31st March will be about 190,000 tons. The Lieutenant-Governor some time back expressed his belief that the exports up to April would be from 150,000 to 200,000 tons. A recent report states that a fresh demand for the Mauritius is shortly expected in Calcutta, while something more may go from Orissa, so that it is not unlikely that the total will not fall far short of the larger figure named by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Condition of the people.

8. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8) show that, with the one exception of Tirhoot, to be noticed more fully below, the condition of the people is decidedly good and hopeful, indeed, this feature is so prominent in the narratives that it may well be the subject of much thankfulness. The accounts of North Chumparun, where, next after North Tirhoot, the famine is worst, show that by relief works, by selling Government grain, by advancing grain, and by means of a thorough system of charitable and medical relief, distress is being arrested and relieved; and, for the present at any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels confident that the Government agency and means on the spot will suffice to meet the famine. In other districts where distress had threatened actual famine has not yet appeared, and the local officers seem quite confident that their preparations are sufficiently advanced to meet distress when it comes; and it seems also that the people, though they expect scarcity and very high prices, believe that with the help of Government they will get through their difficulties. From Dinagepore the Magistrate writes that "prices are rising," and "the supply of grain is becoming exhausted;" but "there is wonderfully little distress among the people," * * * "and it is beyond question that the commencement of relief operations and consequent diffusion of money throughout the country, as soon as there was any apprehension of scarcity, has enabled the people to meet it with confidence and vigour." From Maldah and Bogra it is reported that the condition of the people has not changed for the worse. From all parts of Sarun it is reported that there is no general distress, as all the poorer classes are on the relief works, while professional beggars and persons unable to work are receiving charitable relief. From Monghyr it is reported "that the condition of the people has improved since the rubbee harvest commenced." No general distress has been reported from North Bhagulpore; and the latest telegraphic report from that tract is, "condition of general population satisfactory." The Purneah Magistrate writes: "I have not seen or heard of any cases of actual starvation, but the number of cases of distress is increasing, and would have been much larger but for the relief afforded by the Government road and by relief committees." In South Behar there is at present no distress. The latest report from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is that "the people look well everywhere," though in parts the supply of grain is expected soon to fall short. Some days back alarming reports were received about a small tract in Hazareebagh; but subsequent reports written after the District Officer had visited the spot are reassuring, and it is stated that the local distress which had appeared has been met. In West Bengal, regarding which densely-peopled and to some extent poverty-stricken tract the Lieutenant-Governor has all along been anxious, there are no present signs of probable general distress.

Tirhoot.

9. There is one large exception to the general condition of affairs described in the next foregoing paragraph, and that is the north-eastern portion of the Tirhoot district, where the poorer classes have, in the last month, come upon the relief works in enormous numbers, now, it is believed, approaching to half a million in all, who are receiving relief in some shape.

At the time when the last narrative was despatched, the Lieutenant-Governor was in Tirhoot personally superintending the organisation of relief measures there. He subsequently visited some more of the distressed circles, and saw the circle officers posted and at work personally instructing them. He then crossed to Patna, where he again consulted with the Commissioner and settled some points with Sir Richard Temple, whom he had asked to meet him there. He saw and instructed some more of the officers sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and completed the arrangements for officering the distressed circles of North Behar, after which he returned to Calcutta.

Position of affairs when the Lieutenant-Governor left Tirhoot.

10. The result of the Lieutenant-Governor's further inquiries in Tirhoot do not materially differ from those stated in the last narrative. As there stated, it is feared that some cases of starvation to a greater or less degree have occurred among a few old people who did

not come to relief works or relief centres in time, and perhaps in greater numbers among young children who have suffered from bad and deficient nourishment, while the parents were living on scanty food, though not starving. But all accounts agree that nowhere has distress been so great as in the Behera thana of Durbhunga, to which allusion has already been made—there only have the symptoms of severe distrees been prominent, elsewhere the cases have been very rare and isolated. The Lieutenant-Governor repeats his hope and belief that the progress of distress has now been stayed. Very few deaths have been reported as directly due to starvation, not more than ten or twelve in all. The Government of India having asked the Lieutenant-Governor's personal opinion on this point, it was given as follows:—

Deaths from starvation.

"In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. He has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear, who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but, from what he saw of the people about Bahera and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment. Similarly, as before mentioned, many young children are much emaciated, even when their parents are not so. The Lieutenant-Governor does not believe that the parents starve the children to feed themselves, but only that the children are first affected by scanty and bad fare. This result is much aggravated by the native habit of nursing children for two or three years. A child so nursed suffers much when the mother fares indifferently, and the food for the child fails. The Lieutenant-Governor has already explained the extreme difficulty of saving such children, owing to the unwillingness of the parents to bring them to our hospitals and poor-houses. He himself saw the emaciated children carefully fed with milk at the temporary hospital which he arranged at Bahera, but the mothers strongly resisted staying there in spite of every concession and arrangement that could be made. **Under such circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but fear that many children of a weak and sickly character die. Similarly, he believes that some old and infirm people die on account of scanty food. He is happy, however, to say that so far as he saw and can learn, it is only in the part near Bahera that want has reached the point that many people are emaciated and the weakly must in some numbers die. Every attention is now being given to improve matters there.**"

11. The view expressed in the foregoing extract is much borne out by the narratives received since this expression of opinion was submitted. In the Tirhoot narrative (enclosure No. 3) will be found mention of reported cases of starvation, into which inquiry was made by European officers, *e. g.*, the body of an old man in the Hatti relief circle of Durbhanga, who was said to have died from starvation, "was in a state of extreme emaciation;" yet "the son of the deceased did not show any signs of suffering from want of food." In a village of Mudhoobunnee three males were reported to have died from starvation, but inquiry on the spot showed that two of the deceased "were children of a widower who was himself in a state of rude and well-nourished health." In the Rungpore narrative (enclosure No. 5) the Magistrate writes: "There was a report received of a death from starvation in one part of this thannah, and I went to the spot two days ago, but the case was that of an old woman of 80 years of age who died from disease." It is, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, a fact that occasionally poor creatures come on to the relief works in Tirhoot in a very reduced state; but on all the works except perhaps in Bahera the great majority of the people are in tolerably good condition; and when deaths occur, it is not possible always to say whether they are due, in whole or in part, to starvation. It may be confidently stated as a fact that up to this time the mortality from any causes among the great number of people collected on the roads, &c., in Tirhoot, is singularly small. Indeed, seeing the great numbers and the wretched physical character of many of the old and weakly collected together, the wonder is that there are not more deaths. Among such a population in the best of times there must be deaths of old and reduced people. The district narratives (enclosures Nos. 3-8) sufficiently show that all Government officers in the distressed districts are very keenly alive to the obligation which lies upon them to save life and to arrest famine however and whenever they can.

Recent reports of deaths.

12. While it is hoped that actual starvation has been stayed (unless it be in rare instances which escape all our care), our difficulties in regard to the employment of the people have been much increased in Tirhoot since the last narrative, that is to say, there has been a rush of people to the works in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division in enormous numbers, still greater than that which the Lieutenant-Governor found in Durbungha; so much so, that the total numbers have approached a quarter of a million in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division according to the last statements received. It is feared, however, that there has been a good deal of peculation and misstatement in regard to the numbers, which are certainly so large that, coming so suddenly, it is most difficult to deal with them. Mr. Metcalfe has energetically undertaken this task, and it is believed successfully. A large addition has been made to the Public Works staff of the locality,—the very best officers being selected and taken from other duties. While the people who come to the works in Mudhoobunnee are so numerous, they are not at all so reduced as some of those who come to Durbhunga from the neighbourhood of

Measures taken in North Tirhoot.

Bahera, but are generally still strong and healthy, cases of great want and emaciation being very exceptional indeed. It appears that while the population now in the northern tracts of the sub-division are comparatively well off, the whole of the poorer population of those tracts have left their homes and flocked, together with those of the southern portion, to the network of roads near Mudhoobunnee, so that some 130,000 are collected in a small circumference. Mr. Metcalfe found some of them who were in perfectly good condition, but who had tasted of the lax state of things, inevitable when a few among them were in great want, were somewhat inclined to resist any strict counting and due apportionment of work. But he has brought them to order, and done all that can be done meantime. When the Public Works staff is complete as it will be immediately, and the able-bodied are put on great works under proper discipline, while the weaker are provided for in their own villages, it is hoped that things will settle down into good shape.

13. Having made immediate arrangements for Mudhoobunnee, Mr. Metcalfe has returned to the Durbhunga sub-division, where he reports that the southern relief circles are now working well and in good order, while the other circles are also being put in good order. Mr. Metcalfe telegraphs on the 31st March, thus:—"In a ride from Bahera through the worst parts, and in a circuit of twenty miles, I did not find a person without a ticket for relief or uncared for." In a letter just received, Mr. Metcalfe says: "Lists of all persons on charity have been made out, and as far as I can judge most honestly, by the village Putwarries. Grain has been placed in the hands of the Jeyt ryots, and in the scores of villages where I went, the most wretched are being fed at their homes by their headmen. We have also hit off a solution of the labour difficulty, *viz.*, that the weak and incapable have been formed into small gangs. and each gang is required to do the same amount as one able-bodied man. The villagers have taken to this piece-work arrangement, and it will save Government much loss from cheating. I am working almost entirely through local men, with here and there an exception. The Bahera road is still the difficulty. Many of the villagers have returned to their homes, of the others some are going; others adhere to the earth-work on the roads. The gangs have been organised into numbers of 1,200, and several gangs placed under a Jemadar of one of the Cavalry Regiments, and this arrangement enables us to count the men with little or no difficulty. There is a great improvement in the appearance of the classes, and I can see nowhere famished persons who are not in some way receiving charitable relief. As regards food the villagers now have no fear, water is their chief anxiety. I see but little water in the wells. The tanks are dry save the very largest, and unless we have rain, there will be a great scarcity of water. Your instructions regarding relief in the town through native residents have been carried out."

Latest intelligence from the spot.

The Lieutenant-Governor trusts he may believe that the difficulties in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee have been met, and that we are now well ahead of the famine there as elsewhere. Already upwards of 12,000 persons are returned as receiving charitable relief in the Durbhunga sub-division.

Mrs. Metcalfe has taken charge of the poor people and orphans in a large enclosure fitted up for them at Durbhunga, and most of these poor people are said to be getting quite fat.

In Seetamurhee things continue to be more favorably situated, and the numbers on our hands are not excessive, about 40,000 in all.

In the three northern sub-divisions, Mr. Metcalfe states that the whole number on the works, or otherwise receiving relief, is about 400,000, and he hopes that we have reached nearly the maximum that we may expect on our hands in that part of the country. It seems hardly possible that the number in Mudhoobunnee can be very greatly increased (one-third of the population are already on the roads), but it is impossible to be confident that in other sub-divisions the number may not much increase. In tracts where the spring harvest now occupies the people, we must expect, not improbably, a large addition to the number on the works between the completion of the harvest and the commencement of the rains.

The Tirhoot narrative (enclosure No. 3) speaks as if general distress might be imminent in parts of the head-quarter sub-division of Tirhoot. A subsequent letter, however, from the Magistrate of the district, written after visiting the villages named in the narrative, says that the description there given was "exaggerated, and no extreme distress is apparent or expected."

14. The Lieutenant-Governor issued various orders in brief form during his visit to Tirhoot. Since his return to Calcutta he has embodied these in a Note, setting forth the order which he gave and the views which he formed during his visit. This Note is attached (Appendix C), and to it the Lieutenant-Governor begs to refer for an explanation of his proceedings and the measures which he has adopted.

Orders issued by the Lieutenant-Governor on Tirhoot affairs.

15. At paragraph 17 of the last narrative it was mentioned that Sir Richard Temple had visited the Purneah and Dinagepore districts, and his report on Purneah was then submitted, as also his estimate of the grain requirements of Dinagepore. His final minute No. 50 regarding Dinagepore was not received till after the despatch of the last narrative. It is now appended (Appendix D). The Lieutenant-Governor is happy to find that Sir Richard Temple's report, after inspecting the local arrangements, is altogether favorable, and justifies the belief that the arrangements, both to transport the grain and to give relief wherever it may appear, are very good and satisfactory. Sir Richard Temple has done all that was necessary to complete and

Sir Richard Temple's tour.

systematise these arrangements, both for the Dinagepore district and for the Rajshahye Division generally. In company with the Relief Commissioner and the local officers, he marched through the districts of Rungpore and Bogra; he again visited Dinagepore; he has been to Maldah; and, before concluding his review of affairs in the Rajshahye Division, he conferred with the Commissioner, Mr. Molony, at Rajmehal. His minutes regarding Rungpore, Bogra, and Maldah, and the Rajshahye Division generally, Nos. 47, 48, 51, 53, 54, and 52, with his second letter on the subject, and the Government orders issued thereupon, will be found in Appendix E. Sir Richard recommended some additions to the grain allotments of these districts, but it may be said that in regard to the Rajshahye Division as a whole, his reports are very favorable and creditable to the Commissioner and Additional Commissioner, to Mr. Lowis, Magistrate of Dinagepore, and to the local officers generally. It is matter for congratulation that Sir Richard was able to express himself as thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of the Rajshahye officers and with the forwardness of their preparations.

Sir Richard Temple, after meeting the Lieutenant-Governor at Patna and visiting Allahabad to arrange further about reserve carriage, conferred with the Commissioner and the Magistrates of Shahabad and Gya, and settled the allotment of grain for those districts. On his way down he again visited Bhagulpore and settled the grain allotment for the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Monghyr. Sir Richard Temple's Minutes on these subjects, and also those regarding the organization of a reserve transport train, will be found in Appendices F and G.

It will have been seen from previous narratives that the Lieutenant-Governor has warmly acknowledged the good service which Sir R. Temple has done for the Government of Bengal by visiting the distressed districts, by conferring with local officers of all grades, by ascertaining what was required, by informing the local Government, by giving the necessary orders, and by seeing that both his orders and those of Government were obeyed. Sir George Campbell would again repeat his most cordial acknowledgments of Sir Richard Temple's services.

16. Sir Richard Temple has now submitted minutes clearly summarising the present transport and relief arrangements in the three distressed divisions, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye. These will be separately submitted to the Government of India, with a note showing the whole of the allotments of grain, and giving a general review of the transport arrangements and their working. Here it will suffice to say that the total allotment of grain to the distressed districts amount up to date to 381,819 tons. It only remains to consider whether any further allotments must be made to the western districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Divisions, but it is not expected that the demands for these districts will be very large. The distressed parts of Chota Nagpore are those which are most accessible, and Burdwan is very accessible. Seeing how favorably the season promises so far, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that with these large allotments, and a certain reserve in case of surprise in any quarter, a very ample provision has been made.

Transport arrangements.

The carriage arrangements are now, as a whole, working very well indeed, and there is every prospect that the full quantities allotted will be conveyed to, and stored in, the distressed districts in very good time. It was at one time feared that the local carriage would scarcely keep pace with the supply sent up by the railway. Now the difficulty is the other way, *i. e.*, we can hardly send by railway enough to supply the local carriage. It is hoped, however, that arrangements now made will suffice to get up the whole supply in time. The only serious difficulty is in regard to the supply of North-Easten Tirhoot, to which so much as 32 lakhs of maunds, or 117,000 tons, have been allotted, and where the carriage has, so far, fallen short of our expectations. But the Durbungah Railway is progressing admirably, and most opportunely comes to aid us in carrying grain to Durbungah, to which a temporary line of rail will be open this month. The Government is now sanguine that if the traffic lines are not interrupted before 15th June, the supply for Tirhoot will be completed by that time. If the rains come in prematurely, the distress will, it may be hoped, be so much curtailed, and the water routes will be opened. The latest figures and facts regarding grain transport seem to make it certain that if no very unforeseen mischance occur, the allotments to all the other districts will be stored some time before the dates mentioned for the completion of the Tirhoot allotment, many of them long before. Only a portion of the additional allotment lately made to the Rajshahye Division may be stored in the waterside depôts for distribution when the rains clear the channels.

At Appendix K will be found copies of the Lieutenant-Governor's instructions to Commissioners regarding the distribution of grain during the rains, and his orders, deputing a special officer, Mr. Wickes, C. E., to enquire into the best means of utilising the water-ways of the distressed districts from the 1st July.

The transport arrangements of Purneah and North Bhagulpore have been organised by Mr. Hankey with remarkable ability and success, and are working exceedingly well. In Appendix H will be found two reports showing what Mr. Hankey has done.

17. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta to the famine districts amounted (see Appendix B) during the fortnight under review to 10,80,936 maunds (38,705 tons). The total despatches of Government grain to, and receipts in, the distressed districts up to the 31st March amount to 209,913 tons out of which 131,765 tons had reached their final destination up to the date of the latest returns. The daily despatches

Despatches of Government grain.

by the East Indian Railway fell, owing to the insufficiency of railway wagons, as low as 1,437 tons and 1,185 tons during the beginning of the fortnight. In consequence of these short despatches, inconvenience was caused at the Purneah and North Bhagulpore river-side depôts, where a powerful stream of carts had been arranged, and where the reserves of grain were very soon exhausted. Since the 26th March, however, the average rate of despatches has been kept as high as 2,479 tons per day, a quantity very little below the maximum which the Government of India desires should be sent daily. The Railway Company have allotted a sufficient number of wagons to work the Government grain traffic only; these wagons, if unloaded promptly at the Behar stations, will come back empty, and thus maintain a constant steady traffic of Government grain. The East Indian Railway have also promised to give the Government grain at Howrah priority of despatch over ordinary goods; the ground for such a concession is that a regular stream of Government grain to Behar is necessary to enable the Government to transport its full allotment into the interior before the rainy season, and to be in a position to save the lives of the people who may be expected to be on its hands. The Lieutenant-Governor only trusts that these arrangements will not interfere with the despatch of private grain, remembering as he does that after all that Government has done for the worst districts, there still remain many districts where there has been much failure of crops which must greatly rely on private importation.

The Eastern Bengal Railway has been able to send away daily to Kooshtea and Goalundo all the grain which the Government required to send; the average despatches by that line during the fortnight have been somewhat over 1,000 tons per day.

18. The fortnightly returns of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found at enclosure No. 10. But this return does not always show the numbers employed on works under the Court of Wards or on works under local agency of many kinds. As has been already said, the number of people employed, or perhaps, more strictly, relieved, on the works in North Tirhoot has increased enormously. Compared with the figures given in last narrative (paragraph 28) the figures stand thus, and even the figures given had been somewhat exceeded by the last accounts:—

Relief works.

	Last fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna Division	234,249	539,353
Soane Canal works	29,589	31,289
Gunduk embankments	25,615	28,834
Bhagulpore Division (inclusive of Kurruckpore works) ...	22,800	51,430
Rajshahye Division	54,832	82,586
Burdwan Division, Nuddea, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar ..	19,219	22,000
Northern Bengal Railway	7,000	12,000
Total ...	393,304	767,492

It will be seen that the numbers employed have increased considerably in other parts of the country besides Tirhoot. In regard to the management of these enormous numbers of work-people, the utilization of their labor, and in regard to their punctual payment, the Lieutenant-Governor would invite attention to paragraphs 11-24 of his note on Tirhoot affairs (Appendix C). Effort has been made, and will still be made, to disperse them to their homes as soon as possible, and to relieve them there. Meanwhile, every nerve is strained to supply professional supervision of all grades, to send up competent clerks of works, to educe local agency for supervision, and to manage the pay-disbursement business to the best interests both of the Government and of the work-people. Since the last narrative was submitted four additional Engineer Officers, and as many as forty additional subordinates, have been ordered to, or have arrived in, the famine districts. Major Trevor, R. E., has been deputed as Additional Chief Engineer to inspect, direct, and advise upon relief works, in concert with local Engineers and civil officers, with instructions, for which see Appendix K.

19. In the Mudhoobunnee division, where nearly a quarter of a million were on the works by last accounts, the present relief works can hardly last more than four weeks, for the people seem to dislike tank work, and to rush upon the road works. In this direction the Railway Engineers were already prospecting for the best alignment for a North Behar Railway, to run from Durbhunga eastwards; and the Government of India, in view of the enormous quantity of available labor, has been pleased to sanction the Engineers beginning the railway on the best line which they can, in communication with the local civil officers, finally agree upon. If the survey or reconnoisance is far enough advanced to make such beginning practicable, very excellent and useful work will have been provided for the famine-stricken laborers of Mudhoobunnee. Happily, Mr. Stevens, the Superintending Engineer of the Durbhunga Raj property, knows the country well, and has surveyed most of it for the roads now under construction. The selection of a line for a railway in a hurry will therefore be less hazardous than it might otherwise be in a country where the maps are nearly thirty years old.

North Behar Railway works.

20. The average daily number of laborers on the Soane Canal works has risen during the fortnight to 31,282, as compared with 29,589, as shown in last narrative. The Executive Engineers report that, at the present season, they cannot procure as many local laborers as they require, inasmuch as people can earn from 3½ to 4 annas a day in harvesting. People on the works consume, for the most, the cheaper grains, which they buy locally. Coarse rice can be had from

Irrigation Department relief works.

local dealers on the works at 12 seers per rupee. At one place only was there a demand for Government grain, and there one bag of Burmah rice was issued and was taken readily. The number of work-people on the Gunduk Embankments has risen to 28,834, as against 25,615 shown in the last narrative. Most of the people are doing petty task-work; they draw their supplies of maize mainly from the local markets. The people are strong and able to work; only a few come to the works in a reduced state, and receive gratuitous relief for a time from the Engineers.

Northern Bengal Railway.

21. The numbers of work-people on the Northern Bengal Railway are increasing; about the 15th March there were 9,000 laborers on the railway bank, besides about 3,000 on the feeder roads. The earth-work completed was equal to a bank, 24 miles long and 4 feet high. On the southern section, where the bank is heaviest, but few laborers had yet applied for work, but they were beginning to come in larger numbers. The Engineer-in-Chief is very anxious to complete the railway bank from Julpigoree down to the Ganges this season, and he is arranging to import laborers from other distressed districts. The Magistrate of Bogra also has been instructed to send over for work upon the railway any distressed people of his district who may be willing to take work away from their homes.

Durbhunga Railway.

22. The railway from Chumpta Ghât, on the Ganges, to Durbhunga is not exactly a relief work, but it was undertaken, and is being rapidly pressed through, in order to carry grain into the most distressed tracts of North Tirhoot. The length of the line at present sanctioned from the Ganges to Durbhunga is 44 miles; on 28½ miles of this length the rails had been laid, and the principal bridge was expected to be completed at once. The Engineer-in-Chief expected to lay two miles of rails a day, to complete the remaining bridges, and to be able to run an engine into Durbhunga by the middle of April. From the first of the present month the railway was to carry a certain amount of grain daily as far as Nagurbustee, two-thirds of the distance from the Ganges to Durbhunga, and soon after the 15th the railway will, it is expected, carry 800 tons of grain daily into Durbhunga. The Government of India has provided that rolling stock shall be ready on the new line in sufficient quantity to carry 800 tons a day, and arrangements are in train for unloading the wagons at stations and starting it off to the depôts on carts.

Charitable relief.

23. It has been explained in previous narratives that, in order to carry out the relief system contemplated by the "instructions" issued by the Government of India, the larger sub-divisions have been sub-divided, and each relief sub-division is parcelled out into circles. Over each circle is placed a competent officer who has to direct and control charitable relief at each village of his circle. The circle officer is aided by one, two, or more assistants. Attached to each circle is a famine hospital and a native doctor; and it is the duty of the circle officer and his assistant to visit every village in the circle at least once a week, to prepare lists of the people who require relief in every village, and to see that relief is given in one form or another to every person who requires it. The worst districts, Tirhoot, Champarun, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore and parts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr, have been thus parcelled out into circles; and every circle in each of these districts is manned, and the relief system has been thoroughly and systematically begun. Below the circle officers are employed the indigenous village agency of village headmen, village accountants, and village police, as explained in the Lieutenant-Governor's note (Appendix C, paragraphs 2-7). As has been stated in a previous paragraph (13) the Additional Commissioner of North Behar, writing from the worst part of Durbhunga, says that in a circuit of twenty miles he did not find a person unrelieved or uncared for. Mr. Howe's account (see the last paper in enclosure No. 3) of the relief arrangements in North Champarun shows that throughout Ramnuggur the administration of charitable relief in the relief circles is now in good working order, and the people are kept from starving,

Numbers in receipt of charitable relief.

24. The numbers of people in receipt of daily charitable relief in one form or another are, according to the latest information—

Name of district.	Name of sub-division.	Numbers receiving relief.	
Champarun ...	Bettiah ...	4,350	
	Ramnuggur ...	1,400	
	Head-quarters ...	333	
Tirhoot ...	Durbhunga ...	12,082	
	Seetamurhee ...	5,221	
	Mudhubunnee ...	570	
	Head-quarters ...	265	
Sarun ...	...	36	
Gya ...	...	192	
Shahabad ...	...	13	
Bhaugulpore ...	Soopool ...	1,300	
	Muddehpoora ...		
Monghyr ...	...	1,603	
Purneah ...	...	2,554	(besides 1,500 privately relieved)
Maldah ...	...	240	
Bogra ...	...	660	
Rungpore ...	...	4,000	
Dinagepore ...	...	458	
	TOTAL ...	35,345	

Sales of Government grain.

25. In North Chumparun, Dinagepore, and parts of Purneah, only has Government grain been sold to the public to any considerable extent. To the people on the works the grain has been sold in Tirhoot and also in parts of Bhagulpore. From Ramnugger, in North Chumparun, only have full accounts of these sales and their results been received. Mr. Howe, the Sub-Divisional Officer, writes thus:—"Since the 12th March sales of Government grain to the public have rice to "the public have commenced, and by the 21st, the date up to which this report extends, 365 "maunds, 25 seers, 12 chittacks had been disposed of, and Rs. 1,269-10 realized. The precautions "taken to prevent its getting into the hands of monopolists were these: 1st, the rice was sold in "small quantities, the smallest that could be considered wholesale, generally 3 bags, and to as "many petty traders as possible. A few of the more substantial dealers, four in number, "received 7 bags (about 14 maunds each). A proclamation was issued several times (espe-"cially on market days) informing the public that Government rice would be retailed by "certain dealers at 11½ seers per rupee, and every opportunity of making this widely "known was taken. I also took an agreement from each dealer writing to the effect "that he should only sell retail in the town of, and at the bazars round, Ramnuggur at "11½ seers per rupee, and in not larger quantities than 5 seers to any one person. A few "also agreed to retail on our roads around Ramnuggur to our coolies. Finally, I took the "greatest care, through my establishment and in person, to watch the working of the "measure and prevent abuses. I feel convinced that the grain thus sold has circulated freely "among the people in the manner intended by Government. Every shop where Govern-"ment rice is sold is surrounded by eager purchasers, and no measure we have taken (not "even the advances to ryots; which was very popular) has tended so completely to restore "the confidence of the people. Villagers from 8 to 10 miles come in on bazar days, and the "rice is rapidly sold." Sales conducted after this fashion through the local dealers will, it is hoped, not restrain trade, or prevent such private importations as may be coming in. In the Lieutenant-Governor's Note (Appendix C) it is sufficiently explained that private trade was active, and private supplies were tolerably abundant, even in the worst parts of Tirhoot.

Advances to ryots.

26. In the Chumparun and Purneah districts advances of money and grain to substantial ryots have been begun. In Sarun, Tirhoot, Rungpore, Maldah, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr, very considerable sums have been advanced to zemindars in order that they may help their ryots. The advances of grain made direct to ryots, have been made by the relief circle officers on the security of the ryot's holding or other security. At paragraphs 41-46 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Note on Tirhoot affairs (Appendix C) the subject of advances to ryots is discussed, and it is pointed out that there are considerable classes of ryots who will not work on roads, and who yet will require advances of grain to carry them through the coming season. Sir George Campbell has desired all officers to make advances to ryots as far as possible on the security of zemindars, middlemen, or head ryots; and looking to the very great importance of this advance question, he has suggested that villages in the worst tracts be classified according to the manner in which it will be necessary to make advances to ryots. Now that the Relief Circle Agency is getting into full working order, the Lieutenant-Governor has good hope that this business of advancing grain to ryots on the best available security will be properly dealt with during the next two months.

Medical staff for the famine districts.

27. During his recent tour Sir Richard Temple had recommended that application be made to the Madras and Bombay Governments for twenty additional Native Doctors to help in the medical relief required in the famine districts. The orders of the Bengal Government on that Minute show that, up to the present date, 102 Native Doctors have been indented for on behalf of the famine districts; and the Surgeon-General has made available 105 Native Doctors for the duty from the Bengal Presidency. Out of this number from 50 to 70 Native Doctors had reached the famine districts before the end of March, and the rest were on their way. Sufficient stocks of medicines and other necessaries packed in small boxes have been sent to each famine district, so that the Relief Circle hospitals may be found with all fitting drugs and appliances. In case further indents should be made for medical aid, the offer of the Government of India to send for additional native doctors from Madras and Bombay has been accepted. For the surpervision of the relief hospitals an additional European medical officer has been sent to each of the sub-divisions in North Tirhoot, and another for North Champarun. Preparations are thus being made to meet and relieve disease among the famine-stricken people. Up to the present date there has most providentially been no epidemic among the people on the relief works or at the chief grain routes, or at the great depôts. There was a little cholera at one time on the grain route to Ghoraghat in Dinagepore through Bogra; but it lasted only for a few days and has disappeared. Diarrhœa is said to be prevalent among the people on one length of the Champarun embankment. If immunity from epidemic continues among the enormous crowds on the relief works till they are dispersed, it will be a very great blessing.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

C. BERNARD,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 2nd April 1874.

NOTE OF THE RESULT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO TIRHOOT.

Since I have visited the country about Durbhunga where distress has first assumed a severe type, have discussed matters thoroughly with the local officers, and have instructed them both verbally and by rough notes. I think it well to summarise the views which I have formed, and the instructions which I have given on this occasion. In case, unhappily, distress should, at any time, gain on us in other quarters, we must profit by the experience of the places where it has first appeared.

Distress cannot be met without using indigenous and voluntary agency.

2. It is unnecessary to repeat the advantage of being prepared in time, and meeting the influx of distress in such a way as to avoid confusion and abuse when it comes on us with a rush. I trust that this is everywhere felt, and that whether serious distress already exists or not, no officers of districts where it may be reasonably apprehended are wanting in zealous preparations. But I am farther much impressed, by what I have seen in Durbhunga, with this, that distress on a large scale may, and often or generally does, come at last somewhat suddenly, and that the Government organization which we can supply will not suffice to meet it in this state unless we also avail ourselves to the utmost of all the indigenous and voluntary agency which the country affords. Our executive machinery is still very deficient in these provinces; the beginning of such machinery which has been recently made being quite unequal to bear in its very infancy the strain of a great crisis such as this which has arrived. The assistance which we obtain from other provinces is not in a moment adapted to a country and a system entirely different. Our anxieties have been spread over so wide a surface that it has not been possible to concentrate all our power on the points where the worst distress has actually occurred, till the facts have solved all doubt. Moreover, there is this special difficulty, that we have the smallest machinery in the tracts inhabited by a quiet, poor, long-suffering race, who give little trouble in ordinary times. North Behar is probably the most under-governed country in India; one young man as sub-divisional officer has there ruled and judged a population which would elsewhere have been provided with a full district machinery. (Of the Durbhunga Sub-division, for instance, the population is 867,409.) Yet here is the very population which comes on us in a body in the most helpless state. I am not surprised, then, that in such a sub-division as Durbhunga, notwithstanding the official aid which we have sent, there should have been some failure to meet the rush of the famine when reliance was placed too exclusively on official agency, and there was delay in attempting to work roughly with indigenous agency till the Government agency should be complete. I must strongly impress on all officers, that whenever and however distress may come upon them, and to whatever extent they may and do properly apply for Government aid, they must not omit to do the very utmost that is possible by the means which their districts afford.

3. It has been already arranged to portion each sub-division into relief circles under competent Government officers; what is most wanting is inferior machinery reaching down to each village.

Village agency required.

It is certainly true that indigenous agency of one kind is very much wanting in North Behar. The active and intelligent middle class found in many districts of Bengal is scarce. Many zemindars have been too much in the habit of letting their villages to mere rent-farmers, and there is often difficulty in getting efficient aid from either zemindars or farmers. But on the other hand, when we go lower down, there is more of the old village machinery than in Bengal. Almost every village has its headman or jeyt ryot, and putwari, and there are a good many,—Brahmins, Mahomedans and others,—who have a certain amount of native education.

Headmen and putwaris.

The census of Behar was almost entirely taken, and well taken, by the putwaris and headmen, and it seems to me that the machinery which could take the general census may well be used to census the poverty-stricken in each village, make lists of them, keep relief accounts, and work the village system of relief which the Government desires to adopt.

Zemindars and their agents, and European planters.

4. The utmost use must be made of the zemindars and their agents and dependents. Every possible pressure must be put on those who are at all backward to induce and compel them to do their duty. In North Behar we have the very great advantage of the assistance of a very active and energetic body of European indigo planters. The aid which they have most willingly given has been almost everywhere fully used and should be so everywhere.

Local committees and individual members of such should undertake specific duties.

5. The orders for local committees must be carried out in good faith. It may be true, as some officers assert, that committees are sometimes a sham; but either acting in committee or, still more, acting separately as individuals, every good resident should be utilised. The best way of beginning is to bring them together in committees, to portion off duties, and let it be settled in the presence of the body of the committee that each man capable of aiding is to undertake some specific function in a specific place, or in a specific area.

Superintendents of groups of villages.

6. A very good plan had been formed of appointing to the charge of groups of villages paid superintendents, selected from the people of the country; the only drawback was the delay in effecting this, pending the completion of a large superior establishment for which European officers were thought to be indispensable. In Mudhubunnee and Hattee about Rs. 15 per mensem or less was allowed to these group superintendents. The Durbhunga plan which was circulated contemplated a uniform rate of Rs. 30 per mensem. I do not know that paying high and uniformly secures

efficiency, and sometimes volunteers will do the work better than paid men. I would allow a discretion in regard to pay according to the circumstances and the class of people obtainable in each locality; but subject to this caution, I entirely approve of carrying out the system of group superintendents. I trust it has now been nearly completed in North Tirhoot.

Village organisation.

7. But beyond this, the point on which I have most dwelt is that we must not stop short with the group superintendents, paid or unpaid. We must have a proper organisation in each village. The moment we go beyond the stage of great public works, it is totally impossible to deal with the people in detail unless we have them localised and individualised, village by village and name by name. We cannot send them away from the roads till the village machinery is ready to receive them; we cannot distinguish people receiving relief by labor, charitable relief, and relief by advances, or prevent the same persons from receiving relief in different shapes till we have all those receiving relief registered, name by name, according to their villages by some person who knows them, and who can be made responsible for their coming and going. Above all, it will be totally impossible to deal with the people on our hands and wean them eventually from dependence on Government unless we have an individual knowledge of them in their villages. I have occupied myself then in impressing on the local officers the necessity of carrying out a village organisation. This should be done as much as possible through the zemindars. No man in the position of a landholder should be absolved from his duties and responsibilities if it be possible to obtain assistance from him. Finally, the headman and putwari must be utilised in each village. They will keep a nominal roll of all persons in the village receiving relief either on works or gratuitously. Through them the village management may be conducted, and they will be responsible to check abuses. Small rewards according to work done may be promised and given to such headmen and putwaris. I authorize the Commissioner to arrange details of their remuneration.

Sirdars and mates of laborers.

8. It is generally desirable to allow the laborers to choose their own headmen, through whom they are paid, and through whom they deal with Government officers.

The circle officers may however both make use of and give relief to a certain number of persons unaccustomed to manual labor by appointing them to be petty overseers of charitable relief, watchmen over the grain stores, and so on.

Utilisation of local police.

9. All the local police are to be subordinate to the circle officers for relief purposes, and may be utilised freely.

Famine of money and famine of food. Effect of the former.

10. The above arrangements are best carried out before severe distress has actually come on us; but in Durbhunga (partly on account of insufficient action in the direction above indicated) and in Madhubunnee we have experience of another and farther phase of the subject, *viz.*, that in which very large numbers of people come on our hands for relief in great masses congregated together. I myself saw vast assemblages of this kind near Durbhunga, and by the last accounts still greater numbers were on relief works in the Madhubunnee Sub-division, though not so much reduced in condition as the Durbhunga people. It may be said that famines are of two kinds, or at least there are two stages of famine—famine of money or labor famine, and famine of food-supply. It may, in rare cases of isolated districts, happen, as it did in Orissa, that the two stages become one, or that the famine is from the beginning an absolute deficiency of food-supply, the case being, as was stated in regard to Orissa, like that of a ship at sea which is suddenly found to be short of provisions. But with rare exceptions a money or labor famine precedes a food-famine, that is, food is to be had for money but it is dear, and the poorer classes, being thrown out of work, have no money to buy it. Very often the famine never goes beyond this stage; it has almost always been so in the North-Western Provinces, where there are abundant means of communication. Some of our stricken districts being very isolated, we have feared and guarded against a food famine. But so far this has not come upon us. I have seen that even in North Tirhoot the bazars are still supplied; an active private import (by driblets in bullock-loads) is still going on, and food though dear has not reached what can be called extreme famine prices. Notwithstanding, however, the existence of supplies in the bazars* up to date, there is certainly what we must consider wide-spread famine; in some limited tracts some people have suffered from want of food before coming to our relief works, and in very considereble tracts the people have come to the relief works with a rush in very large numbers. Although these simple people very much follow one another like a flock of sheep, they are at first slow to move; and, even when they have not actually starved, I do think that when they very suddenly come to us in this unusual way in very large numbers, it is a sure indication that what must be called famine is on them, that is, that they have reached the point when they would starve if not relieved.

---

* From what I saw of the activity of petty private trade, my impression is that for some time to come the bazars would be supplied in this way if it were not that the pressure on carriage for the transport of Government grain is beginning to interfere very seriously with the means of private traffic. Much complaint is now made that private people cannot obtain carriage, and that the bullocks and donkeys which hitherto supplied the bazars are taken up by the contractors. This is no doubt a great evil, and the local officers should do all that is possible to avoid it.

11. The first mode of relief for the Government to undertake is clearly (and this has always been recognised) giving work to the poorer classes who are without work and without means. The better classes who do not work on the roads generally do not starve till a later stage; they have some credit if not some property. While the producing and wages-earning classes maintain themselves, most of those dependent on them, even the beggars, are for the most part in some sort maintained also. Rich natives do a good deal in this way, and I saw two or three faqueers living on a gang of relief laborers in Tirhoot. At any rate, the beggars and helpless people who come on mere charity, and are not supported by private liberality, may well be provided for in the early stages of scarcity by the relief committees without a very large Government organisation.

Provision of work.

In the present stage then the public works have been our most active care. Under previous instructions a good deal had been done in most districts to prepare plans of such works for emergencies, and more has been done since the present famine threatened. In those districts where the numbers seeking relief are not very excessive, I believe that our preparations have been sufficient; but in some districts where no very large special works are available, and enormous numbers have suddenly come on us, it cannot be said that either the plans of our works or our establishments are sufficient to enable us to obtain full money's worth from the labor of a needy multitude, among whom little organisation is, in the first instance, possible. In fact, there is no denying that in some of these cases our organisation has not been such as to prevent the occurrence of what must be called great abuses, judged by the standard of ordinary times.

12. In Behar, at any rate, women and children come on the works quite as readily as men; and it is because the whole family works, or pretends to work, that somewhat low wages with dear food are not incompatible with an almost liberal measure of relief, measured by the fare to which these poor people are accustomed—a very low one. Wherever some of the people have begun to starve, or nearly to starve, it is impossible to refuse work to all applicants, whether really capable of real work or not. The result of the suddenness of the rush upon us in some places, and the necessity of being on the safe side where famine has threatened, has been that we certainly have, and to some extent must still have, great multitudes on our works doing very little real work and very imperfectly supervised. But I have felt that this is better than letting the people starve, and that it must continue till we can sift them out and deal with them in detail: we cannot send them away till this is done. At the same time, I am clear that this cannot continue, and the first work which I have set Mr. Metcalfe (the Additional Commissioner) and the local officers to do is to make arrangements for dispersing these multitudes. Fortunately, the climate at this season is favorable; the people seem not to dislike the assemblages in which they are gathered, and I hope no great harm beyond a somewhat prodigal expenditure of money will result for a short time. But beyond this it must not go. To begin with, although, as I have said, I believe that these sudden rushes indicate real want and rapidly-approaching famine, still, when under pressure of such necessity, a lax system is established, and every one, down to the smallest child, gets paid for the merest pretence of work (with probably a good many abuses besides), the thing becomes too attractive, the whole country tends to come on the works, the numbers threaten to be *absolutely* overwhelming. The people, too, become demoralised; works where real work is exacted are deserted, and many evils follow. If disease or climate do not disperse such multitudes with possible calamitous results, the case might be still more impossible to deal with when the rains and cultivating season approach. It would be very difficult to get back to their homes and to regular labor people accustomed to such a system, while it would be impossible to continue it in the rainy season.

Mode of dealing with a sudden rush of population to works.

13. A vast multitude, treated in the gross, through mates and other headmen, cannot be individualised and dealt with according to their position and needs; we cannot deal with them till we know who they are. In all such cases of unmanageable multitudes on the roads, the first thing to do is what I have ordered to be done in Durbhunga and Madhubunnee, *viz.*, to sift them out according to their families, villages, and tracts of country; to separate those who wish to do, and are capable of doing real work on the large works from those who wish to go home or are not fit for work; to put the former on regular works on a regular system, where good wages are paid but a reasonable tale of work is exacted (less than in ordinary times, but still a fair quantity), and to put the latter either on light work or on charitable relief.

Arrangements for distributing laboring masses.

Division of works into two classes.

14. The better to carry out this system, I have directed that the works should be divided into two classes, thus—

(1) Works under Public Works or other competent officers, on which real labor shall be exacted and full wages paid.

(2) Works under circle officers, on which the labor given is less effective, and for which superior professional supervision is not required. The rates of wages on these would be mere subsistence rates, unless easy piece-work is given for liberal terms.

The large roads now going on under Public Works officers, and other large works, irrigation works, and the like, should be put under the first head.

Even on the regular works it is right that, besides the hard work for the able-bodied men, work of a lighter character, but still real, should be provided, so that the families of the laborers and others who wish for regular work should be provided for. This is generally done, and I rely on the Public Works and other officers to arrange it discreetly.

15. Although on the regular works we cannot prevent a considerable fluctuation and coming and going, it will be desirable, as much as possible, to note the names and residence of the laborers, and to classify them under fixed and recognised headmen as persons regularly employed and paid. Besides making it much more easy to deal with them and prevent abuses in the present, this will greatly facilitate our operations when we come to send home at the proper season, with a sufficient store, those who have well worked on the roads, at the season when there is nothing else to be done.

Proper registry of laborers on large works.

16. The mode of payment to be adopted is a matter of extreme difficulty, regarding which much local latitude must be allowed. Various modes have been tried with varying success. *Primâ facie*, in the case of very poor people, it seems most desirable to pay daily; but when the multitude is very large it is physically impossible to pay, by trustworthy agency, each individual daily—either the laborers are grouped in gangs, and payment made to each gang, or payment is really made to the headmen of large numbers of mates, who distribute to the mates, and the mates to the laborers, in a way which admits of little check. As soon as the people are regularly classified and put into permament gangs, it will not be so difficult to pay each gang daily; and when they have worked some time and are not living quite from hand-to-mouth, it will much facilitate matters if they are found to be well content with payment every two or three days. One great and increasing difficulty about daily payments to each individual laborer is the enormous number of copper pice required. Where these run short it may be permitted to pay in grain; but from all I have seen, I have no doubt that, as long as money can be had, it is far best for all parties to pay in money and let the laborers buy either from the Government shops or privately as they prefer.

Mode of payment on large works.

Care should be taken that payment is not made in such a manner as to make it the interest of mates and headmen to tout for and bring together an unnecessary multitude. I fear that when we are oppressed by too great numbers, the tendency of such a system is to increase the numbers and bring the whole population on our hands. When we are not able to reject people or to exact real work, every creature that can be mustered passes for so much profit to the mate and headmen, and if they can pass muster two or three times over so much the better for these men. Effort should be made to pay if not individually at least in small squads, and not to distribute money in a wholesale way.

17. It is to be thoroughly understood that not only are the officers of the Public Works Department employed in districts where scarcity prevails wholly and absolutely under the Commissioners and superior civil officers of districts on all points in which they may think it desirable to interfere, but that everywhere the local sub-divisional officers and their assistants are directly responsible to see that payments are properly made and work given in the manner most conducive to relief. It is expected that in this respect they and the Public Works officers will work in thorough accord. The Commissioner or Additional Commissioner on the spot will lay down general rules on which the Public Works officers will act subject to the orders of the Magistrate of the district. The Public Works officers will ordinarily arrange for payment of the men employed under them; but the local civil officers will inspect the works, test the payments of the Public Works subordinates, and see that all is right. If not right, they will at once communicate with the Public Works officers, and if necessary, with their own official superiors. I have given full authority to the Commissioners to authorize the entertainment of any local establishments for the proper management and payment of the laborers that may be necessary to supplement the Public Works establishments.

Responsibility of civil officers in connection with large works.

18. It is most necessary that efficient sanitary arrangements should be made on all large works; and particular attention should be given to this.

Sanitary arrangements.

19. The village works under circle officers must necessarily be conducted, for the most part, by non-professional people; but I have arranged that in each relief circle an officer should be specially charged to look after the works in the circle. There has been much correspondence regarding these village works. The result is that, by aiding zemindars and otherwise, we must promote the employment of the people to the very utmost; but that in the last resort in very distressed tracts, where the people are likely to starve and no one can be induced to undertake works for his own benefit or from public spirit, the Government must employ the people by undertaking such works (excavating tanks and the like) as are most beneficial to the general community. I rely much on the tact and energy of the local officers to make these arrangements for the best. Even when Government pays for the works they may advantageously be placed under village headmen and others locally interested; we want to give the people work near their homes, and, if the headmen are interested, they will carry the work out all the more readily.

Village and minor works under circle officers.

Strangers coming to village works are to be registered in the village where they labor and live for the time.

20. To the distressed poor of both sexes the task-work system cannot be generally applied. As much work must be obtained for them as they can fairly do, and no more. Any stringent enforcement of a labor test may repel these people and cause ultimate danger to life. But it is better to obtain a little, even the smallest amount of work from those who can work, than to give gratuitous relief. The offering of piece-work is very good whenever the people will accept it, the terms offered being, as has been said, liberal.

Limitations on task-work system.

21. Returns of laborers on works in each circle are to be made by the circle officer, the number on each class of work being distinguished. This is to be separate from the Public Works Department returns. The Public Works officers are to return the number of their laborers to sub-divisional officers, who will combine the whole in one return.

Returns of laborers.

22. With respect to Public Works establishments, it is evident that, with the enormous number of people now coming on the roads and other works, even after a large proportion of them have been sifted out and put to village works under the civil officers, the labor and responsibilities of the Public Works officers must be very great, and the staff of officers must be increased as much as possible. I have arranged that a separate Executive Engineer is to be provided for each of the sub-divisions in Tirhoot in which distress is very great, especially that Durbhunga and Madhubunnee should each have an officer of the rank and powers of Executive Engineer, the very best available. As many Assistant Engineers as possible have been, and are being, supplied; also a number of subordinate officers; but I agree with an opinion which I have seen expressed that the famine country is hardly the place for a European overseer with a large family and imperfect acquaintance with the language. We are sending all the fit men we can, and they should be sent as unincumbered as possible, but for the rest I continue to repeat what I have all along said, that much inferior agency must be extemporised in the country itself, and made the best of by the utmost tact and discretion in selecting and using it. There is one kind of subordinate agency which is much wanted, clerks of the works, that is intelligent men acquainted with accounts, who can make up and check the returns. For this purpose Bengallees are very well suited. I have instructed the Chief Engineer to do his utmost to send up good men of this class. I fear that there must be much laxness and peculation in many places, and as we get things into order and establish some system, it is of the first importance that the executive officer should be assisted by competent men capable of keeping their offices and testing statements of numbers, payments, &c.

Public Works establishments.

23. Superintending Engineers have been appointed to the several districts in which large relief work is going on, but they are comparatively new to the duty, and in order to advise and assist them, to see that the utmost that is possible is done to render the great amount of labor now in our hands as beneficial as possible by selecting the best large works, and to introduce on the works the best system possible under the circumstances, it has been arranged, in communication with the Government of India, that (since the Chief Engineer of this Government, Colonel Nicolls, has his hands more than full) an Engineer Officer of experience and tact, Major W. B. Trevor, should be deputed for the general inspection and regulation of the various relief works. He will proceed to the different distressed divisions with the powers of a Chief Engineer, to be exercised in communication with Colonel Nicolls, will confer with the Commissioners and Superintending Engineers, will give them the best advice and assistance he can, and will direct operations in concurrence with the Commissioners.

Deputation of Major Trevor.

The difficulty of finding sufficient work for the enormous number of laborers in Tirhoot and some other districts, is much pressing on us. It turns out that in many places the laborers dislike tank-work and insist on flocking to the roads. We must reduce them to order and discipline, and make them do the work most fitting for them to do; but still it is a great object to maintain large works sufficient for the employment of all the laborers who legitimately seek regular work and submit to regular discipline, while at the same time the opportunity of permanently benefiting the country should not be neglected. A chief duty of Major Trevor will be to inquire whether any additional great works can be undertaken with advantage in the districts where we have hundreds of thousands of laborers.

24. It has been suggested that as a continuation of the Railway from Champta Ghat to Durbhunga will certainly be much wanted to the north-east through the great rice-countries where famine is now so severe, and to the north-west through North-western Tirhoot into Chumparun, it would be most desirable if these lines could be settled and the earth-work executed now. This is under consideration, and immediate steps are being taken to lay out the line, if it be possible, in time to employ the famine laborers upon it.

Railway extension.

25. The best attention is also given to irrigation works, those connected with the Gunduk embankments and others. One canal behind the embankment has been begun, and the Government of India has determined to begin the line of the proposed large Gunduk canal through the Chumparun district as far as the Bagmattee river. Further inquiries are being made to ascertain whether some further local irrigation channels can be undertaken in Western Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

Irrigation works.

26. While I believe that our employment of the people on works of various kinds to the extent that they are now coming upon us, will lead to embarrassing results in the end unless we individualise them, I am sure that the two other main forms of relief—charitable allowances and advances to enable cultivators to maintain themselves—are impossible to carry out as it is intended without a good system of dealing with individuals through responsible village heads.

Individualization essential to management of charitable relief and advances to ryots.

The only form of gratuitous relief which can be given somewhat indiscriminately, without leading to great abuse and future difficulty, is cooked-food. It is clear that the people of Behar will not accept this form of relief in any numbers till they are very much straitened. It is not that the lower orders have much caste—many of them will eat almost anything;—but they are curiously timid, afraid that we will ship them off beyond seas and what not, and very averse to altering their habits. At any rate, the Government has resolved that the cooked-food test shall not be very largely applied; that assistance shall be given in other shapes, for which a great organization is necessary. Before going further then, I revert to the arrangements made for organizing relief down to the village and the individual.

27. Sir Richard Temple, when he visited Behar, arranged the circles into which the sub-divisions were to be divided, and the Behar officers have been since engaged in manning these circles. But it seems to me that there is among some of the local officers in Behar a somewhat unreasoning prejudice in favor of European, and against native, agency; and that the harm which has resulted from delay in Durbhunga, and perhaps some other places, has been caused by too much keeping everything waiting for European officers, both as regards general relief arrangements and public works. It is really quite impossible that a properly efficient European Superintendent can be supplied for each circle and each work—I mean efficient at all points; combining sufficient experience, knowledge of the country, tact, and judgment. So many of our Bengal districts are more or less pressed or threatened that we cannot supply very large numbers of competent European officers. We sent to the famine districts all we could, and I believe as many as the local officers asked for. We have denuded all our districts not threatened to I may almost say the last man. The note in the margin shows the number of officers of different classes sent to Behar for relief work. The Government of India most readily acceded to all that we asked in the way of assistance. A large number of military officers were placed at our disposal for both transport and relief work; and, in addition to some competent civil officers previously obtained from the North-Western Provinces, some civil officers were ordered from the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Bombay. Authority was also given to the local officers to engage all the competent Europeans to be obtained among the resident European community of planters and others, and several gentlemen who offered themselves in Calcutta were engaged and sent up. The total number of superior officers specially employed on relief is as follows:—

Agency available.

Covenanted civil servants ...	39
Military officers ...	44
Uncovenanted officers ...	59
Officers locally engaged ...	39
Total ...	181

Covenanted civil servants	54
Military officers	60
Uncovenanted officers	92
Officers specially engaged	54
Total ...	260

Many of the officers assigned had, however, a long way to come; and when they arrived it cannot be said that all the circles were efficiently filled. The fact is that, for such a system as is proposed, we want not only energetic and painstaking officers, but also an intimate knowledge of the people and of agrarian affairs, land tenures, rent, and revenue. It is only exceptional military officers and experienced civil officers who are well fitted to deal with such matters. In Behar the grain transport operations are of enormous magnitude and importance. These operations, including the putting and maintaining in order the roads used for the grain traffic, are in charge of a staff of officers under Colonel Macgregor, a most excellent and energetic officer; and to complete his arrangements about all the most effective military officers who arrived were required and absorbed. Some of these officers are rendering extraordinary service: Major deKantzow for instance. Some of the unemployed officers of superior rank proved to be hardly well fitted for duties of a civil character, and have charge of the less important ghats and changing stations. Altogether, it happened that though this Government had, in its distribution list, assigned a good many military officers for relief work, I found not one so employed in Tirhoot, and I believe only one in the whole Patna Division; while only one more seemed to be available. Of the gentlemen casually entertained, some proved well qualified in their degree, others not so well. The civil officers from the Punjab, Central Provinces, and Bombay, proved to be generally very young men, and they had much to learn of a new country and language. In fact, I may almost say that the only officers of sufficient experience and knowledge available in Behar were the civil servants belonging to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and a few uncovenanted sub-divisional officers. I have placed in charge of circles, all civil servants who are of more than a few months' standing; but I very soon felt strongly that a good and efficient native officer would be far more fitted for our purposes than a very

Necessity of revenue and other experience among relief officers.

inexperienced European, and that both to fill circles not provided for and to assist the European officers, we must get as many good natives as possible. I am sure the Commissioner of Patna does not share the prejudice I have alluded to regarding the exclusive employment of European agency in places of trust; but all the districts of his division having suffered, few of the existing officials could be spared for extra and special work; and the tehsildaree system not being in vogue, it is very difficult to extemporise an efficient native agency. The Bengallees are very different in language and habits from the Hindustanees of Behar.

Aid given by Sir W. Muir.

28. In the dilemma in which I was placed, besides ordering up a few selected Bengallee Deputy Collectors and authorizing the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions to entertain and send up a few temporary men for famine service, I appealed to Sir William Muir for the loan of some native officers fitted for the work. Sir William responded most promptly and handsomely. Sixteen selected men were at once placed at my disposal, more than half of whom arrived and were posted by myself while I was on the spot.

Assistants to circle officers.

29. I was thus enabled to complete or nearly to complete the circle officers required for *Northern Behar*. Under them assistance was necessary, especially under the less experienced European officers. Some of the native officers from the North-Western Provinces, some temporary Bengallee assistants, and others, were posted for this purpose, and Sir Richard Temple, who was going to Allahabad about the reserve carriage, promised to try to get a few more men from thence. A selection is being made from the ranks of candidates for the Native Civil Service at Hooghly and Calcutta. A number of native officers of the army had been promised by the Commander-in-Chief, and their despatch arranged in communication with Sir Richard Temple. Though not ordinarily fitted for independent civil duties, these officers may be most useful assistants, and they are being distributed accordingly.

Above all, full authority has been given to entertain every man capable of rendering good service whom the country itself affords. Without a good proportion of men possessed of local knowledge, foreigners must be at a great disadvantage.

Agency in each circle.

30. By means of these arrangements it is my desire that in each important circle the officer in charge should have (1) a capable assistant, generally a good native or occasionally a junior European officer; (2) an officer specially charged with those local works which are not put under the Public Works Department, and whose duty it will be to see that the jeyt ryots and others in charge of these carry them out honestly; that people are paid regularly; that they do not get relief twice over, and generally to see that the system works: and (3) an inferior native assistant.

Deputy Collectors and full tehsildars from the North-Western Provinces should generally be put at the head of circles. Where experienced officers become available, they may be placed over junior officers hitherto in charge without any disparagement to the latter.

Group superintendents.

31. Under the circle officers come the superintendents of village groups already alluded to, that is to say, over each group of villages there will be some one in charge to look after the relief operations generally in the group, to manage the operations at the grain stores, and to keep the circle officer informed of what goes on. Where a local man, a zemindar, or planter, or zemindar's tehsildar, will undertake this personally, or through his agents, such may be employed, but it must be clearly understood what each undertakes to do.

Village organisation.

32. Finally, each village will have its own organisation. Lists of zemindars, headmen, and patwarees of each village are to be prepared; it is to be ascertained whether each will do something, and each is to be pressed to do so either personally or through agents. I cannot too much impress on all officers, as I have impressed on those at Durbhanga, the necessity of attending to this, of not acting as if they were in a strange or hostile country, but of utilising those whose duty it is to assist the people, and finally through them, or in the last resort without them, to get at the headmen and representatives of the people themselves.

I am very glad to see that Mr. Howe, a very efficient North-Western Provinces officer, in charge of the worst part of Chumparun, has already organised this system without waiting for the completion of a large paid establishment. He says: "The sub-divisional committee of Ramnuggur, with the two sub-committees at Bulthur under Colonel Boulderson and at Bagaha, are now in full working order. The tuppah (Bulthur) has been divided into halkas (circles), and each member is to take charge of one. Lists of all the poor requiring relief are prepared by the putwarees (village accountants) and tested by the member-in-charge of the halkas, who is also responsible for the distribution of food to those in the lists, whom he, after examining, finds unfit for work. I think it is better at first to do what is absolutely necessary, *viz.*, to support those who otherwise must starve, and gradually to perfect the system in introducing the various rules laid down for committees. An organized village-to-village relief system has been formed, which will effectually relieve those who most require it. I am much assisted in this tuppah by Sheik Salamut Ally, an influential and public-spirited zemindar. In this tuppah the headmen of each village and the putwarees receive a certain amount of food sufficient to last the poor of his village of whom he receives a list (an extract from my register), and whom he is bound to supply twice a week. The greatest safe-guard against abuse is the fact that the poor themselves know how much they are entitled to; and secondly, there is constant inspection both by Sheik Salamut Ally, who is a member of the committee, and myself. In this way this important tuppah is provided for, and similar steps for the others are also being taken." Mr. Howe seems really to be meeting the famine under very difficult circumstances. In Seetamurhee also, the sub-divisional officer, Mr. O'Reilly, by availing himself of the help of indigo planters, zemindars, and others, seems to have done very much, and to have kept pace with famine. But in Durbhunga, under a very energetic and meritorious sub-divisional officer—but where committees and committee men and indigenous agency were practically not used—while European officers were expected in order to start a system admirable in theory, the famine got ahead of us. I am sure that voluntary and indigenous agency may and should be drawn out. The efficiency of an officer in a difficult position, especially under such circumstances as those which now surround us, depends quite as much on tact in drawing out assistance as on individual effort.

Aid given to Patna Commissioner.

33. No one could and would more efficiently superintend the relief operations than Mr. Bayley, the Commissioner of the Patna Division; but his charge is an enormous one. He has upwards of 13 millions of people under him, some suffering from famine and all from scarcity. He is responsible for all the enormous transport and other operations. Clearly he requires assistance. The Tirhoot District, too, is quite unmanageably large, and the mass of office detail thrown on the Magistrate-Collector makes it impossible to look to him for a sufficient active superintendence all over his district in times like these. I have then appointed Mr. C. Metcalfe, an officer in whose great energy and executive efficiency I have much confidence, to be Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division under Mr. Bayley, who will delegate to him any portion of the Commissioner's duties from time to time. It is arranged that Mr. Metcalfe is for the present to devote all his energies to getting into order the northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot, where wide famine most threatens us and hundreds of thousands of people are already on our hands. Mr. Bayley met me and thoroughly discussed with me the state of affairs. I entirely rely on his judgment and knowledge. Mr. Metcalfe went with me to Durbhunga and through the worst circles. I have explained to him my views and wishes, and left him to carry them out. While the circle establishments are being completed and getting into order, he is dealing with the multitudes collected on the roads. As soon as they are sifted and classed, and the circle establishments are ready to receive them, all, except the able-bodied fit to earn good wages on the roads, will be drafted to their villages, and there the scheme of relief, prescribed by the Government of India and this Government will be worked out. For all famine and executive matters the sub-divisional officers of the distressed sub-divisions of North Tirhoot will be directly under Mr. Metcalfe. Their formal reports and returns will be sent to the Magistrate of Tirhoot for embodiment in the district returns (so long as Durbhunga remains a part of Tirhoot,) but the whole active control will rest with Mr. Metcalfe, exercising the full powers of a Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner of the division, who will be fully informed of his proceedings. Mr. Metcalfe will ordinarily report to the Commissioner—to Government direct on emergencies only.

Mr. Metcalfe's duties.

Aim of the organisation as a whole.

34. When the arrangements we are now making in the most distressed districts are complete, I trust that we shall be able to lay our hand on each person requiring relief according to his residence and circumstances. We shall be able to say in each village—here are so many persons found to be fit objects for relief; so many are doing work of some sort; so many are receiving a charitable allowance of food; so many have received or will receive advances to enable them to continue their cultivation; so many residents of this village are absent working on such a public work. On the public works again, I hope we shall be able to say—here is a gang from such a pergunnah and a gang from such another pergunnah; so many (name by name) from such a village, and so many from such another. It is only when things are so arranged that we shall be able to deal with the needs of the people in detail, and to supply their wants without the great abuses which must attend indiscriminate liberality to great multitudes whom we cannot distinguish.

Mode of working charitable relief.

35. Supposing then the system to be fully carried out, the various forms of charitable relief are indicated in the relief rules published by the Government of India. employment on works I have already dealt with. Employment in the way of spinning, weaving, &c., is as before arranged to be given as much as possible to those who cannot go on the road. If we have sufficient information and sufficient machinery, charitable relief is only a question of discretion and honesty. Cooked food being reserved for special cases, it remains to give a fair allowance of food gratuitously or at a reduced price, and so much money as may be necessary to supplement it, to those really in need of such assistance. This will be done through the local committees as much as possible, every possible use being made of individual knowledge and public spirit. As I said to the Durbhunga Committee, "The Lieutenant-Governor wished to urge on them the propriety of their taking an active share in the relief measures now in operation. He did not want them to give money merely, but to undertake, each according to his ability, the specific duty of looking after a certain defined portion of the town, and managing the distribution of the Government relief, so that no poor person should perish for want. He wished this not only for the direct good, but as an example to others. Those who could not themselves personally supervise could appoint responsible relatives or subordinates to work for them, and could see that these did the work efficiently.

Uses of committee men.

If each member undertook the charge of a muhulla of the town, it would be a great relief to the Government officers, and would, he felt sure, secure an efficient and adequate administration of the funds and stores. Those of the committee who had lands in the interior would, he hoped, also heartily assist the circle officers by themselves acting and giving instructions to their gomastahs, patwarees, head ryots, &c., so that they might help by every means in their power. The committee should be made really and practically operative—the town divided among working members, and the distribution of town relief undertaken by them, with any necessary subordinate agency working under their supervision."

Cooked food and special diet.

36. Although the use of cooked food is no longer prescribed as a general test of necessity, it is still an important thing to have food in this shape ready for those who are actually starving, especially on their first arrival at the depôts.

And it is especially necessary to nurse and feed on careful and nutritious diet people who are already reduced by scanty food. Many children have so suffered, and every inducement should be offered to their parents to bring them to be tended in comfortable poor-houses, where every concession is made to them. With respect to the food, I gave the following directions at Durbhunga:—

(*a*) Cooked food is always to be given *at once* to all starving people who desire to have it, till at least other arrangements can be made for them. This to be done without waiting for inquiries.

(*b*) Special food is to be given, under superintendence of the native doctor, to starved infants and other persons in a very reduced stage. Milk and other luxuries to be provided for such cases.

(*c*) In case of people much reduced, it is not enough to keep body and soul together. For the next two months arrangements must be made to issue to the more feeble once a week, or occasionally, a little ghee, or, failing that, oil and such like strengthening luxuries.

(*d*) One pice per diem for salt, &c., is to be given with the allowance of grain to very poor people who receive uncooked food to take home.

Proportion of nitrogenous grain essential.

37. I may add that the cooked food given should not be rice only; a fair proportion of dhal or similar nitrogenous food should be given, and salt of course.

To the every poor, who depend solely on public charity, a proportion of nitrogenous grain, *i. e.*, pulses, &c., should as much as possible be given with three parts of rice. But as regards the population not reduced to the lowest stage of pauperism, I found so comparative an abundance of the nitrogenous grains in the bazars, the famine is so much, as regards food, a rice famine (the little rice produced being probably reserved for seed) that I hope if Government supplies rice the people will find the rest for themselves.

Feeding hospitals.

38. Reverting to the feeding hospitals for the reduced and weakly, I was much impressed with the necessity of organising these efficiently wherever there is actual starvation, or something approaching to it; and quite as much for this purpose as for sanitary supervision I telegraphed emergently for a very efficient Civil Surgeon to be sent to Durbhunga. The Surgeon-General very promptly arranged to send Dr. Birch. That officer arrived without delay, took up his duties most zealously, and I believe that much will be effected by his active devotion to the subject. At every circle where the distress is severe, feeding hospitals should be established under a good native doctor, and his proceedings should be well watched. Dr. Birch quite understands my views, and I hope he will make arrangements which will serve as a model. He will also of course much look to sanitary arrangements.

Sanitary inspection.

39. The Government of India has suggested that a superior officer should be deputed for sanitary inspection of the various distressed districts. At this moment a change is taking place in the office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, but as soon as the new Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Coates, arrives, he will be deputed on this duty.

Difficulties when the rains set in.

40. If our arrangements as above described are effective, we may hope to carry the people over the dry season. But in case they remain on our hands after the rains commence, it may be much more difficult to deal with them. In a moderate famine when, according to former practice, Government has given moderate relief hedged in by tolerably severe tests, it has usually happened that as soon as the active agricultural season commences, most of the able-bodied laborers disperse of their own accord, and only the helpless paupers are left on our hands. But I believe that on this occasion, in the pure rice countries north of the Ganges, the failure of the crops has been complete to a degree very seldom equalled. We are now undertaking relief on a much more liberal scale, and on much more indulgent principles, less hedged in by strict tests, than ever was attempted before. There seems much reason to expect that, in North Tirhoot at any rate, a very large proportion of the population will come (I may say have already come) on our hands, and the difficulty of returning them to self-support will no doubt be proportionately greater than on former occasions. It will certainly be quite impossible to continue in the rains large public works capable of employing vast numbers, and it would be most inexpedient if it were possible. Above all things, we must not wean the people from self-supporting agricultural labour. In truth, for the labour we now employ we get a very sufficient money's worth; and from a financial point of view it would be no very overwhelming addition

to our burdens if for a portion of the time that we must support the people who come to our works we get no return at all. It is the demoralisation of the people likely to result from supporting them without work that is to be feared. I still hope that very many will go off when the rain falls and they can cultivate, but it is impossible precisely to predict what will happen in a phase of things which is new. It is some consolation for any abuses (receipt of relief twice over and the like) which may occur that it is so much money thrown among the poorer classes and may the better enable them to support themselves when the time for self-support comes.

Suggestions as to advances of money or food.

41. To establish a system of advances to ryots sufficient to ensure their both supporting themselves and employing the labouring population would be a work attended with very great difficulties. To some extent this must and will be attempted; but we are only at the beginning of our difficulties in that respect. I am inclined to think that a suggestion on this subject of Mr. Lowis of Dinagepore, adopted by Sir Richard Temple, contains the germ of a plan which may be applied not only to some ryots, but to all other labourers. Mr. Lowis says, in effect, "make advances to those ryots who, by labouring on our roads show their necessity. When they have thus worked for us, advance them wages for the time they must be absent carrying on their cultivation." I would not confine this to ryots. If the individualizing system is carried out fully, and if we know who our labourers are, where they reside, and where they work, we may be able to say to a poor man when the rains commence, we now know that you are no impostor, but a person willing to work for your bread; we can't employ you longer, it would ruin the country if we could; here is a couple of months' supply of food; we give you that, take it home, but now you must support yourself; we have done with you. Seeing the amount of grain we are storing, and the scale on which our establishments are now being formed, I think this might be done in some parts of the country. In fact, all our proceedings for the next few months would be not only to give immediate relief, but a sifting and sorting of the people with a view to a final distribution of assistance and concluding with them at the commencement of the rains. In the eastern districts, where cultivation commences early, the system of advancing wages to ryots who have been working for a time to enable them to go home and start their cultivation, should be tried at once as Sir Richard Temple has authorised. In the case of substantial ryots so receiving advances, it may be stipulated, as Mr. Lowis proposes, that the advances are to be repaid when the recipients get a crop. From the poorer labourers repayment cannot be expected.

Advances to ryots who will not work on roads.

42. In North Behar, at any rate, it appears that there are many of the higher caste ryots too proud to work, and too poor to carry on efficiently the work of another season without assistance and to employ the laborers who ordinarily work for them and who can only be absorbed by such employment. The subject of advances to ryots of the higher class who are, it is hoped, likely to repay, has been very prominent in all our famine discussions. For these classes of ryots Mr. Lowis' labor-test will not suffice; and something more is required, not only for their own sake, but for that of the poor laboring population dependent on them. I am much inclined to agree with the officers of the Durbhunga Raj, who say that it is better not to call an advance what we are not likely to get back. A laxness in regard to promised repayments would have a most demoralising effect on the country, and would shake the whole credit system on which so much depends. I, therefore, strongly think that where there is not good and reasonable prospect of repayment, it is far better avowedly to give something than nominally to advance what will probable not be repaid. Government will be at a great disadvantage in such transactions; it will not have the many means of enforcing repayment that private persons accustomed to such transactions have, and borrowers will much more readily make excuses to a Government whose resources they think unlimited. People who can give really good security may get the advances they require from private sources, and will generally prefer so to get loans in this way, if they really mean to repay. In spite of all that is said of exorbitant interest, &c., I have found that natives generally prefer their own mahajuns to Government. If this be so, Government will have for the most part as applicants for advances only those who offer bad security or no security.

43. With the best and largest Government machinery a great system of advances by Government to the ryots would be difficult in the extreme; with our want of revenue machinery I fear that on a large scale it would really be impossible to conduct such operations in any way that would not entail very serious evils.

Advances through zemindars and mahajuns.

I have, therefore, strongly urged on all officers that advances should be made by or through zemindars and mahajuns to the utmost possible extent, and only by Government direct in the very last resort. As I have said, I believe that if the money is really to be repaid, the people themselves would rather get it in their own way than come to us, and so long as those who usually lend to them do not themselves run dry, it is better that it should be so. I have directed that every possible pressure should be put on the zemindars to induce them to do their duty. Their estates are good security, and we may well advance to them the money they require to keep their ryots afloat, care being taken, through the large establishments we are forming, that the money is really devoted to the purpose for which it is intended.

44. I am also inclined to think that there is much in a plan which Mr. Metcalfe greatly urges, *viz.*, that Government should make advances to mahajuns whose capital may be unequal to all that falls on them in a year when no one repays and every one is ready to borrow, but

who are trustworthy and reliable men and are willing on receiving Government advances on reasonable terms, to engage to carry their clients, through this bad year. If this is discreetly and well done, I think it may be of very great advantage and involve little or no loss to Government, and I have authorised Mr. Metcalfe to try it. For the ryot it is sometimes better that he should owe money to his banker than be too much in the power of his zemindar. If the zemindar does his duty nothing can be better, but it may not in all cases be desirable that a harsh landlord should have very large famine debts standing on his books when Government really gives the money.

It is when we go into the question of security, on which the Government has so much dwelt, that the real difficulty of dealing otherwise than through those whose business it is to conduct the money dealings of the country becomes apparent. There are few under-tenures in Behar; occupancy rights are ill-defined; the titles to trees and tanks and such like, and to rent-free lands which ryots proffer as security, are very liable to be called in question. On going into the matter narrowly, I find it to be the general opinion that the real security most largely available consists chiefly of the silver ornaments, &c., in which natives so much indulge. Would it be possible for Government to open a vast pawnbroker's shop to lend on ornaments? I hardly think so. But if the mahajun's funds are maintained they will very readily do so.

45. The instructions which I issued at Durbhungah were then as follows:—

Classification of villages for purpose of advances.

Every starving village or estate should be classed as one in which—

(1) The zemindar has the means to assist his ryots, and must by every means be induced to do so; or

(2) In which he has not the means, but has or can be induced to develop the will to do so, and in which he is to have tuccavee advances for the purpose, to the proper use of which our officers must see; or

(3). In which it is found absolutely impossible to work through the zemindars, and to save the people alive Government must undertake the work, trusting to recover the amount by legislation or otherwise.

But I trust that if our officers work with the natives—as I think they may—the villages of this last class will be comparatively few.

To this should be added, with reference to what has been said above, that when a village must come under class 3, it will be better that the work should be done through a good mahajun, to whom the people of the village have always looked, than directly by Government, and that advances may be made to the mahajun for the purpose.

To arrange all that is required with zemindars and mahajuns, and finally to deal direct with the residue, which may be left directly in our hands, very great skill and knowledge of the people and their affairs will be required. For this work the experienced native officers now lent us from the North-Western Provinces will be of infinite use, and I trust our officers will not be above learning from them. I have throughout had it much in view that as soon as we can disperse to village works the masses of people collected and still collecting on our roads, the knowledge of the native officers should be especially utilised for the purpose of managing advances to ryots through zemindars or otherwise.

46. As regards security for the advances, I am inclined to think, after much discussion, that in the absence of real material security a good deal may be done in the way of personal security by getting the people who know one another to stand security one for the other. Where the zemindar cannot or will not do his duty, perhaps a substantial jeyt ryot may stand security for those whom he represents, or a body of good ryots may take a loan going security for one another, which would be far better than dealing with each individual. The indigenous putwaris should be used to the utmost in these transactions.

Joint security for advances.

47. A good deal of anxiety has lately been expressed regarding the supply of unhusked rice for seed. I did not press this matter prominently in the first instance, because I think historical experience shows that in no known Indian famine has seed ever run short. It is a fact shown by official records that the year after the great Bengal famine of 1769-70, the revenue rose higher than ever, showing that the fields had not been left uncultivated for want of seed. In Orissa, in the very height of the famine, the fields were fully sown. Cultivators keep their seed-grain with a tenacity which we cannot call superstitious; and for principal the rice-sowings, on account of the practice of planting out by hand from seed-beds, instead of sowing broadcast, I believe comparatively little seed is required. I am in hopes that in our worst districts it will prove that much seed has been retained.

Seed-grain.

I do not know if the unhusked grains scattered among the Burmah and Saigon rice would germinate when separated, and whether the cultivators would be satisfied to use a seed so different from their own. If they want this in the unhusked state, it will be available. But for Government to undertake to import a supply of seed, would involve a fresh operation in addition to the great burdens which we have undertaken. I am not prepared to recommend this. Of course, if seed is to be had for money the advance of money to ryots includes the purchase of seed as a primary object.

48. In regard to estates managed by the Court of Wards, it was necessary to decide the question what is to be done by Government at its own charge, and what charged to the estates, of which the great Durbhungah estate extending over so much of the famine country, is the most conspicuous instance. In the case of a very rich and solvent estate, such as that of Durbhungah, there can be no question that the manager should do all that we can fairly urge the best zemindars to do, and I am happy to say that this has been arranged throughout the Durbhungah Raj. I think it fair, however, that when Government does so much elsewhere, we should not throw absolutely the whole burden on the Raj. The following are the arrangements which I made at Durbhungah regarding the Durbhungah Raj Estate:—

Arrangements on Wards' Estates.

"The Lieutenant-Governor pressed on the manager the importance of taking early steps to give effect to the orders regarding advances to ryots. It was admitted that in villages at present let in farm where the farms are shortly to expire, the question was involved in some difficulty, but the Raj officers were urged not to let minor difficulties stand in the way of making this species of aid really general and effective. Sanction has been given to expending a lakh of rupees in advances, but the Lieutenant-Governor, referring to the Viceroy's reiterated desire to assist good ryots as much as possible, said that Colonel Burn was not to consider himself tied down to that sum. Caution was of course to be exercised in a reasonable way, but a certain margin of ultimate loss must be accepted as probable, and the Raj agency was such as to make it quite feasible to institute inquiry in every village belonging to the estate. The Lieutenant-Governor did not wish advances to be made to ryots who were absolutely insolvent; *they* must be treated as fit subjects for charitable relief; but it was better to err on the side of doing too much than too little.

"It was arranged that the Government circle officers should be relieved of all responsibility for making advances to ryots in Raj villages. That duty would be left entirely to be Raj officers.

"Colonel Burn and Mr. Llewhellin undertook to do their very utmost to give immediate effect to the above."

The relative position of the Raj and the Government agency was also discussed and settled as follows:—

"The Raj pays for and manages all works on the property, also all advances to ryots. The Government agency will relieve the Raj officers of the cost of charitable relief as soon as the agency is in sufficient working order, the Raj officers rendering all the assistance they can. Till the Government officers can take over the charitable relief, the Raj officers will continue it.

"When the charitable relief operations are amalgamated, any Raj grain not needed for Raj works will be made over to the Government, who will supply grain for the needy from the common stock.

"The Raj officers in their degree will, as much as possible, undertake the duties of group superintendents in villages belonging to them, and arrange effectively for the village headmen and putwaris to make lists of the needy and carry out the details. Where of sufficient standing, they will be active members of committees and sub-committees.

"If the manager finds that the circle officer's calls leave no time to the Raj establishment for their regular work, they can either be seconded and taken over by Government, or some other arrangements can be made to suit the particular case. Care must be taken that no charitable relief now being given by the Raj is stopped until the circle officer orders it, after making other arrangements as above indicated.

"The *large Raj works* under the charge of the Executive Engineer will be dealt with in the same way as works under the Department of Public Works, where real labour is exacted and full wages paid.

"The village Raj works will be managed by the ordinary Raj establishment, as the minor relief works elsewhere are managed by the relief officers."

49. In regard to all other solvent Wards' Estates, similar principles should be followed as nearly as possible. In one district a question has been raised regarding Wards' Estates which are embarrassed and without ready money. The *primâ facie* view is, that the money necessary to do what is the duty of the estate should be advanced and charged as a debt against it; but one officer has urged that, as practically we cannot do this in all other estates, we should not charge advances against Wards' Estates, but do what is necessary at Government expense, and leave the Wards' Estates in the same position as others who fail to do their duty, subject to the question whether Government will, by legislation, recoup itself for expenditure which ought properly to have been borne by the landholders. I think that, for the present at any rate, necessary advances must be charged against the estates. The merits of the matter may be re-opened hereafter, if circumstances seem to give equitable grounds for re-opening the question.

Case of insolvent Wards' Estates.

50. All our arrangements depend on our possessing a sufficient supply of grain to feed the people where it is necessary to do so, and in case of what I have called a food-famine, as distinguished from a money-famine, we contemplate largely supplementing more charitable relief by selling grain

Transport of Government grain.

to those who have money to buy in the places which private trade does not reach. The quantity of grain to be provided for each district has been, for the most part, settled by the Government of India on the reports of Sir Richard Temple's local inquiries submitted by this Government. The supply thus provided is a very liberal one, and its transport is a great operation. The transport arrangements of the Patna Division were finally arranged by Sir Richard Temple (principally on a large contract system), and those made by the local officers under the instructions of this Government in the Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye Divisions have since been seen and approved by him. The Patna carriage contracts having been so completely arranged, I have wished to interfere with them as little as possible, and have avoided all disturbance of existing arrangements. The only pressing difficulty was the failure of the contract for the supply of Eastern Tirhoot from Barh and Chumpta Ghat, where I found that the southern contractors had not carried half what they engaged to carry, while the northern contractors, who were to receive it and carry it on, had carts standing unsupplied. The consequence of this state of things was that almost everything that arrived was sent on to the Madhubunnee subdivision, and hardly any addition was made to the small supply stored in the very populous and necessitous sub-division of Durbhunga. There is also this difficulty about the contract arrangements, that the carters are not wholly under the control of the contractors; they go very willingly to places where forage abounds, but very unwillingly to places where it is scarce; and while the despatches from the western side of Tirhoot were very large (even more, I believe, than was contracted for) there was a tendency to send too much to Seetamurhee, where it was least wanted, and none to Durbhunga, where it was much wanted. It has been arranged that for the Eastern Tirhoot contracts, two new lines of transport are opened out, where a fresh supply of carts will be available, by Mokameh and by Monghyr, while the changing stations have been shifted so as to give the southern carts a shorter lead and the northern carts a longer lead than before. Major deKantzow has arranged that the promised despatches to Durbhunga from the western ghat are really carried out. I have directed that grain in excess of the proportional requirements of the western portion of the district (according to contract) shall not be despatched; the contractors must be restricted to the fair weekly allotment for that line, and the rest must be sent the other way in the proportion in which the contracts stipulated.

Orders given as to Eastern Tirhoot contracts.

51. The most important supplement to our carrying powers is the railway from Chumpa to Durbhunga, which is fortunately just in the transport line where the failure occurs, and where it is most wanted. It is progressing admirably without interfering in any way with the other traffic. It is carried at present across the fields as a temporary line, but in this way it gets on very rapidly, and there seems to be no doubt that it will be ready to carry much grain before the rainy season, after which it will be lifted and put on a more permanent line. But this latter, I fear, will hardly be maintained in working order through the rains. Under the circumstances, then, it is clear that all our efforts must be directed to use the rail as much as possible before the rains disturb it. All depends on a sufficient supply of rolling stock. I have represented this strongly to the Government of India, who have at once taken means to supply stock to the very utmost. It is expected that some 200 tons of grain may be carried daily half way to Durbhunga in April, and that from the middle or latter part of April, 800 tons a day will be carried into Durbhunga. Instructions have been issued to make the necessary arrangements for the receipt and despatch of this grain.

The Durbhunga Railway.

I believe that this line of railway from opposite Barh to Durbhunga is an admirable one, eminently suited for a permanent line,—that it will not be expensive, and that it should pay well.

52. It seemed to me that it was not sufficiently understood who was to direct all the various despatches and deliveries of grain, to arrange with the various contractors the questions in which one depends on the other, and so on. I therefore arranged clearly what I understood to be intended from the first, that Colonel Macgregor and his staff should undertake all these functions. Mr. Metcalfe should (subject to the Commissioner's general direction) keep Colonel Macgregor informed in what parts of the stricken sub-divisions grain is most wanted, and should be in constant communication and understanding with Colonel Macgregor. Colonel Macgregor, understanding what is wanted, will arrange with the contractors and others accordingly; that will be in his hands, and there will not be risk of contradictory orders by various local officers, each acting for himself. Mr. Metcalfe should see that this is thoroughly understood. He should come to a clear understanding with his sub-divisional officers as to the relative urgency of their requirements. Seeing that the Durbhunga Sub-division is nearer to the base, and that it will be supplied by the railway and by North-West Provinces reserved carriage, it is settled that for the present, only enough to secure us against a sudden surprise is to be kept in Durbhunga, all the rest will be allowed to go into the Madhubanee Subdivision till that is quite secured. Colonel Macgregor is to arrange a good system, by which full information of the despatches from one end of a line is punctually and promptly conveyed to those who are to take up or receive the grain at the other end.

Definition of Col. Macgregor's functions.

The reserve carriage, as it arrives, will also be put under Colonel Macgregor's directions.

53. It is proposed to prepare a note showing the whole of our transport arrangements as now matured, and I do not here touch on more than those partial re-arrangements made during my visit to Tirhoot.

54. I have remarked that, up to the time of my visit, the bazars seemed to be generally well supplied with grain, principally pulses, &c., rice being comparatively scarce and dear. The time for general sales to the public had evidently not come, though I was satisfied that it would be a great convenience and aid to our labourers to sell rice on the works to those who wanted rice. I directed that this should be generally done; these instructions should be carefully carried out. With respect to price, it had been proposed to sell at 12 seers per rupee, but I found that while the price of rice is not cheaper than 12 seers in the great marts on the line of rail, and in the Tirhoot bazars is from 9 to 10 seers or less, to sell at 12 would have an embarrassing effect. The instructions which I issued on this subject for North Tirhoot were, then, as follows:—

Sale of Government grain.

"I am satisfied that good rice cannot at present be sold at 12 seers, as was at one time proposed, without greatly deranging a still active private trade. We must, in the present circumstances, continue to encourage that trade to the utmost, and I trust I shall not hear again of the seizure by the police of the bullocks engaged in it, as I have to-day found to have been done. It is remarkable that, while other grains are still very plentiful in the bazar, selling at 11 to 13 seers of 88 tolahs, say, 12 to 14½ Government seers, rice is extremely scarce and very little to be seen. In ordinary times, rice is the main food of the people in this part of the country, and the coolies now much run upon our rice stocks. I therefore think that rice should be offered for sale on all our works at 10 Government seers per rupee for ordinary cleaned rice, other rice being sold cheaper in proportion. If at any time, in any of the bazars, rice is selling cheaper than the above, the Government rice may also be sold on the works as cheap as private rice in the bazars.

"As regards the price of inferior or uncleaned rice, the qualities vary so much, that it is impossible to lay down a rule, I must leave this to the discretion of the local officers. They are to sell all kinds of rice at the rate which they find in practice makes each kind as popular with the people as cleaned country rice at 10 seers. I believe there is no objection on the part of the people to clean Burmah rice; if so, it should be sold at the same rate as country rice. If it is found that the people avoid it by comparison, it may be made a little cheaper. I have found here that the people crowded very much to get uncleaned Burmah or Saigon rice (good of its kind) at 13 seers.

"As rice is sold retail by pice per seer, and not by seers per rupee, I authorise officers to adopt for sale on the works, the nearest rate in pice to the seer rates above ordered, although there may be some fractional differences.

"When our rice is stored in large quantities, I shall be glad to sell it on our works at a somewhat cheaper rate, say 12 seers for ordinary rice if this can be done without inconvenience and disturbance.

"To the general public, rice must only be sold at present where there is really an absence of the article in the bazars. The sales to the people will much depend on the quantity of rice we have in store. While we have little and private trade is active, we must not interfere; when we have abundance, and private trade ceases to operate, we may sell freely, using the bunneahs, and village traders, and giving them a small margin of profit.

"Seeing the abundance of other grains in the bazars and scarcity of rice, I think it better that all the mixed grains, wheat, &c., should be kept till later, so long as they are sound and good to keep. Even Indian-corn, properly kept, shows no tendency to spoil so far. But whenever weevils appear, or other injury is commencing, the grain should be used.

"Much of the grain has come up unclassed, and spare labour might be used at the granaries to sift it, mark it, and place it where it can be most conveniently got out as it is wanted. This should certainly be done as far as possible. Sufficient doors and other arrangements should be provided in the golahs: great care must be taken to provide against fire; and people who have reasonable objection to hard road-work may be employed to guard and look after the granaries."

When the time comes for selling rice to the public, the price will, as directed in Government orders, be regulated by the price in the nearest large marts where food is abundant; but I hope that we shall be able to sell at not less than 10 seers per rupee. Eventually, if it proves that we have larger stocks than we require for relief purposes and for necessary sales, at a season when private trade is almost stopped, it may be both a great relief to the people and a legitimate mode of disposing of our stocks to sell at a cheaper rate; but this must depend on subsequent orders.

In any case, when we come to sell to the public, I am sure that we shall do so most conveniently and effect the minor distribution throughout the country far better than we could do it ourselves by selling in a small wholesale way, at a somewhat profitable rate, to the petty traders who abound and carry grain about the country in bullock-loads in every direction. Even in the rains, I hope that a good deal may be done by these petty traders in this way, whether they use pack-bullocks, small boats, or head-loads.

55. This question of distribution in the rains is one to which the Government of India have recently drawn our special attention. I had already attended to the matter in Tirhoot, and issued instructions to the Commissioner to do all that is possible towards clearing and opening out

Distribution of food in the rains.

the internal water channels and securing both regular boats for the rivers and canoes for the watery tracts where land carriage becomes almost impossible during the rains. I trust that full attention will be paid to these points.

Arrangements have also been made for a comprehensive inquiry into the whole subject of the means of communication during the rains to be made beforehand, so as to secure us against doubt and difficulty when the time comes. I had previously for other purposes obtained full reports of the water communications of the two parts of the country most affected, North Bengal and Tirhoot; these will be collated by a selected officer who has special knowledge of the subject, and any additional information necessary will be locally obtained. Major Trevor may well give attention to this among other subjects.

56. The following orders on matters of secondary importance were issued during my visit to Tirhoot, and are generally applicable to distressed districts—

Miscellaneous subsidiary orders.

"All Circle officers should have magisterial powers if they are fit for it. It will be desirable that all fit for summary powers should have such. It will be understood that relief officers need not devote themselves to investigating difficult cases, but it will be convenient that petty and clear cases, or cases connected with their work, should be disposed of promptly on the spot. A large supply of the forms used for record of summary trial should be sent up at once to all the districts.

"While bungalows have been built for European officers, nothing has been done for native officers; arrangements should be made to protect them as well as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised Sir W. Muir to take care of those sent down from the North-Western Provinces, and wishes to have this done. If good native buildings can be had on hire or made, they may be hired or put up. If not, proper allowances must be given to enable these officers to house themselves with the least possible delay."

And the following, which, though specially issued for one line only, is in principle applicable to all cases in which land is taken up for roads or other purposes, as is so often the case in connection with our relief works:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has observed with regret that where the Durbhunga State Railway runs through standing crops, compensation has not yet been given to the ryots. This must be done at once. The Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore are desired to issue immediate orders that the sub-divisional officers, through whose jurisdiction the line passes, shall at once, without any very formal proceedings, assess on the spot the value of crops destroyed, giving the cultivators the benefit of any doubt. As the lands are at present only temporarily occupied, no question of compensation for the land need be taken up. Only payment for crops to the ryots concerned must be settled, and paid forthwith by a summary and rule-of-thumb enquiry."

57. Whether the land is occupied permanently or temporarily, compensation for loss of crop should be given summarily and liberally on the spot without any delay, leaving the value of the land permanently taken to be settled separately. But this also should be done as soon as possible, unless, as has happened in many cases, the zemindars give the land for relief purposes free of cost, an example which it is hoped many others will follow.

58. While things are in so critical a position it seems most necessary that Government should have more speedy information than that which it obtains by the roundabout official channels. Orders have been issued for a brief weekly return to Government direct from every distressed sub-division, showing numbers of persons on works and otherwise receiving relief, and grain stored, with an explanation of any remarkable changes. And such information is to be telegraphed from the most important sub-divisions both weekly, and whenever there is anything specially remarkable to report.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March 1874.

G. CAMPBELL.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 2nd APRIL 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight rain in the northern districts of Madras; none in the southern; prospects are said not to be generally satisfactory. In the Bombay Presidency the harvest is either finished or rapidly drawing to a close; the out-turn appears to be generally good. There has been slight rain in most districts of Central Bengal and Behar during the fortnight, and heavy showers in the eastern districts; the cold weather crops are being harvested, with a better out-turn in many places than was expected. Preparations for the *aus* rice crop are being actively pushed forward, and promise well. The harvest has nearly ended in the districts of the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces. Relief works are not largely attended, except in Bustee, where the number of applicants is increasing; (no report has been received from Goruckpoor); elsewhere they will probably be soon closed, except in South Mirzapore. In Banda there is no increase of distress, and the harvest is in progress; reports from all other districts are favourable. In Oudh also the harvest is going on, and new grain is plentiful. Prospects in the Punjab are good. In the Central Provinces the harvest has been gathered or is in progress; the out-turn is fair. In Berar the new grain has come in, and ploughing for rain crops is going on. In Rajputana and Central India the crops are being cut, and prospects are good. Reports from Mysore are fair, though there is some deficiency of water.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras	(April 2nd)		
Kistna	(1st)	·30 in Nandigama.	No rain in Musulipatam; no water over anicut; canals closed; crops fair on the whole; black gram, cumboo, Bengal gram, maize, chillies and indigo being reaped in parts; market well supplied locally; prices steady; pasture scarce; small-pox and fever prevalent except in Suttunapalli; guinea-worm in Palnad; cattle healthy in three taluqs.
Kurnool	...	...	Season favourable; slight showers in Nondikotta; later dry crops being harvested; outturn moderate; market well supplied; prices steady; fever in all taluqs, except in Pattikonda and Ramulkotta; cattle disease in five taluqs; pasture and water sufficient; no water over Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam	...	*Nil.*	Rivers dry; water in tanks scanty; a few dry grains in cultivation; standing crops not thriving in some places; nunjat harvest nearly completed; some dry crops harvested; yield below the average; market well supplied; prices almost steady; pasture procurable; health generally good; small-pox in several places; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly	...	*Nil.*	Drinking water getting scarcer; condition of crops and outturn much the same as before; market fairly supplied; prices falling in some taluqs, stationary in others; pasture failing; health generally good; condition of cattle good.
Calicut	...	*Nil.*	Ploughing operations for first crop begun; supply of grain from local sources not ample; prices steady; pasture scanty; small-pox prevalent; slight fever in hilly parts; cattle disease in Calicut.
			General prospects not satisfactory.
Bombay—	(April 1st)		
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	...	...	River at Kotree on 23rd March 5 feet and 7 inches; reaping of rubbee crop in progress; crops poor; measles in Tatta town: prices of grain risen.
Hyderabad	...	...	High winds with dust during first week of past fortnight greatly damaged mango blossoms; violent gale on 30th March from south-west with dust; rubbee crops being reaped; public health good.
Shikarpur	...	...	Weather much warmer; fall of rain on the 18th March over the Rohree division, and now threatening.
Upper Frontier	...	...	Crops ripening; nights cool; dust storms.
Gujarat.			
Ahmedabad	...	...	Rubbee harvest commenced and favourable; public health good.
Kaira	...	...	Cotton being picked; weather and public heath good.
Surat	...	...	Cotton healthy; other crops nearly reaped; weather and public health generally good.
Broach	...	...	Crops all picked; weather and public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Cotton market dropping; best cotton 47 to 49 pulla; public health good.
Nasik	...	...	Harvest completed; public health good.
Thanna	...	...	Ague and small-pox to a slight extent; slight cattle disease in Moorbar and Bassim taluqs.
Deccan.			
Poona	...	...	Hot weather continues; public health good, except in Indapoor where fever prevails; cattle disease slightly exists in Mawal and Harally.
Ahmednuggur	...	...	Slight cattle disease in taluq Aukola; public health good.
Sholapur	...	...	Ague continues at Pandhurpur; no change.
Sattara	...	...	Crops harvested; fever in Walwa and Mann.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	...	...	Cotton crops indifferent; scarcity of water in Chickadee taluq.
Dharwar	...	...	No change since last report.
Kaladghi	...	...	Cotton nearly reaped; scarcity of water at Moodehipal, Bagamadi and Indee; health good.
Canara	...	...	Second crop satisfactory; slight fever and small-pox prevail; cattle disease also prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Wudwan ...	...	Weather moderate; state of crop as before; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Cotton-picking completed; health good.
Bengal (Mar. 31st)		
Burdwan ...	1·14	In the first part of the fortnight, showers of rain have fallen at Bood-Bood, Calna, and Raneegunge, but not in Jehanabad or Cutwa Sub-Divisions. Weather getting warmer. Condition of crops fair. Distress increasing in Bood-Bood, in which quarter fever prevails more than elsewhere.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·15	During the early part, the weather continued cool with occasional small showers of rain; but heat is increasing during the latter part, with occasional foggy mornings. Strong southerly breeze throughout the last week. There are scarcely any crops on the ground. Preparation of ground for the next early rice crop continues on a very large scale.
Dacca ...	3·43	Fine weather, heavy rains on the 23rd March and some on the 24th; warm with sunshine till the 31st, when it became cloudy and looked like rain. Prospects of crops good; a little damage from hail, but sunshine has done much good. More rain at present is likely to do harm.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Weather dry and hot. Dalna paddy growing luxuriantly but not extensively.
Distressed Districts.		
Moorshedabad ...	0·01	There have been slight showers of rain in different parts of the district in the course of the first week. On the 17th March there was a fall of hail but not so severe as that of the 9th idem. Slight rain has also fallen in the second week in thannahs Bharutpore, Jellingi and Nowda; days very hot but nights cool. The harvesting of the cold weather crops continues, and affords employment to a great number of people. Wheat and grain promise a very fair outturn. Boro rice progressing favorably and has been benefited by rains. Early rice is being sown on alluvial lands in the eastern parts of the district. At Huriharpurah, Nowda, and Jellingi, the prices of wheat, barley and grain have fallen considerably. Rice is also cheaper at Jungypore and Ramporehat, but stationary at head-quarters.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil.*	Clear weather with high west wind; a few clouds seemed gathering up in the latter part of the first week. In the second week a little rain at Nowabgunge and dry west winds blowing continually. Good outturn of boro rice is expected; Bhadar or early rice sowing continues, and prospects are very good. Every promise of a good mango crop.
Maldah ...	*Nil.*	Cloudy with dust storm and occasional drizzling in the first week; hot and dry with strong westerly wind afterwards; wheat, barley, and other cold weather crops are being harvested and the outturn is turning out an average one as expected. Cheena (millet), also promises a fair yield. Boro paddy and mango crop still promise well. New wheat is being sold at 13 to 14 sers per rupee. Imports of rice and paddy at local markets decreasing and markets rising.
Rajshahye ...	0·02	There was very slight rain in parts of the district; chiefly to the westward on the 17th March; also hail at Tanner, but not enough to do material damage. Khesared and masoor (pulses) and linseed, barley, wheat and grain are being reaped, and the out-turn is a fair average one. Prices have been stationary except at Singrah where rice is dearer.
Rungpore ...	*Nil*	Weather was cool with westerly winds, but there has been a considerable increase of heat latterly, which has however been tempered by steady breeze from the west and north-west. The weather has been pleasant for the time of the year. No rain has been reported; sugarcane and tobacco being reaped, the latter though partially damaged by hail, are good; wheat, and barley and pulses are very good; cheena and kawni (millets) promise equally well. The early rice has been very extensively sown, and the crop is now considered secure; there will be also further sowings of early rice in the south western parts of the district. In a comparatively small tract in that quarter between Gobindgunge and Kamdiyarhat, the sowings of early rice have been embarrassed by the bad circumstances of the petty cultivators.
Bograh ...	*Nil*	Dry and warm in the day time. The cutting of mustard has been completed; a 12 or 13 annas outturn is estimated, and a similar outturn of sugarcane; cold weather crops, such as mater (pulse) &c., are being gathered in; a fair average is expected.
Patna ...	0·32	Weather seasonable, with strong west winds, but a little cooler than usual at this time of the year. The cold weather crops are now fast being cut and will soon be stored; they have yielded better than was at first expected.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Stormy weather at the beginning; afterwards fine with cool mornings and evenings. The weather for the harvest has been all that could be desired, and the gathering of the cold weather crops may now be said approaching completion; ears of wheat are full and a paying crop anticipated. In the Aurungabad sub-division the outturn is reported to be still better than was anticipated.
Shahabad ...	0·22	Cloudy and unsettled at the commencement; on the night of the 16th March there was a thunderstorm accompanied by rain which appears to have fallen generally; weather clear afterwards with west wind and all that could be desired for the harvest, though it was variable during the latter end. Cold weather crops are being gathered in and promise an average outturn; cheena (millet) promising, rain and wind of the 16th slightly injured the mango crop but benefited the sugarcane. The rain was not heavy enough to do any material harm to the crops cut and stored in the farms.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil.*	Getting warmer; westerly wind prevailing. In the Madoobani Sub-division, the cold-weather crops are being harvested; some damage done to crops by storm in the first week. In a few places moong (pulse) and cheena (millet) have been sown and plants are thriving; want of rain is much felt; moong (pulse) will yield a good harvest and to some extent mitigate the pressure of famine. In the Hajeepore Sub-Division, the harvesting of the cold-weather crops has commenced, and as far as Hajeepore and Lalgunge go, a good crop is expected. Towards the north of the Sub-Division, especially about Shahpoor and parts of Mohowah, the outturn has disappointed every one. The crop looked much thicker before it was reaped, than it has proved to be. In this part, the sub-divisional officer has commenced relieving isolated cases of distress, chiefly old people and children. There is abundance of work as yet for the agricultural and coolie classes. In the Seetamarhi Sub-division, no rain has fallen since last report, but a strong westerly wind prevailed, injuring the crops being reaped. Rahur and keras (pulses) and the cold-weather crops are being reaped, but the fields will not, the collector fears, yield as much as has been anticipated; the crops looked well in parts, but the yield is disappointing. In the Durbhunga Sub-division, mustard is being gathered, and also in places rahur (pulse), other crops are backward, save in the south of the Sub-division, the remaining crops are insignificant. There was a heavy fall of rain in several parts of the sub-division in the first week, which must have benefited the cheena (millet). The rainfall at head-quarter was very slight. In the Tajpore sub-division, the cutting of the cold weather crops is going on. The sub-divisional officer sees no reason to alter his previous estimate of the outturn. There was some rain in this part of the district of benefit to moong (pulse) and cheena (millet); but mango blossom has been somewhat injured; tobacco being prepared. In the sudder sub-division there is no change in prospects of crops.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Sarun ...	·39	Cloudy with slight showers in the early part of the fortnight; weather afterwards dry and fine, and west wind prevailing. A fall of rain on the 16th March accompanied by hail in several villages within the jurisdiction of Thannahs Chuprah, Manjhee and Masbrak, causing considerable damage to wheat, barley, poppy and mango blossoms. The bulk of the cold weather crops has been gathered, the yield turning out better than was anticipated; spring crop and indigo coming on well; mango crop still promising; sugarcane being planted; moong (pulse) and paddy are being sown in low lands; opium weighment has commenced; new pulse and grain are coming into markets; prices steady.
Chumparun ...	0·10	East and west winds; hail on the 9th March reported towards Bagaha and Lowriah, also Gobindgunge. Prospects of the crops continue good; the hail did little damage except in the neighbourhood of Gobindgunge; cold weather crops being harvested; high west wind causing some damage to the cheena (millet) crops.
Monghyr ...	0·19	Seasonable weather; the harvest of the cold weather crops is general and every available person is in the field; the outturn in Dearahs, as was expected, is quite up to the average; in some favored tracts an unusually good crop has been reaped. Taking high and low lands together, the outturn of the cold weather crops may be calculated at 12 annas crop, and between six and eight million maunds of grain will be secured to the districts; mango and mohwa crops unusually good.
Bhaugulpoor ...	*Nil* ...	No rain has fallen. Harvesting of the cold weather crops in full operation; return very good; mango and mohwa very promising.
Purneah ...	*Nil* ...	Seasonable and warm; wheat and grain being harvested; sowings for early and late rice are going on; the harvest of the cold weather crops is a good one; sugarcane is being planted largely in parts of Arrareah sub-division; price of rice is stationery.
		Public health.—Burdwan, fever as before; some cholera in the town of Culna. 24-Pergunnahs, a few cases of cholera reported from Basseerhaut, Barripore, Diamond Harbour and Satkhera; also seven cases of small-pox from the latter sub-division. Cholera has disappeared from Nyehatty. Cuttack, public heath good. Moorshedabad, small-pox still prevails. Dinagepore, cholera reported at Goraghat, and native doctor ordered there. Malda, health of the district generally good. Rajshahye, cholera is prevalent in many villages, particularly in the north-western part of the district, cases of small-pox also reported. Rungpore, general health very good. Bogra, there has been a severe outbreak of cholera in the village of Jora in Bogra Thannah. Patna, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox in the city, the health of the district continues good. Gya, health generally good. Some sporadic cases of small-pox reported. Shahabad, small-pox somewhat prevalent. Tirhoot, public health good, a few cases of small-pox. Bhaugulpore, general health unusually good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in most of the districts during the fortnight under notice, and in some of the eastern districts, so heavily, as to retard agricultural operations. Hail has done injury in a few places. Cold weather crops are doing well in most parts. Harvesting has commenced, and the result in some is distinctly better than was anticipated. Preparations for the ensuing rice cultivation are actively progressing, and the early sowings are doing well. Boro paddy doing well everywhere, and has benefited by the rains. In parts of Jessore it is ripening. In one sub-division it is attacked by insects, but no serious injury has been done. Cotton, mulberry, indigo, &c., are favorably reported on. Cheena and kowni (millets) are doing well.
N. W. P.—		
Bustee (March 30th)	...	Harvest nearly completed; mango and mohwa fruits promise well; numbers on relief works over 21,000 and increasing; two poor-houses with 87.
Goruckpoor ...	...	No report received.
Ghazeepoor (31st)	...	Prices unchanged; threshing going on; numbers on works under 1,000; daily relief continued to 1,064 persons; relief twice a week to about 1,500.
Benares (31st)	...	Prices unchanged; crops nearly harvested; no relief needed.
Azimgurh (30th)	...	Prices little changed; crops nearly reaped, except gram; outturn average; charitable relief to 285, will diminish next week.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*			
Mirzapoor	(31st)	...	Weather favourable; outturn north of Ganges good; in Ganges Valley very good; in hilly tracts north of Soane, some distress anticipated but not severe; in Doodhee south of Soane, distress greater; some emigration to Sirgoojah; population scattered and averse to going far to relief works.
Jounpoor	(31st)	...	Prices slightly fallen; crops nearly all reaped; no applicants for charitable relief; import from Oudh continues.
Allahabad	...	...	No report received.
Banda	(31st)	...	Rubbee generally reaped: outturn good; mohwa crop late but promising; distress not increasing; labour and charitable relief provided.
Humeerpoor	...	...	No report received.
Jaloun	(31st)	...	Crops all reaped; in general above average; no distress.
Cawnpoor	(April 1st)	...	Prices steady; weather fair; prospects unchanged.
Futteghurh	(1st)	...	Prices slightly fallen; harvest going on; prospects fair.
Agra	(1st)	...	Prices fallen; new barley and gram coming in; wheat will follow; food prospects good.
Allygurh	(Mar 31st)	...	Harvest going on; health good; prices easy; wheat 16½ seers, barley 26 seers.
Meerut and	Saharunpoor (April 1st)		
Bijnour	...	...	Prospects good.
Moradabad	(1st)	...	No report received.
Bareilly	(1st)	...	Prices unchanged; harvest begun; some export northward.
Punjab	**(Apl. 2nd)**	...	Prices slightly falling; prospects favorable; health good.
Rawalpindi	(Apl. 1st)	1·0	
Peshawar	...	·2	
			Harvest prospect of the province good; general health good; small-pox in some villages of Hissar and Sirsa districts.
Oudh			
Lucknow	(Apl. 1st)	*Nil*	The rubbee harvest is being reaped, and new grain is coming plentifully into the market; sugarcane is being planted.
Fyzabad	"	*Nil*	
C. Provinces—			
Chanda	(Mar. 28th)	0·30	Weather clear and cool; prospects good; prices stationary.
Raipur	...	...	Weather clear; prospects good; small-pox and cattle disease still slightly prevalent.
Mandla	...	0·75	Prospects favorable; health good; prices stationary.
Bilaspoor	...	1·00	Rubbee harvesting; measles and small-pox about; prices easy.
Bhandara	...	0·50	Weather clear; rubbee harvested; out-turn average; small-pox slight; prices easy.
Sumbulpoor	...	0·45	Weather hot; sugarcane being planted; prices high but easy.
Balaghat	(31st)	...	Weather fair; crops promising; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices slightly fluctuating.
Wurdha	(Apl. 1st)	...	Rubbee harvested; small-pox prevalent.
Nursinghpoor	...	...	Good rubbee harvest.
Saugor	...	...	Reaping rubbee progressing favorably; small-pox in places; health good.
Jubbulpur	...	...	Prospects good; small-pox in city.
Dumoh	...	0·20	
Seoni	...	...	Rubbee harvest being threshed; fever prevails.
Nagpoor	...	...	Weather clear; no standing crops; small-pox and cattle disease prevalent; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospects fair; small-pox prevailing; doubtful report of cholera.
Betul	...	...	Prospects fair.
Nimar	...	...	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.
Mysore & Coorg	**(Apl. 1st)**		
Bangalore	...	...	Agricultural prospects fair, but wet crops suffering for want of water in some places; public health generally good; cattle disease diminishing.
Assam—			
Gowhatty	(Apl. 2nd)	2·38 at Gowhatty.	Weather clear with occasional storms and rain; aus crop is still being sown; public health good.
British Burmah—		...	No report received.
Hyderabad Districts—	**Assigned**		
East Berar	(Apl. 2nd)	...	New grain brought to market; ground under plough for ensuing cultivation; public health good.
West Berar	...	...	No report received.
Rajpootana—			
Serohi	(Mar. 23rd)	·02	Tanks dry; wells running dry; crops being cut; prospects good; health very good.
Meywar	(28th)	...	Same as last report.
Harowtee (Agency States)	(21st)	...	Wells moderately full; tanks drying up; health good; harvest fair.
Ulwur	(19th)	...	State of tanks and wells satisfactory; health good; the yield will be much above the average.
Jeypoor	(Apl. 2nd)	*Nil*	Rubbee crops ripened; commenced gathering; public health good.
Bhurtpoor	...	...	Cutting crops; harvest moderate; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Apl. 1st)	...	Weather fine; health good.
Gwalior	...	*Nil*	Crops fair; small-pox decreasing.
Neemuch	...	...	No important change since last report.
Rutlam	...	...	Health good; crops favorable, being gathered.
Bagelkhund (Sutna)		...	No report.
Nepal	**(March 25th)**	...	The crops look most promising, and a heavy return is expected from wheat, potatoes, peas, &c. Health good.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 15 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

No. 1200 A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce,—dated Calcutta, the 8th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council has considered the 14th Special Narrative, submitted on the 2nd instant, of the drought in Behar and parts of Bengal, and the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2088 S. R. of the 6th instant, forwarding a Note reviewing the allotment of grain to each district and the arrangements for its transport, together with Minutes by Sir Richard Temple, summarising the present relief arrangements in the distressed divisions of Behar and Rajshahye.

The Narrative, with the Lieutenant-Governor's observations and instructions, has been published in the *Gazette of India*. The same publicity will now be given to these subsequent communications.

Sir George Campbell has been obliged, on account of the state of his health, to resign the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and it is the gratifying duty of the Government of India to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which His Honor has from the first devoted himself to the arduous task of conducting the operations for the relief of distress. The Governor General in Council desires particularly to record his high appreciation of the manner in which Sir George Campbell personally directed and supervised the relief organization on the occasion of his recent visit to North Behar.

The Governor General in Council further desires to take this opportunity of expressing his entire concurrence in Sir George Campbell's acknowledgment of the obligation of the Government to Sir Richard Temple for the great energy and administrative power which he has shewn in co-operating with the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of completing the arrangements to meet the famine.

The Government of India have also to record their cordial recognition of the zealous and efficient services of the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshaye Divisions, and of the other officers mentioned by the Lieutenant Governor and Sir Richard Temple.

It is not impossible that contingencies may arise which will place still greater strain upon the resources of the State, and call for additional exertions on the part of the officers of Government. But His Excellency confidently relies upon every officer doing his duty under a strong sense of the responsibility devolving upon him during the period of increasing distress which, it is to be feared, must, be anticipated.

(True Extract.)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2088 S-R, dated 6th April, 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, REVENUE, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCE DEPT.

WITH reference to paragraph 16 of the last special Narrative, which contained a promise to submit a note showing the whole allotments of grain to the distressed districts, and reviewing the transport arrangements and their working, and also to submit Minutes by Sir Richard Temple, summarising the present relief arrangements of the three very distressed divisions, I am now directed to submit these papers.

They consist of—

(*a*) Summary of allotments and transport arrangements with a Minute by Sir Richard Temple on the carrying power of the railway, written with reference to the above.

(*b*) The letter of Sir Richard Temple's Secretary, No. 121, dated 31st March, with Sir Richard's Minutes, Nos. 52, 63, 64, 65 and 66, reviewing the relief arrangements of the Dinagepore, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions, and of the country generally, with a reply, No. 2060, dated the 2nd April, conveying to Sir Richard Temple the Lieutenant Governor's warm acknowledgments for the assistance which he has rendered to the Government of Bengal during Sir George Campbell's incumbency.

2. The last Narrative has placed the Government of India in possession of the most recent information regarding the state of the country and the progress of relief arrangements, and the instructions issued by the Lieutenant Governor afer seeing for himself the worst parts of the country.

Nothing has since occurred to alter the views given in the Narrative. We have still reason to hope that, so far, our greatest difficulties are confined to the Tirhoot district, and the more recent accounts from thence are favourable. In a telegram just received, Mr. Metcalfe says:—"Nothing like starvation is

apparent. Village relief in hands of headmen. Working number on Bahera road twenty-six thousand* only, on Mudhoobunnee works two lakhs†. Employing Resaldars in disciplining mobs (*i e.* of laborers). Public health good. Baiparees increasing imports. Water-supply everywhere deficient. Village after village searched for hungry people. Mudhoobunnee, Nareya, Durbhunga circles all formed. Can honestly say famine well in hand."

* When the measures for sifting and distributing the people on this road were undertaken, they were over fifty thousand.

† This is a decrease and not an increase on numbers previously stated.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the enclosed transport note will satisfy the Government of India that the local transport arrangements as a whole are now extremely efficient, and that the carrying power is only limited by the carrying power of the railway. The Government of India will probably consider that question in connection with Sir Richard Temple's note on the subject and my letter No. 2089S-R of this date, submitting the question whether certain further quantities of grain are to be procured from the North-Western Provinces.

4. Sir Richard Temple's Minutes, attached to his Secretary's letter No. 121, set forth very clearly in precise and statistical form the various arrangements made for supply of grain transport and relief machinery. Sir Richard Temple very justly praises the judgment, discrimination, and assiduity displayed by Mr. S. Bayley, Commissioner of the Patna Division, in the discharge of the extraordinarily difficult duties which have devolved on him; and he commends the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. Hewitt. He cordially acknowledges the services of Mr. G. N. Barlow, Officiating Commissioner of Bhagulpore, and brings specially to the notice of Government the very valuable services rendered by Mr. H. Hankey, as Special Superintendent of Transport. He speaks in terms of high commendation of Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, in special relief charge of the four northern districts of the Rajshahye Division. In all the above praises the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs.

5. The time has now come when the present Lieutenant Governor must shortly surrender his office. He is compelled to do so at a time when the country is unhappily placed in a very critical position; but he hopes that the papers submitted with the last Narrative and with the present letter will show that, under the direction and control of the Government of India, the Government of Bengal has made very large, and generally successful, provision to meet the calamity which has befallen the country; and Sir George Campbell trusts that in handing over the administration to a successor who has already so largely and so ably assisted him, he does so under circumstances which give fair hope that this Government, administered by the energetic and competent hands of his successor, and supported by the large means which the Government of India has so freely afforded, may be able successfully to carry the people through the time of trial, with no greater suffering than is inevitable under such a dispensation of Providence.

6. It has been explained that the present season so far promises very favourably. Accounts have just been received of a very beneficial fall of rain in the North Bengal Districts, and at this moment the appearance of the weather gives hopes of a further fall, which would be peculiarly opportune and beneficial after much land has been prepared and some crops sown in Bengal, and the rubbee harvest has been reaped and garnered in Behar.

7. If the season in Bengal should be favourable, the ensuing months being showery, as a season so commenced often is in Bengal, the Lieutenant Governor would hope that, after the provision which has been made for supplying the distressed districts and maintaining a reserve, the condition of the people in the greater part of Bengal Proper may not be greatly changed for the worse.

In the parts of Behar where the rubbee harvest has for some weeks given employment to the people, we must expect a large accession to the numbers for whom employment and relief provision must be made between the end of the rubbee harvest and the rains. But if the unusual drought is followed by early rains, as is frequently the case, that period will not be very long; and when good rains commence, we may expect that, in all districts not reduced in an extreme degree, the people will of their own accord betake themselves to agricultural pursuits.

There remain the large tracts of North Tirhoot, and other more limited tracts, where, there being little or no rubbee, the people have come on our hands at a comparatively early period in very large numbers. It is the Lieutenant Governor's earnest hope that the measures which have been adopted will suffice to meet the vast amount of distress existing in those tracts; but he does not doubt that this distress can only be met by very earnest and sustained effort, which he surely believes will not be wanting.

Sir George Campbell trusts, then, that, by the mercy of God, the people, whom he leaves in very good hands, will be saved from starvation.

8. Sir George Campbell is under very great obligations to many of the officers who have assisted him in the efforts which for the last six months he has made to meet the threatened famine; but at a time when the work is unfinished, he feels that he cannot ask for them the acknowledgments of the Government of India. He will, therefore, not here attempt to specify those who have in his opinion so far done well, beyond the concurrence in Sir Richard Temple's praises of certain officers which he has above recorded, but he will leave a note on the subject with his successor, who will hereafter be in a position to estimate the services of the various officers as a whole.

Summary of allotments and arrangements for transport of Government grain to distressed districts, brought up to latest intelligence received to end of March.

1. The allotments of grain to the distressed districts according to the latest revisions are:—

	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	67,500	
Gya	2,20,000	
Shahabad and Soane Circle	3,17,000	
Tirhoot	42,00,000	
Sarun	5,30,000	
Chumparun	10,00,000	
Monghyr	3,78,000	
Bhagulpore	7,30,000	
Purneah	6,50,000	
Sonthalia	1,35,000	
		82,27,500
Hazareebagh	25,000	
Manbhoom	28,000	
Palamow	10,000	
		63,000
Moorshedabad	5,000	
Dinagepore	12,00,000	
Maldah	1,50,000	
Rajshahye...	1,00,000	
Northern Bengal Railway	1,00,000	
Rungpore	3,00,000	
Bogra	2,40,000	
		20,95,000

2. If we include the Chota Nagpore in what may be called the western group of districts, the total allotment for them is 82,90,500 maunds or (converted at 27·2 maunds per ton) 304,797 tons. The total allotments for the eastern districts is in maunds 20,95,000 or tons 77,022.

The grand total of the allotment for all districts, as at present fixed, is therefore 381,819 tons.

3. The total quantity of grain despatched from Calcutta up to the 31st March is returned as follows:—

	Maunds.		Tons.
To the western districts	36,99,928	or	136,026
To the eastern districts	14,54,775	or	53,483

If we add to this 17,463 tons, purchased locally and in the North-West Provinces for the western districts, and 2,941 tons purchased locally for the Rajshahye Division, the total despatch of grain up to date stands—

	Tons.
For the western districts	153,489
For the eastern districts	56,424
Total	209,913

This leaves 171,906 tons yet to be supplied, of which 151,308 tons are due to the western and 20,598 tons to the eastern districts.

In the western districts of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore Division, some further allotments may be required, but it is not expected that the quantity will be very large.

4. The statements of amounts actually received in the districts are mostly dated 28th March, but they are always considerably in arrear of the actual facts, depending on previous returns from out-stations, while the despatches from Calcutta are given up to date. The following statement of the amounts received in the districts, based upon the last transport returns and the district narratives, shows a greater difference than the amount in transit would account for. Difference in date must account for the remaining difference.*

The amounts received at the main receiving depôts of the districts appear to stand thus:—

	Mds.
Sarun	3,79,690
Chumparun...	6,23,275
Tirhoot	16,41,000
Shahabad and Soane Circle	1,79,000
Gya	1,40,000
Patna	58,822
Bhagulpore...	4,57,491
Monghyr	2,15,933
Sonthalia	15,000
Purneah	4,56,645
Total for Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions ...	41,66,856
Rajshahye Division	9,64,186
Chota Nagpore	12,492
Total ...	51,43,534

or 189,100 tons in all.

It will be remembered, however, that this includes some considerable quantities stacked at receiving stations and not yet sent off to the interior; and, in the case of Tirhoot, this will make a good deal of difference, a considerable quantity of grain stated as received into that district being still at Champta and some other ghâts.

5. The following paragraphs examine the state of the transport question in detail district by district:—

SARUN.

6. The allotment is discussed in Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 18, dated 12th February. It was there settled that 5,00,000 maunds were to be supplied for the district plus 30,000 to be advanced from Government stores for the Hutwa estate, *i. e.*, 5,30,000 maunds in all, exclusive of a further supply of 1,50,000 maunds to be obtained direct by the Hutwa estate; all to be stored by the 15th June. It was further settled that all grain for Sarun

* The difference between the total amount despatched and the amount shown as received is 20,813 tons. But it must be remembered, as stated generally in the text, that the returns of receipts are by no means up to date. In the Rajshahye Division, again, consignments are by water routes, some weeks upon the road, also there are often considerable quantities accumulated at Futwa, Kooshtea, Goalundo, and other ghâts on the south side of the river. Again, the railway despatches are made up for three days beyond even the nominal date of the district returns, and we may allow 3,500 tons a day by the two railways on that account.

should be consigned to Arrah, and be sent across the river in native boats. Up to the present date the grain has been steadily carried into the interior without fail. The Sarun cart power could carry much more if necessity arose. The district transport return dated 29th March shows that 3,65,971 maunds had been thus received. Even this figure is not quite correct up to date, as the Collector's returns from the receiving ghâts could not give actual figures up to the 28th inclusive. We may safely assume that at least two more days' despatches had been received on the north bank of the Ganges by the 28th March, and that a third day's despatches were *en route* from Arrah. We know that there is no balance of Sarun grain lying at Arrah, and that the average daily despatch by cart and boat from Arrah is 4,573 maunds daily. According to the Collector's figures, then, Sarun had yet to receive 1,64,029 maunds of its allotment. But according to the above estimate it must have received 3,79,690, leaving 1,50,310 maunds still to be sent up. If the present orders to send daily 5,000 maunds to Arrah for Sarun hold good, the whole balance due would arrive by the 28th of April. Even at the average rate of despatch hitherto (4,573 maunds), the balance would have reached the district by the beginning of May, and might all be stored by the 15th May. In case of necessity the despatches might, after due notice, be reduced to 3,000 maunds per diem, and it is proposed to do this next week.

CHUMPARUN.

7. Coming now to Chumparun, according to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 13, dated 8th February, the allotment for this district was to be one million of maunds, to be imported by the 15th June. European contractors, Messrs. Lethbridge and Gibbon, undertook to cart from Bunkur Ghât opposite Patna 50,000 maunds a week, or 2,00,000 maunds a month from 15th February, say 7,00,000 maunds in all up to the 15th June. The Collector was to receive by 15th February, under previous arrangements, 2,15,000, and 50,000 maunds were then expected by the Gunduck for the embankment works. Besides all this, 1,50,000 maunds were being brought in by river on account of the Bettiah Raj and planters. No further arrangements for transport were, therefore, deemed necessary, as the Gunduck was expected to rise after the middle of May, and boat carriage become feasible, should further supplies of grain be required.

8. The only change in the Chumparun programme has been that, in order to relieve the extreme pressure at Bunkur Ghât, the contractors have, since the 9th March, taken from 7,000 to 14,000 a week of the Chumparun grain *viâ* Arrah. No information as to the actual total despatches by the Gunduck is available, but it is understood that the district is relying now entirely on its land carriage.

9. By the transport returns for the fortnight ending 28th March, the district had received 5,97,907 maunds, leaving it 4,02,093 to receive. If we may assume, as we certainly may, that here too the Collector's figures are two or three days in arrear of the facts at the time of his writing, this balance due would be reduced by about 8,456 maunds for each day: the average actual daily despatches from Arrah to Chumparun being 1,088 maunds, and from Bunkur to Chumparun 7,368 maunds. This would make the receipts in all 6,23,275 maunds. In round numbers, however, we may say that Chumparun had, on the 28th March, something under four lakhs of its allotment to receive. At 50,000 maunds a week (the contract rate), this would be cleared off in eight weeks or less. At present, the contractors are carrying off, by the two routes of Arrah and Bunkur alone, an average of 59,196 maunds a week. But the combined despatches for Chumparun *viâ* Bunkur and *viâ* Arrah need not exceed 50,000 maunds a week, say 15,000 *viâ* Arrah and 35,000 *viâ* Bunkur.

TIRHOOT.

10. Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 35 of the 26th February abstracts the arrangements for Tirhoot thus: 42 lakhs of maunds were to be conveyed before the rainy season, thus distributed—to Seetamurhee (10), Mudhoobunnee (16), and Durbhunga (16). The contracts made were as follow:—

	Lakhs.
A.—The *Western Contractors* were to take—	
From Bunkur to Seetamurhee *viâ* Mozufferpore ...	... 6
„ to Contai for Seetamurhee	... 4
„ to Attrai and Poosa for Mudhoobunnee ...	... 5
„ to Durbhunga	... 5
Total ...	... 20
B.—The *Alliance Company* were to take—	
From Chumpta to Durbhunga	... 18
C.—A North-Western Contractor, Nilcomul and Co., was to take—	
From Mokameh to Durbhunga	... 4

The above provided for the cartage of 42 lakhs of maunds away from the river ghâts.

The Seetamurhee grain was to be taken up at Contai and Seetamurhee, and distributed in that sub-division by a separate company, Messrs. Tripe, Begg and Company.

The 5 lakhs delivered at Attrai and Poosa were to be carted on by Messrs. Studd and Wilson to Kamtoul, and thence by Mr. Llewhellin to Mudhoobunnee.

Of the total quantity of grain delivered in Durbhunga (5+18+4=27) 11 lakhs were to be taken on by Mr. Llewhellin to Mudhoobunnee.

In this way each sub-division was to get its quantum.

11. Minute No. 57 has assigned 67,000 maunds to Tajpore Sub-division, and directs that this supply shall be deducted from the allotment for such of the other sub-divisions as the Commissioner sees fit. The allotment for the Sudder Sub-division has not yet been fixed. Whatever may be required for this or Hajeepore, will for the present come out of the allotment for the rest of the district.

12. In Mr. Hewitt's report for the fortnight ending 14th February, he explains the routes and the quantities expected to be carried by each as follows:—

	Weekly quantity in maunds.
From Bunkur by Lalgunj to Contai ...	... 15,000
„ „ by Rusoolpore to Seetamurhee ...	... 50,000 to 70,000
„ „ to Athar and Poosa ...	... 35,000
Total weekly from Bunkur	... 1,00,000 to 1,20,000
From Chumpta to Durbhunga	... 75,000
„ Jamattia to Durbhunga (Singhia and Hatta)	... 35,000
Total from Chumpta	... 1,10,000

This arrangement, however, omits the despatches from Bunkur to Durbhunga subsequently arranged. To supply 5 lakhs by that route, which was not commenced to work till after the Lieutenant-Governor went up in beginning of March, a despatch of upwards of 35,000 maunds a week, or 5,000 maunds per diem, is necessary.

13. The quantities despatched from Bunkur for Tirhoot have averaged 15,843 maunds a day, or 1,10,901 maunds a week, from 8th to 25th March, and are improving steadily. Those from Chumpta by the Alliance Company have been very short, averaging only 6,092 maunds a day from 5th to 27th March. In consequence, however, of the failure of this Company to supply enough cartage at Chumpta, they have tried another route from Monghyr, and also a route by Mokameh, which it was proposed to use simultaneously by the North-West contractor, Nilcomul Mitter. Up to the 29th March the Company had, however, only sent 5,486 maunds by the Mokameh route. The rate of despatch by the Monghyr route, to a point on the lesser Gunduck, is stated at over 22,000 maunds a week, but this is only despatched by boat. We do not know yet what has been landed and carried off.

14. The arrangements as last reported stand thus: The Alliance Company is to work from Barh *viâ* Chumpta, and also from Monghyr and Mokameh. They are to take three lakhs in all to Poorani Ghât south of Singhia by boat, and stock the Bahera and Singhia golahs of Durbhunga. The Chumpta grain is to be delivered at Hya Ghât for Mudhoobunnee. Nilcomul, the North-West contractor, is to carry from Simeria Ghât opposite Mokameh, and deliver at Pahuddee for Muddehpoora and other circles in Mudhoobunnee; but as yet this contractor has not begun active operations. The grain from Bunkur *viâ* Poosa goes to the western parts of Mudhoobunnee, while the grain from Bunkur to Durbhunga goes direct to the latter place.

15. The review of the transport appliances for Tirhoot would not be complete without a reference to the Durbhunga railway, which will almost immediately carry from Chumpta to Nagurbustee (28 miles on the road to Durbhunga) 200 tons or 5,600 maunds a day; and which is to carry from Chumpta Ghât right into Durbhunga (44 miles) 600 tons or 22,400 maunds a day soon after the 15th April.

16. The present position, then, is—

The present actual average rate of despatch is—

	Weekly quantity in maunds.
From Bunkur Ghât	1,10,900
From Chumpta Ghât	42,600
From Monghyr, by the Alliance Company	22,750
From Mokameh, by the Alliance Company	7,680
	1,83,930

The amount already in the district, 16,41,000 maunds, leaves 25,59,000 maunds still to receive (out of the allotment of 42 lakhs), to which must be added, say nearly 2,00,000 lying at the ghâts when the account was made up, giving 27,50,000 maunds in all to be despatched into the interior.

Taking nine weeks' despatches from 28th March to 1st June to arrive at destination by 15th idem, the *present* despatches would give us by the 15th June—

Nine weeks' despatches, at 1,83,930 maunds a week ... 16,55,370

17. But we have the certainty (or almost certainty) of the following increase by means of the railway:—

The Durbhunga railway will raise the despatches from Chumpta Ghât from 6,090 a day to 22,000 a day; and this increase will, it is hoped, last for at least fifty days, thus giving an extra supply of 7,95,500

or a total despatch of 24,50,000, against 27,50,000 to be carried.

18. 3,00,000 maunds remain.

For this we have the North-Western contractor, Nilcomul, but he has not yet begun the work he undertook.

We may hope, further, that the reserve carriage will help to make up any possible shortcoming in the above calculation.

There is at least one further resource, and that is the North Bhagulpore transport. Mr. Hankey writes that this is now immensely powerful, and that he can undertake to carry three lakhs of maunds into Tirhoot through North Bhagulpore, if only he can get the grain delivered to him, or the railway to carry. It may be considered that the above 3 lakhs, then, may either be sent by the arrangements already made or by the Bhagulpore route.

19. The general result of the above seems to be, that if the traffic remains uninterrupted till 15th June, we may expect to carry the whole Tirhoot supply. In the event of an unusually early rainy season, the land traffic may be interrupted, but in that case we may hope that the necessities of the district will also cease earlier, and the water routes will be opened.

20. The only apprehension is, that owing to the delay in the Chumpta Ghât forwarding arrangements, when the railway begins to work fully, too much

grain may be accumulated at Durbhunga, and there may be difficulty in sending it on in time to Allapore and other stations of Mudhoobunnee. In that view it would seem to be preferable to send part of the supply by the Bhagulpore routes to Allapore direct.

21. Seeing that it is not desirable to send forward from the river side to Durbhunga, more grain than can be forwarded to its ultimate destination, (after the rains commence Monghyr would be a better point of departure than Durbhunga), and seeing the complaints that have been made of interference with private trade, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be desirable not to take up local pack-bullocks and donkeys for transport from the Ganges, these animals being only used for the distribution beyond Durbhunga, when absolutely necessary.

22. The districts in the Patna Division, south of the Ganges, call for only brief notice.

SHAHABAD.

19. The allotment for Shahabad is put by Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 61, dated 26th March, at 1,27,000 maunds. The district has received 65,000 maunds. For the Soane Circle 1,90,000 maunds are said to be required, of which 1,23,113 had been received; 66,887 more have to be ordered.

For the district and the canal together 1,28,887 more are required, of which 75,000 are to be rice, sent up to stations between Arrah and Mogul Serai. The rest is to be brought from the North-Western Provinces.

20. The district carriage has moved 3,000 maunds a day, and can do more if pressed. No grain has been sent since the 9th March for Arrah, or since 24th February for the Soane Circle. Some has now to be sent, but there is no urgency in the despatches for either this district or Gya.

GYA.

21. Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 60, dated 25th March, provides 2,20,000 maunds for Gya; 1,40,000 are already there; 80,000 more have to be sent. Of this, 55,000 maunds is to be rice, and 25,000 grain from North-Western Provinces. Gya can move over 3,000 maunds a day. No grain has gone up since 8th March, owing to the shortness of railway waggons and demands of other places.

The transport of the allotted grain into the interior of the Shahabad and Gya Districts can be effected without doubt or difficulty, if only the railway can carry the required amounts to the railway stations early enough in the season.

PATNA.

22. The allotment here is 67,500, of which 58,822 have been delivered. None has been sent up since 23rd February; but as the district can move 22,000 maunds a day, it can take its balance at any time if required.

BHAGULPORE.

23. For North Bhagulpore the allotment by Minute No. 25, dated 19th February, is 7,30,000 maunds.

The last transport returns show to 28th March 4,57,491 maunds received, leaving a balance due of 2,72,509 maunds. All the routes were working clear, and rice did not come to hand fast enough for the transport power. Sir Richard Temple wished 40,000 maunds a week to go for this district to stations between Bhagulpore and Monghyr; and Mr. Hankey writes that the transport power is expanding immensely, if only they could get grain to keep the carts employed. The railway despatches for the week beginning 30th March are to be daily:—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Monghyr ... } for North Bhagulpore	5,000	6,000
To Sultangunge ... } for North Bhagulpore	4,000	6,000
	9,000	12,000
Weekly =	63,000	= 84,000

24. The actual daily average despatch into the interior from Jugdischuck, opposite Sultangunge, has been 3,610 maunds, and from Monghyr 3,520 maunds; but Mr. Hankey says that it is only want of grain that has kept the average down, as they really carried up to 7,682 maunds from Jugdischuck on an average of 11 days when full of grain. The Monghyr route can easily, he adds, carry 6,000 or 7,000 maunds a day. Even at the rate of 7,130 maunds from both ghâts, the whole balance due to Bhagulpore would be delivered in 38 days from 28th March, *i.e.*, by early in May. If they can carry say 13,000 maunds a week, the whole will be cleared off in 21 days from the 28th March.

If Bhagulpore is to carry three lakhs of maunds for North Tirhoot, its carriage will be kept employed up to the middle of June.

Excluding, however, any arrangements for Tirhoot by this route, 6,000 or even 5,000 maunds a day would be a sufficient supply for Bhagulpore.

MONGHYR.

25. The allotment for this district is fixed by Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 64, at 3,78,000 maunds, and of this quantity 1,92,000 had, when Sir Richard wrote, been received into the district, plus 20,000, by the Court of Wards, leaving to be sent 1,66,000, all of which Sir Richard Temple said might come from the North-Western Provinces. The transport returns show an actual receipt of 1,95,933 maunds. No despatches have been made from Calcutta for this district since the 13th March, as the demands of other districts were more urgent, and the carrying power of the East Indian Railway was considerably below the mark. The Collector estimates that he has carriage available for over 5,000 maunds daily. The Monghyr grain stores and its distressed tracts are near to the railway; the district has already carried away promptly every maund it received, and if only the railway can supply the stations before the end of the season, all the Monghyr grain will be in position well before the middle of June.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

26. Sir Richard Temple has settled that a total of 1,35,000 maunds in all should be sent to the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Of this 15,000 maunds have already been sent; the storehouses and distressed tracts are near the railway; and this moderate supply of grain can be carried into the interior as soon as it arrives.

PURNEAH.

27. For Purneah, by Minute No. 44 of the 7th March, the allotment is 6,50,000 maunds. Besides this, 1,50,000 were to be carried through Purneah into Dinagepore, while it was contemplated that 1,50,000 maunds for Purneah might go *vid* the Mahanuddee. This arrangement leaves the amount to be carted by Purneah from Caragola at 6,50,000 maunds. Mr. Hankey's report of the 12th March estimated that the carriage had developed so that they could carry at least 2,00,000 a month. Up to the 22nd March they had carted away from Caragola 4,24,749 maunds, and the carriage was adequate to taking much more than they had got (*viz.*, 8,922 maunds a day in the fortnight ending 21st March.)

The transport return dated 28th March shows 4,36,645 maunds as received into the district at Caragola, leaving 2,13,355 to be received. But these figures are certainly a day or two in arrear. Probably we may say, in round numbers, that on the 28th Purneah had not more than 1,90,000 maunds to receive at Caragola, and part of this was already delivered at Colgong and Sahibgunj. But we may take 1,90,000 as an outside figure.

28. The average despatch into the interior from Caragola for 30 days ending 27th March was 6,800. At that rate Purneah will have completely received its supply *vid* Caragola in 27 days, or by about the 24th of April. There will remain the 1,50,000 maunds which are to come into Purneah *vid* the Mahanuddee to replace the 1,50,000 which Purneah has to give to Dinagepore. Mr. Hankey says he can carry this from Sahibgunj up the Mahanuddee after the rains begin, if necessary. If the East Indian Railway could carry all the grain we require before the rains, then Purneah could complete its allotment, plus the 1,50,000 for Dinagepore, by the Caragola route alone. But in case of necessity the Caragola despatches might be reduced to 5,000 maunds per diem.

CHOTA NAGPORE.

31. A small quantity of grain (28,000 maunds at present) has been allotted to Manbhoom, and 25,000 maunds to Hazareebagh, and 10,000 to Palamow, which has been sent from the Soane allotment, being replaced there by despatches to an equivalent amount.

32. Moorshedabad is also at present permitted to draw up to 5,000 maunds from Government stores. Up to date only 500 have been sent.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY POWER.

33. There remains now the all-important question of the carrying capacity of the East Indian Railway (of the Eastern Bengal Railway no doubt is entertained). The districts had in the last days of March yet to receive, *vid* the East Indian Railway, in round numbers, the following quantities of grain:—

	Mds.	
To Sarun	1,50,000	
,, Chumparun	4,00,000	
,, Tirhoot	25,59,000	
,, Patna	10,000	
,, Gya	80,000	
,, Shahabad and Soane Circles ...	1,28,000	
		33,27,000
,, Bhagulpore	2,72,000	
,, Monghyr	1,66,000	
,, Purneah	1,90,000	
,, Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,20,000	
,, Dinagepore, by Hyatpore, 2,000 a day for 60 days	1,20,000	
		8,68,000
**Grand total by East Indian Railway ... . **		**41,95,000, or about 154,000 tons.**
From this we may deduct—		
Mr. Hewitt's local purchases at Patna	**5,64,000**	
North-Western Provinces' grain for Shahabad and Soane Canal ...	**63,000**	
North-Western Provinces' grain for Gya	**25,000**	
Ditto ditto for Monghyr ...	**1,66,000**	
		8,28,000
Which leaves for *up* trains		**33,67,000 or about 124,000 tons.**

At an average rate of despatch of 2,000 tons per day, this amount would be cleared off by the 31st of May.

This does not provide for Chota Nagpore and Burdwan requirements, which are not very great.

In fact, however, we cannot afford to delay despatches from Calcutta so long as the above, seeing the vicissitudes of the seasons, and that our district carrying power is now raised to a very high point. It would be extremely desirable to carry and store as much as possible in the next six weeks.

34. If we could work the railway up to the full amount that the carrying power of all the districts could be calculated on to take away, we should have to send about the following quantities weekly:—

	Mds.
For Sarun	35,000
,, Chumparun	60,000
,, Tirhoot, with the Durbhunga Railway appliances ...	3,10,000
,, Shahabad, Gya, and Patna	15,000
,, Bhagulpore	70,000
,, Monghyr and Sonthalia	20,000
,, Purneah	60,000
,, Chota Nagpore Districts	10,000
Total ...	5,80,000

i.e., we should have to send 21,323 tons a week, or about 3,000 tons a day. This the railway cannot carry. But, as above shown, some districts will have drawn all their stock long before the latest date and the despatches of some must be eased off, so that if the railway can take without fail 2,500 tons a day, as now arranged, we may expect that all the grain will be stored before the rains, if the monsoon sets in at the usual time. This, however, will still involve some easing off of the transport now available.

Coming now to Eastern Bengal, and first—

RUNGPORE.

35. Sir Richard Temple's allotment for Rungpore is 3,00,000 maunds. Up to 27th March 1,46,534 maunds have been despatched from Calcutta, leaving 1,53,466 to be sent up in April and May. The transport returns show 1,29,004 received. The Eastern Bengal Railway Company's steamer can make 2½ trips from Goalundo to Kaligunge every month, and carry 25,000 maunds each trip. Mr. Davies, the sub-divisional officer of Goalundo, is also sending rice up in such native boats as he can hire suitable for the journey. These two sources of despatch will ensure 1,20,000 maunds being landed at Kaligunge on or before the 20th May. For the remaining 33,466 we have one of the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers (either the *Bombay* or the *Lucknow*) and two flats, which will be transferred to Goalundo as soon as the Eastern Bengal Railway's additional steamer, the *Alfred*, commences to ply on the Kooshtea and Rajmehal route. She was to be at Kooshtea before April 1st; and the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer, which is to be sent to Goalundo, will easily make two trips between the time she joins and the 10th May, carrying 20,000 each trip. This amply covers the 33,466 maunds required at Kaligunge to complete Sir Richard Temple's allotment. There is no reason to fear any break down in this part of the transport arrangements. It will rest with the local authorities to ensure the success of the transport from Kaligunge into the interior. When Sir Richard Temple wrote his Minute No. 47, *i.e.*, on the 14th March, the rice for Rungpore itself was being carried by boat up the Teesta, and that destined for other parts of the district was being sent on by cart. There were 500 boats and 1,000 carts available, the estimated carrying power of which was 2,500 maunds daily. This would give a supply up to the 20th May of over one and half lakhs of maunds, and up to the breaking of the rains, say up to 15th June, of 75,000 maunds more. The water-routes will improve during the rains; and, unless any unforeseen accident should arise, the present arrangements may be confidently relied upon to perform the work expected of them. If more grain be required after the rainy season commences, it can be sent up by water from Kaligunge, where a reserve can, if necessary, be stored.

BOGRA.

36. The estimated requirements of this district are 2,40,000* maunds. Up to 27th March (according to the transport returns, which are not; however, it is believed, really up to date,) 52,974 maunds had been received into the district, leaving to be sent, during April or May, 1,87,026 maunds. The India General Steam Navigation Company's regular steamers will take 10,000 maunds each trip, and can make three trips in April and two in May. This provides for 50,000 maunds. Then we have the New River Steam Company's Steamer *Nepal* and two flats plying between Goalundo and Shohagipara, and carrying 20,000 maunds each trip. Between 1st April and 20th May she will make four trips and carry 80,000 maunds. There remains but 57,000 maunds (in round numbers) to be provided for. This will be taken by the steamer *Sultan* and her two flats, recently hired from Mr. Jackson. She and her flats take 14,000 maunds, and ought to make at least four trips from the date of her arrival at Goalundo (during the four weeks in April) to the 31st May. If any further steamer power is required for this route, the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Lucknow* will, as per the next foregoing paragraph, be free from the Kaligunge route by the 10th May. It remains for the local authorities to arrange to carry away the grain as fast as it arrives, and, with water and land carriage together, this will not be difficult.

* *Vide* Sir Richard Temple's Minute of 16th March 1874.

REMAINING DISTRICTS OF RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

37. With the exception of Bogra and Rungpore, which are supplied by steamer at two points, Shohajipara and Kaligunge, respectively, all the districts of the Rajshahye division and the Northern Bengal Railway draw their supplies by several routes from the following points:—Hyatpore, Manikchuck, Rampore Bauleah, Godagari, Dhapari, and Goalundo. It is impossible to say the exact destination of all the grain sent up from the above main depôts, and it is therefore necessary to group the remaining districts together, and treat them as supplied collectively therefrom; thus—

District.	Allotment.	Received at main depôts north of Ganges up to March 28th.	Balance to be received.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dinagepore	1,200,000		
Maldah	150,000		
Rajshahye	100,000		
Northern Bengal Railway	100,000		
Total ...	1,550,000	781,700*	768,300

38. By the latest returns available the actual despatches to the interior of the above districts averaged 17,000 maunds daily from all the depôts, *i.e.*—

	Mds.
From Hyatpore	1,300
„ Manikchuck	1,700
„ Godagari	7,000
„ Beauleah	1,800
„ Dhapari	2,152
„ Noonnuggur	3,100
Total ...	17,052

But the above is not nearly the full carrying power of the available transport, and the grain was being sent off nearly as fast as received. Until lately, the Rajshahye depôts have not been fully supplied with rice, owing to the greater and more urgent requirements of the other two divisions. If rice be available, the Eastern Bengal Railway can carry *at least* 28,000 maunds a day to the main receiving depôts at Kooshtea and Goalundo. At the rate of 17,000 maunds daily, all the rice, if delivered north of the Ganges, will have started for the districts in 45 days, or before the twelfth May; and at the rate of 20,000 maunds daily, in 38 days, or by the first week in May. This would ensure most of its being stored before the rains.

In his Minute No. 45 of 11th March 1874 on the Dinagepore district, Sir Richard Temple says:—"I have seen something of the transport arrangements, and so far as I have seen they are efficient. * * * * * The Collector and Commissioner are justified in their confidence that the million of maunds will be stored by the rains."

39. But in these districts it would be sufficient if the great mass of the grain reached main depôts on the upper reaches of the rivers before the rains commence. It could then be distributed easily in boats. And of the grain reaching such depôts in time there is now certainly no doubt.

40. The routes now being worked are thus described by Sir Richard Temple:—

"I.—Railway, Eastern Bengal. Terminus *Goalundo*.

"By country boats across the Ganges to junction of its affluent the Oorasagur; then through the Chullun Bheel Lake into the Attrai, passing through the Pubna and Rajshahye districts to Nowgong, a depôt on the Dinagepore

* These figures are certainly incomplete, 14,50,000 maunds have been despatched to the Eastern districts up to the 31st. The transport returns show only 9,63,686 maunds received at the depôts on the north of the Ganges in these districts including Rungpore and Bogra. But the balances on the 1st April at the despatching depôts on the south bank, were only 1,04,710 maunds, showing that much more than 9,63,686 maunds was on its way across, if not actually arrived.

frontier; thence through southern part of the Dinagepore district to Putneetola on the Attrai, a distressed locality; distance entirely by water 70 miles.

" II.—By steamer up the Brahmapootra to Noakeela opposite Bogra, thence by carts through Bogra district to Ghoraghaut and Bhadureea, distressed localities in south-eastern corner of the Dinagepore district; distance by water 120 miles, by land 50 miles.

" III.—Eastern Bengal Railway. Terminus *Kooshtea.*

" By steamer and country boats up the Ganges to Rampore Beauleah, on north bank; thence by carts through Rajshahye district to Putneetola, already mentioned; distance by water 40 miles, by land 50 miles.

" IV.—By steamer and country boats up the Ganges to Godagaree, at junction of the Mahanuddee; thence by carts through parts of the Rajshahye and Malda districts straight on to Dinagepore. This is the first of the two main routes for the centre of the Dinagepore district; distance by water 60 miles, by land 90 miles.

" V.—By steamer and boats to Godagaree; thence entirely by boats up the Mahanuddee to Rohimpore, junction of the Poorna-Bhaba in the Malda district; thence up the Poorna-Bhaba past Neetpore to Gungarampore, distressed localities in the Dinagepore district; distance entirely by water 140 miles.

" VI.—By steamer and country boats to Godagaree: thence entirely by boats up the Mahanuddee to Malda: thence by carts through Malda district to Tumboolee, distressed portion of Dinagepore district, and on to Dinagepore. This is the second of the two main routes to Dinagepore; distance by water 110 miles, land 60 miles.

" VII.—By steamer and boats to Godagaree, to Malda, where transhipped into smaller boats and carried up the Mahanuddee to Churamun (Dinagepore district), junction of the Koolik; thence up the Koolik to Raigunj; thence by carts to Hemtabad and its neighbourhood; distance by water 150 miles; by land 20 miles.

" VIII.—By steamer up the Ganges to Manick Chuck, opposite Rajmehal, on north bank; thence by cart to Neema Serai on the Mahanuddee in district of Maldah; thence by boats up the Mahanuddee to Churamun (Dinagepore district), and Raigunj; distance by water 150 miles, by land 20 miles.

" IX.—Station East Indian Railway, *Rajmehal.* Cross Ganges by boats to Manick Chuck; thence by carts to Neema Serai; thence by boats to Churamun. Also by carts past Neema Serai to Dinagepore; distance by water 40 miles, by land 20 miles in the first case and 60 in the second.

" X.—Station East Indian Railway, *Sahebgunj.* Down Ganges by boats to Hyatpore, north bank: thence by carts through Malda district to Churamun and Raigunj; distance by water 20 miles, by land 25.

" XI.—*Sahebgunj.*—Across river by steamer to Caragola: thence by carts through Purneah district to Dengrah Ghaut; thence to Hemtabad (Dinagepore district) and to Kishengunj (Purneah): thence to Nekmurd (Dinagepore); distance by water miles, and by land 90 miles in the first case and 120 miles in the second case."

The Manick Chuck route has since been abandoned, but as its carriage will be made available for other lines there is no general loss of carrying power.

42. The only question remaining is whether there is transport enough to get the grain across the Ganges in time. For ferrying the Government grain across the Ganges from Kooshtea there are now working, besides country boats, the steamers named in the margin; and the transport officer at Kooshtea reports that he can put across the river from Kooshtea up to 300,000 maunds a month; and he has worked up to this rate for some weeks. It would seem therefore certain that the arrangements made are more than sufficient to secure the object in view.

Peel and two flats; *Koladyne* and one flat; *Lucknow* and two flats; *Bombay* and two flats; *Star of Dacca* and one flat. It is expected that the Eastern Bengal Railway steamer *Alfred* with two flats will take the place of either the *Bombay* or the *Lucknow* and set her free from the 1st April, for the Bogra route. There will still remain, however, five steamers on the Kooshtea berth.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th March 1874.

SIR R. TEMPLE'S NOTE REGARDING THE RAILWAY TRANSPORT.

Minute No. 68, *by the* HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *dated Calcutta, the 4th April* 1874.

1. HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has shown me the proceedings of the Government of Bengal regarding the transport arrangements for the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions, and invited me to state my opinion as to the means of inland carriage in those two divisions in relation to the transport of Government grain by the East Indian Railway Company.

2. From a consideration of the latest returns received, it appears that the inland carriage is carrying away from the several railway stations upwards of 2,000 tons a day. And this, too, after allowing for a short quantity, below engagement, being carried by the Alliance Company, and without counting the Government reserve carriage.

3. The Durbhunga State Railway has begun to carry grain, and will very shortly be carrying 800 tons a day. This quantity, added to the 2,000 tons, will make up a total of 2,800 tons daily.

4. I understand, however, that the Railway Company are not at present prepared to carry more than 2,500 tons daily. It is, of course, of vital importance that the amount carried should never, even for a single day, fall short of this amount. If this amount be maintained, the total quantity allotted will be sent forward from the several railway stations before the 1st June, and stored at the depôts in the interior by the 15th June, that is, the commencement of the rainy season, provided that no unforeseen accident occurs. And therefore the proposed arrangement may prove sufficient.

5. On the other hand, it has been seen above that the inland transit in the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions is now carrying, or is prepared to continue carrying, away somewhat more than the amount above set down, and I learn from the proceedings of the Government of Bengal that in some places the demands of the local authorities for Government grain have been unavoidably reduced in order that the limit of 2,500 tons daily, set down to be carried by the railway, may be observed.

6. Looking to the latest reports, I should consider that 3,000 tons daily can be carried away by local resources, from the several railway stations thus:—

	Tons.
Durbhunga Railway	800
Country carriage	2,200
	3,000

It is to be observed too that the Durbhunga Railway is reported to be able to carry from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day, and that the short-coming on the part of the Alliance Company may yet be partly retrieved.

7. On the whole, it is not too much to say that if every effort be strained by the local authorities to carry away the grain as fast as possible, upwards of 3,000 tons a day could be sent forward from the railway stations.

8. The result might be, that the various quantities which make up the total amount allotted, would arrive at their various destinations in the interior of the districts sometime before the latest safe-day, namely the 15th of June. This would not be a disadvantage, but on the contrary a great and a commanding advantage, for it would be a safe-guard against the many unforeseen accidents which might occur towards the end of the hot season. This margin of time might allow the authorities to repair losses, damages, or misfortunes, to which such a service and such operations as those now before us are very liable. It is therefore greatly to the interest of the districts concerned and conducive to the safety of the people that the authorities should have grain supplied to them, (within the limits of the allotments,) as fast as they can carry it away.

9. Great pressure has been put upon the local authorities to organise their transport as strongly as possible. And they have answered to that call

in a manner which will, I trust, be found worthy of the approbation of Government. And it would be very convenient if their districts could be allowed to reap the full benefit of these arrangements.

10. If, therefore, it be possible for the East Indian Railway Company to carry more than 2,500 tons of Government grain a day, say 3,000 tons, or even 3,400 tons a day, that would be a considerable advantage to the general relief operations in Behar. Whether the Company could do this, with due regard to other considerations, is a matter on which I need not attempt to give an opinion. But I should feel sure that, subject to the direction of the Government of India, the Company will endeavour to effect this object if it be found reasonably practicable.

11. It is to be remembered that the amount carried by local carriage, as above set down, refers to the Patna and Bhagulpore divisions and is irrespective of the local carriage of the Rajshahye division.

12. In offering these general remarks, however, I do not forget that besides the question of the carrying powers of the East Indian Railway, there is the consideration of the transport by sea from Burmah to Calcutta. It may or may not be possible to land sufficient quantities of the rice at Howrah in time to afford consignments to the amounts required to keep the inland carriage, up-country, up to its full working power. That, of course, is a matter upon which I am not, at this moment, able to form any accurate opinion.

No. 121, dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1874.

From—G. H. K. HART, ESQ., on special duty,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I AM directed by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple to report the completion of his second tour in the distressed districts.

2. The various Minutes, Nos. 39 to 62, 64 and 67, already submitted to the Government of Bengal, comprise all the remarks and recommendations which seemed from inquiry on the spot to be required. It is hoped that they will be found to treat of all the points adverted to in your letter No. 1236—S.R. of the 4th March, with one exception.

3. This exception is the case of Chota Nagpore, which country Sir Richard has been unable to visit by reason of the shortness of the time available.

4. I am to take this opportunity of submitting three Minutes, namely No. 63, summarising the statistics of the Patna division in relation to scarcity and relief, and No. 65 for the Bhagulpore division (which may be taken together with the previous Minute No. 52 of 18th March, for the Rajshahye relief division), and No. 66, giving an abstract of the several summaries for the whole country comprised in the divisions of Patna, Bhagulpore, and Rajshahye, so far as the operations are concerned, which have come under Sir Richard Temple's cognizance.

5. He desires to tender his acknowledgments to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the support so promptly accorded to all the recommendations which have been made; and he trusts that the general result of the proceedings may prove satisfactory to the Government of Bengal.

No. 109, dated Malda, the 18th March 1874.

From—G. H. K. HART, ESQ., on special duty with SIR R. TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,

To—The HON'BLE C. E. BERNARD, C.S., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I AM directed to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, No. 52, dated 18th March, summarising under one view the main points connected with the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra and Malda, as regards the anticipated distress therein.

Minute No. 52 *by the* HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *dated Malda, the* 18*th March* 1874.

1. I HAVE now completed my journey through the worst portions of the four districts of the Rajshahye Division where severe distress is expected, *viz.*, the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Bogra, and Malda, which have been formed by the local Government into a separate relief division under Mr. W. LeF. Robinson as Commissioner. The observations and proposals which I have made regarding each of the districts will be found in the Minutes Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 51 dated 11th, 14th, 16th and 18th March. It now remains briefly to summarise the main points under one view.

2. The area and population of the four districts may be stated as follows:—

Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number per square mile.
Dinagepore	4,126	1,501,924	364
Rungpore	3,476	2,149,972	619
Bogra	1,501	689,467	459
Malda	1,813	676,426	373
Total ...	10,916	5,017,789	459

3. The number of persons which I have estimated, in consultation with the local authorities, as likely to need aid from Government during the worst months of the distress, together with the percentages of such numbers on the population, may be stated thus:—

	Numbers at worst from 2 to 4 months.	Percentage on population.	
Dinagepore ...	426,530	60 per cent on ...	419,500
		30 „ ...	582,766
Rungpore ...	127,400	20 „ ...	123,000
		15 „ ...	255,000
		10 „ ...	120,000
		50 „ ...	18,000
		5 „ ...	145,000
Bogra ...	112,500	30 „ ...	258,123
		20 „ ...	175,243
Malda ...	62,433	30 „ ...	92,011
		25 „ ...	55,316
		15 „ ...	48,999
		10 „ ...	103,758
		5 „ ...	65,548
Total	728,863		

4. The provision of Government grain, as already ordered by the local Government, or as now proposed by me, may be thus stated in maunds:—

	Already ordered by local Government.	Additional, proposed by me.	Total.	Already advised in district up to 7th March.
Dinagepore ...	10,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000	2,00,000
Rungpore ...	2,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	1,20,000
Bogra ...	50,000	1,90,000	2,40,000	20,000
Malda ...	1,00,000	50,000	1,50,000	29,000
Total ...	13,50,000	5,40,000	18,90,000	3,69,000

5. I was particularly requested by the Government of Bengal to revise the relief arrangements in these districts, and to settle them wherever they remained to be settled. I found that this business was to some considerable extent done in Dinagepore, and partly in Rungpore. I have now, in consultation with the local officers, fixed all the circles. Their numbers are as follow:—

	No. of Circles.	European Officers.	Native Officers.	Subordinate Officials.		
				Civil.	Department Public Works.	Medical.
Dinagepore ...	13	9	4	29	13	13
Rungpore ...	9	4	5	9	6	9
Bogra ...	7	3	4	3	6	6
Malda ...	3	3	2	5	3	3
Total ...	32	19	15	46	28	31

6. All the officers (Native and European) have been appointed. Most, though not all of them, have joined. Of the subordinate officials, most of the civil have been appointed, but many have not yet joined. Few only of the medical or Public Works subordinate officials have been appointed, but I have made urgent application for them.

7. The relief works consist chiefly of roads and of tanks. The total length of the roads in miles I give below. The tanks are numerous, but number cannot be given. The number of laborers as known up to the latest report is also given, but it is increasing daily.

	No. of laborers as *known up to* 2nd week of March.	Total length of relief roads of district in miles.
Dinagepore	43,500	420
Rungpore	7,000	723
Bogra	3,935	160
Malda	2,252	187
Total ...	56,687	1,490

8. The rate of wages for an adult male is 2½ annas in the Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Bogra districts per diem, task-work not being undertaken under 3 annas. The same rates prevail in Malda.

9. The number of circles in which I have authorised the sale of Government grain under the rules is—

Dinagepore	4	Bogra	none.
Rungpore	3	Malda	1

10. The number of grain depôts in the several districts, nearly all of which depôts contain stores, is as follows:—

Dinagepore	30
Rungpore	15
Bogra	8
Malda	8
Total ...	61

11. The number of carts employed in the transport of grain in the several districts is as follows: if this number appears small as compared with other divisions, we must remember that in all the districts water carriage is largely used, sometimes by country boats and sometimes by steamers.

	Carts with pair of bullocks.	Country boats.	Steamers.
Dinagepore	5,000	250	...
Rungpore	450	50	1
Bogra	250	20	1
Malda	2,000	400	1
Total ...	7,700	720	3
Add carts from Purneah District employed in Dinagepore District ...	1,500		
Total ...	9,200		

Pack-bullocks not having as yet been employed. A reserve of 1,500 carts has been ordered, 500 for each of the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore and Malda.

12. The amount of advances as yet taken by zemindars for the assistance of their tenantry, and the money advanced to traders for the importation of grain from a distance, may be thus approximately given, though it is hoped the amount will be largely increased. In round numbers, zemindars have taken Rs. 90,000, traders Rs. 40,000.

13. The number of persons at present receiving charitable relief may be thus stated for the present, though it is to be feared that the number will now increase:—

	Daily.
Dinagepore	None.
Rungpore	3,460
Bogra	None.
Malda	2,936
Total ...	6,396

In Bogra some relief is given by private subscriptions.

14. No death from want, or from disease caused immediately by want, has as yet been reported from any district.

15. The cause of the distress in all the districts is the partial failure of the summer or *aus* rice crop, and the still greater failure of the winter (hemantee) rice crop, from scantiness of rain in the summer and autumn of 1873, together with the absence of any considerable cultivation, in the distressed tracts, of spring crops—wheat and pulses—to make up for loss of rice.

16. The worst period of distress in all the four districts is expected to set in during May, and to last till the middle of August; but the distress will last in some degree till December.

17. Private import trade is tolerably active in the Rungpore, Bogra, and Malda districts, but not at all in Dinagepore. Again, the situation of the Dinagepore district is much more difficult than that of the other three districts, because it is isolated at all times, landlocked in the hot season, though enjoying some facilities of water carriage in the rains; whereas the other three are on the banks of the large rivers, navigable by boats or steamers all the year round.

18. Lastly, I desire to speak in high commendation of the Relief Commissioner, Mr. W. LeF. Robinson. His extensive local knowledge, his promptitude in action, and his thoughtful care for the people, entitle him to the confidence of Government in the execution of his very important duty.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *No.* 63, *dated Bhagulpore, the* 27*th March* 1874.

FROM the latter part of January to the beginning of March, I was chiefly engaged in visiting the worst portions of the three districts in the Patna Division where severe distress is anticipated, *viz.*, Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun. I have since passed through the districts of Shahabad and Gya and consulted the local authorities regarding the prospect of, and preparations for, the scarcity. I have also visited the Patna district, where no general scarcity at all is anticipated. That district is excluded from consideration in this Minute, which thus includes the whole of the Patna Division or Commissionership, except the district of Patna. The remarks and recommendations which I made will be found in the Minutes written during my visit, especially Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 13 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 24, 29 to 36, 40, 57, 60, 61 and 67.

2. I now desire briefly to summarise, under one view, the main points, with the remark that any apparent discrepancies between the figures given in this Minute and in my former Minutes above cited are to be accounted for by the accession of more recent information having modified the statistics first presented.

3. The area and population of the five districts are as follow:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Tirhoot	6,343	4,384,700
Chumparun	3,531	1,440,800
Sarun	2,654	2,063,900
Shahabad...	4,385	1,724,000
Gya	4,718	1,949,700
Total ...	21,631	11,563,100

4. The numbers of persons whom I have estimated, after conferring with the local authorities, as likely to need aid from Government during the period of worst distress, together with the proportion those numbers bear to the total population concerned, may be thus set forth :—

District.	Number at worst period.	Percentage on population.
Tirhoot	1,000,000	23 per cent. on whole population.
Chumparun	316,000	50 per cent. on 285,600. 20 „ on 404,100. 15 „ on 466,200. 10 „ on 284,900.
Sarun	280,000	13 per cent. on whole population.
Shahabad	105,000	6 per cent. on „
Gya	93,000	5 per cent. on „
Total ...	1,794,000	

5. These numbers have been obtained after separate enquiry by the local officers under my own observation for each tract in detail in each district by taking on the whole population a percentage representing those who are expected at the worst period to need assistance in some shape or other from Government, the percentages varying according to the circumstances of each tract.

6. The figures below give the quantities of grain which I have recommended to be sent, and the quantities which have, up to the middle of March, arrived within the several districts. I understand that the whole of the quantities recommended have been ordered by the Government.

District.	Recommended and ordered.	Arrived in the district.
Tirhoot	4,200,000	1,280,000
Chumparun	1,150,000	604,000
Sarun	680,000	310,000
Shahabad	317,000	179,000
Gya	220,000	140,000
Total ...	6,567,000	2,463,000

Of this total quantity full 88 per cent. consists of rice, and the remainder, or 12 per cent., consists of mixed grain—wheat, Indian-corn, &c., chiefly obtained from the North-Western Provinces.

7. In communication with the local officers on the spot, I ordered the establishment of relief circles under the rules sanctioned by the Government of India, where they seemed to be required, and recommended the early appointment of officers, one for each circle, to supervise the distribution of relief, the relief works, and the medical arrangements. The numbers of such circles are as follow :—

Tirhoot	32
Chumparun	6
Sarun	1
Shahabad	0
Gya	0
Total	39

8. Before leaving the Patna Division to inspect the Bhagulpore and Rajshahye Divisions, I had fixed the places for these circles, arranged that there should be one superior officer and one native officer to each circle (with one superior European officer over each set of circles), and obtained the services of many of the European officers and most of the native officers required for the establishment on the above scale. The native officers were chiefly men selected from the Army.

9. Shortly afterwards Sir George Campbell proceeded to Durbhunga, and personally supervised the working of the circles, in several places enlarging the organization according as the distress developed itself. Among other things he obtained the services of a number of trained native civil officials from the North-Western Provinces.

Subsequently, with Sir George Campbell's approval, I have obtained the services of a further number of native officials from the North-Western Provinces. And it has now been arranged that each circle shall have at least one European or one superior native officer and two subordinate native officers, some circles having more, according to circumstances. I have arranged, with Sir George Campbell's approval, that the temporary establishment shall be made up to this complement. It may now be said that all the officers, European and native, have joined, or are on their way. Those who have not joined are being pushed on as rapidly as possible. These remarks apply to the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts.

10. For the districts of Shahabad, Gya, and Sarun, where the distress will not be of such a nature as to require the formation of circles, I have arranged that there shall be four superior native officials appointed as supervisors for each district, or twelve in all, to go the rounds of the villages and to see that all necessary measures are adopted.

11. The additional establishment for relief of the whole division may be approximately stated as follows :—

District.	European supervising officers.	Circle officers.	Native officers.	Total.
Tirhoot	5	32	64	101
Chumparun	2	6	12	20
Sarun	1	2	6	9
Shahabad	...	...	4	4
Gya	...	1	4	5
Total ...	8	41	90	139

These numbers are in addition to the ordinary civil establishment of the district, European and native, all of whom are actively engaged in relief, which indeed forms an integral part of the civil administration.

12. With all the relief officers there are associated very many private gentlemen, European and native, scattered all over the country as members of sub-divisional committees or sub-committees. I cannot now state the number of those non-official coadjutors, but it must be considerable and greatly exceeding the numbers of the relief officers. In Tirhoot, Chumparun, and Sarun, the indigo planters collectively and individually are rendering the most important aid. Many native zemindars are doing the same. It will be interesting hereafter to record the particulars of the non-official assistance thus rendered. I am sanguine that it will be found to be worthy of commemoration.

13. Before the period of my visit a permanent line of electric telegraph from Patna to Segowlee (north of Chumparun), *viâ* Mozufferpore and Motiharee, had been sanctioned and had been completed as far as Mozufferpore. But to save time I proposed that the remainder of the line should be made as a temporary line, and that there should be an extension to Bettia and Ramnugger. I then, after consulting the local officers, recommended that temporary lines should be made to all the principal centres of the Tirhoot district. This was sanctioned by Government, and the temporary telegraph lines, now complete and in work, may be thus stated :—

Line.	Miles.
Mozufferpore to Motiharee, Bettia, and Ramnugger ...	102
Mozufferpore to Seetamurhee	32
Mozufferpore *viâ* Durbhunga to Mudhoobunnee	48
Barrh to Durbhunga, with branch to Tajpore	60
Mudhoobunnee to Nuraya	30
Total ...	272

14. The great public works which subserve most beneficially the purposes of relief are—

	Miles.
The Soane Canal	380
The Gunduck embankment	90
Total ...	470

and now the high level canal in the district of Chumparun, which is ordered to be commenced. The number of persons employed on, and the quantity of grain required for, these works are included in the total figures which I give for the several districts.

15. Besides these great works there are lesser relief works specially projected by the local officers. They consist chiefly of roads (earth-work) and tanks (excavation). The tanks under operation are numerous and scattered all over the country, and their number is increasing daily, and I cannot give it exactly. But the length of relief roads may be stated as follows :—

District.	Relief Roads.—Miles.
Tirhoot	710
Chumparun	520
Sarun	575
Shahabad	487
Gya	185
Total ...	2,477

Besides the work on all these lines of road, there are the special repairs being executed under European supervision on the lines of the transit of grain, as will be explained presently.

16. The number employed on relief works of all kinds may be stated as follows :—

District.	Number of persons.
Tirhoot	450,000
Chumparun, including Gunduck works	100,000
Sarun	90,000
Shahabad	2,000
Gya	1,000
Soane Canal works	33,000
Total ...	676,000

If the number should seem small for Shahabad and Gya, then we must remember that the relief laborers of those two districts are chiefly on the Soane canal works.

17. The number of persons receiving gratuitous relief is small. According to the latest information, it did not exceed 4,200 in Tirhoot, and 1,200 in Chumparun.

18. For the supervision of the relief roads and tanks, I have at various times applied for the services of overseers, which applications have been approved by Government, and the men have either joined or are on their way. Also several additional Engineer officers have been appointed. The number may be stated as follows :—

District.	Superintending Engineer.	Executive and Assistant Engineers.	Overseers.
Tirhoot	1	6	25
Chumparun	...	2	6
Sarun	...	2	3
Shahabad	...	...	2
Gya	...	...	4
Total ...	1	10	40

These are in addition to the establishment on the Soane canal works and on the Gunduck embankment, also to the ordinary Public Works establishment of the district, all of which assist in respect of relief works so far as they can.

19. For the work of the relief, I have applied for and obtained the services of native doctors and hospital assistants as below :—

District.	Native doctors and hospital assistants.
Tirhoot	60
Chumparun	14
Sarun	...
Shahabad	...
Gya	...
Total ...	74

I found the districts of Sarun, Shahabad, and Gya so far supplied with this class of men that more need not be applied for, especially considering the more urgent requirements of other districts and the difficulty of procuring the men.

20. The grain supplied by Government is sent to depôts at places selected with reference to the area of distress. The number may be thus stated for the several districts :—

Districts.	Number of depôts.
Tirhoot	74
Chumparun	24
Sarun	32
Shahabad	30
Gya	17
Total ...	177

All these depôts contain stores of grain. From these depôts the grain will be distributed according to circumstances.

21. The grain is despatched from Calcutta by separate arrangements, and reaches the stations on the East Indian Railway from Mokameh to Mogul Serai. It then comes under the charge of the Relief Department of the Patna Commissionership. That portion (which is by far the greatest) destined for the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts, is conveyed to the south or right bank of the Ganges by four small branches near Mokameh, Barrh, Futwa, and Patna; of which four branches three have been made especially for this occasion. It is then placed on board steamers, or barges towed by steamers, and conveyed to three points on the north or left bank, namely, Bunkur opposite Patna, Chumpta opposite Barrh, and a point opposite Mokameh. At these points it comes under the charge of the inland transport service, and is carried to the depôts by certain main routes which may be described as follows :—

Point of departure.	Route.	Distance in miles.
Bunkur ...	To Motiharee, Gobindgunj, Bettia, and Ramnugger	155
	To Poosa, Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee ...	77
	To Seetamurhee and Sursoond	80
Chumpta ...	To Durbhunga and Nuraya, north-eastern corner of Tirhoot district	95
Opposite Mokameh...	To Durbhunga	50
	Total ...	457

From these main lines there are branch routes, too numerous to mention here, to the various grain depôts.

22. The grain for Sarun is carried by carts from the station of Arrah, and crossing the Ganges, is carried to Hutwa and Sadowa, distance from 80 to 90 miles.

23. The grain for Shahabad is sent from the railway stations between Arrah and Mogul Serai and carted into the interior; average distance 50 miles.

24. The grain for Gya is sent from the railway stations at or near Patna, and is carted into the interior to a distance of 60 miles.

25. The means of transport at present employed may be approximately set forth in numbers as below :—

District.	Steamers.	Country boats.	Carts.	Cartmen.	Draught bullocks.	Camels.	Pack-bullocks.
Tirhoot	5	900	58,000	60,000	116,000	2,000	3,000
Chumparun	.....	200	8,000	8,500	17,000	.....	.....
Sarun	.....	100*	3,500	3,600	7,000	.....	.....
Shahabad	.....	.....	1,000	1,050	2,000	.....	.....
Gya	.....	.....	500	525	1,000	.....	.....
Total	5	1,200	71,000	73,675	143,000	2,000	3,000

26. These various means of transport have been hired by Government. The carts and bullocks are for the most part brought into the field by five associations of European contractors. These contractors are indigo planters, gentlemen living on their own estates in the neighbourhood of the routes of transit. These contracts have been made by the local officers under my own supervision. The arrangements are at present working well, save in one case, where the contractors have not yet succeeded in carrying the full quantity engaged for. The remaining carts are furnished by small contractors, natives. It is remarkable that all the carts and bullocks are obtained within the limits of the Patna Division. The camels and pack-bullocks are furnished by a large native contractor from the North-Western Provinces.

27. Upon each of the main transit routes above mentioned there are several European officers to see to emergent repairs, to clear away obstacles, to construct temporary crossings, and the like; and with them there are also one regiment of Pioneers (natives) and five companies of Sappers; the whole being under the command of Colonel Macgregor, of the Quarter-Master-General's Department. At the two main points of departure, Bunkur and Chumpta, there is a special organisation on a large scale under selected European officers.

28. Besides these means I have, with the approval of Government, caused to be engaged a body of reserve transport of a strength equal to 4,250 carts drawn by 10,000 bullocks, capable of carrying (at the rate of 16 maunds a cart) 68,000 maunds per daily march of twelve miles; also 6,000 pack-bullocks or pack-ponies. These carts and animals have for the most part been purchased for Government in the North-Western Provinces and in the Shahabad district. The carts are divided into detachments of 250 carts each, with a complete military organization under European and Native officers. This arrangement is being carried out under Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac. This reserve is intended to remedy any mishap or failure which may occur with the contract hired carriage; and its organization is designed to render it as effective as possible for this end.

29. With a view to obtaining an additional resource on the route from Chumpta to Durbhunga, which is by far the most important of all the routes, I strongly recommended, at the end of January last, the construction of a tramway, distance 50 miles. The Government, after consideration, sanctioned the project, with important additions, whereby the line becomes a railway. The work is progressing under the good auspices of Mr. Molesworth and Major Staunton.

* The number of boats was much larger than is here set down, while the navigation of the Gunduck continued feasible. Double the number of boats now employed may be expected on the river as soon as the rains set in.

30. The advances of money (repayable) obtained from Government by landowners for the assistance of their tenantry and by traders for the importation of grain may be set forth as below :—

District.	By zemindars for the ryots.	By native traders for importation.	Total.
Tirhoot	95,506	522,650	618,156
Chumparun	60,000	132,000	192,000
Sarun	286,890	129,700	416,590
Shahabad	....	3,300	3,300
Gya	8,800	10,000	18,800
Total ...	451,196	797,650	1,248,846

31. I ordered Government grain to be offered for sale under clause 9, Rule 3, Part II, of Rules for Relief Committees, at the rate of ten seers to the rupee, in the several circles which form the eastern half of the Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions. This order has been carried out. I afterwards directed that a rate of 12 seers to the rupee should be allowed. This order has not, however, been carried out as yet.

32. I cannot finish this summary without taking the opportunity of giving my testimony to the judgment, discrimination, and assiduity displayed by the Commissioner, Mr. Stuart Bayley, in the discharge of the extraordinarily difficult duties which have devolved on him ever since the first threatening of scarcity in Behar. The ability with which he has sustained the pressure of so many urgent affairs, simultaneously presenting themselves for decision, entitle him to the commendation and the confidence of Government. I trust that he may in due course witness the successful result of his labours.

33. I also desire to commend to the notice of Government the exertions of Mr. J. Hewitt, the Deputy of the Commissioner of Patna. He has had a prominent share in the transit arrangements on both banks of the Ganges, and his general assistance to the Commissioner in all affairs relating to the scarcity has proved very valuable.

No. 119, dated Bhagulpore, the 28th March 1874.

From—L. C. Abbott, Esq., on duty with Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

I am directed to forward copy of a Minute No. 64 of 28th March, recorded by Sir Richard Temple, regarding the requirements of the Monghyr District.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., *No.* 64, *dated Bhagulpore, the 28th March* 1874.

Having visited the Monghyr District and discussed its affairs relating to scarcity with the Commissioner, Mr. Barlow, and the Collector, Mr. Lockwood, and the principal relief officer, Mr. Currie, I have to record the following observations.

2. The district is divided by the Ganges into two parts, northern and southern. On both banks of the river, especially the northern, there are spring crops which have turned out excellently well, and thus a large portion of the district is placed beyond the reach of apprehension.

3. But in the northern part of the district there is a tract named Bukhtearpore, included in the thana of Gogree, which is separated from the basin of the Ganges by a belt of swamp, and in which the main staple, rice, has failed, having produced a one-anna to two-annas yield. In the southern part is also a broad tract comprising the thanas of Sheikhpoora and Secundra, dependent mainly on the rice crop, which for the most part failed, having a yield of only 3 annas. There is also a hilly tract (around a branch of the Vindhyas jutting out against the Ganges) within which the rice crop has failed, especially near Khurrukpore, belonging to the Durbhunga Raj. Throughout the district there are autumn crops, Indian-corn, and the like, which last proved indifferent, with a yield of only 6 annas.

4. The general situation may be summarised thus.—Several tracts of the district have lost the greater part of its food-supply for nearly a year. But in juxtaposition with these there are tracts with excellent crops. There are as good facilities for trade and communication as could reasonably be expected in any district. At present the poorer classes in the distressed districts are engaged in cutting the harvest in the flourishing tracts, and when this employment ceases (in a few days more), they will probably come in great numbers suddenly on the hands of Government for relief. Thus the period of distress will be probably at its worst from the 15th April till the 15th June, when, if the rains fall favorably, there will be again employment obtainable. But the distress, though mitigated, will last till the produce of the autumn crop comes in by the beginning of September, after which time the distress will cease.

5. I requested the Collector to estimate the numbers of persons whom he expects will need assistance from Government, and he would take 40 per cent. on the population of the Bukhtearpore portion of the Gogree thana, on the population of the Sheikhpoora and Secundra thanas, and on the population round Khurrukpore, which calculation gives this result:—

In what thana.	Persons who will need assistance from Government.
Gogree	42,000
Secundra	44,000
Sheikhpoora	79,000
Khurrukpore	7,000
Total ...	172,000

I would accept this part of the estimate.

6. It is further agreed that we must provide for the whole number for two months (from 15th April to 15th June).

7. The Collector thinks that from 15th June to 1st October we should provide for a quarter of the number. The Commissioner thinks that it would not be safe to take less than a half.

8. The result of the two calculations may be seen thus—

Estimate by Commissioner.

	Mds.
172,000 for 2 months, at ¾ seer per day	1,93,500
86,000 for 3½ months, at ¾ seer per day	1,69,312
Total	3,62,812

Estimate by Collector.

172,000 for 2 months, at ¾ seer per day	1,93,500
43,000 for 3½ months, at ¾ seer per day	84,656
Total	2,78,156

9. I concur in the Commissioner's estimate, and consider that 3,60,000 maunds, plus 5 per cent. for wastage (18,000 maunds), making 3,78,000 maunds in all, should be provided for the Monghyr District.

10. Already 3,00,000 maunds have been ordered by the local Government, of which 1,92,000 maunds have been stored. Besides this there are 20,000 maunds stored by the Court of Wards (Durbhunga) at Khurrukpore, which added to the 1,92,000, makes up 2,12,000 maunds, leaving 1,66,000 maunds yet to be sent. But as the grain sent as yet consists of rice, the remainder can conveniently be supplied, if the Government sees fit, by mixed grain obtained in the North-Western Provinces.

11. After communicating with me on the occasion of my visit to Soopole, the Commissioner has fixed the following relief circles, which appear to be quite appropriate;—

1. Bukhtearpore ... ... North of Ganges.
2. Luckee Serai
3. Secundra } ... ... South of Ganges.
4. Sheikhpoora

The three last named circles form a group, and have been constituted a relief sub-division under Mr. Currie, C.S.

12. The local Government has already appointed European officers to each of these circles. I had previously authorized the Commissioner to appoint one native officer to each circle. I have now requested him to appoint a second native officer to each circle, which he will be able to do immediately. There is at least one overseer for public works in each circle; a native doctor has also been appointed to each.

13. I have the pleasure to state that the Commissioner and the Collector speak in high terms of the conduct of the zemindars in the distressed tracts, who are keeping their tenantry from their own resources, taking advances from Government for this purpose, and constructing tanks and such like works in the villages. The number of such tanks is reported to be at least 34. The Durbhunga Court of Wards also, through Mr. Roberts, the local manager, is setting the best example to neighbouring zemindars by storing grain, constructing works, and assisting ryots.

14. The amount of cash advances obtained from Government is shewn in the subjoined table; the amount is creditable to the district authorities:—

Monghyr District.

	Rs.
Advances for purchases of grain, under paragraph 4 of Circular No. 80 of 17th November 1873	56,800
For land improvement, under paragraph 21 of Circular No. 80 of 17th November 1873	33,790
Generally for helping ryots, under Government orders No. 4004 of 18th December 1873	11,300
Total ...	1,01,890

15. The length of relief roads amounts to 254 miles.

16. The number of relief laborers, including those employed by zemindars on their tanks and those employed by the Court of Wards, may be stated for the present time at 12,000.

17. This is less than the numbers for some of the previous periods. But, as already explained, the people have gone off to the harvesting. It is to be feared that they will soon return to the relief works in much larger numbers than ever.

18. In this district, however, relief circles are in working order, and adequate quantities of grain are stored at all the points of probable requirement. And I have seen no district better prepared than Monghyr to meet an emergency of this kind. The Collector, Mr. Lockwood, and the principal relief officer, Mr. Currie, merit the confidence of Government.

R. TEMPLE.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., ***No. 65, dated Bhagulpore, the 28th March*** 1874.

I HAVE on three separate occasions during my two recent tours visited portions of the Bhagulpore Division or Commissionership. The observations and proposals which I have felt called upon to make will be found in my various Minutes written from the places visited, *viz.*, Nos. 25 to 28, 39, 41 to 44, 54A, and 64.

I now desire to bring together the main points in a synoptical shape, embodying in this Minute the latest information received by me as to the result of the orders I gave and the recommendations I made in the Minutes above cited.

2. There are four districts belonging to this division, in all of which distress, more or less, is anticipated, namely, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. I have marched through the most parts of Bhagulpore and Purneah, and I have passed by one of the worst parts of Monghyr.

3. The area and population may be thus stated :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Bhagulpore	4,327	1,826,300
Purneah	4,957	1,714,800
Monghyr	3,913	1,812,900
Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,488	1,259,300
Total ...	18,685	6,613,300

4. The numbers of persons whom I have, in consultation with the local authorities, estimated as likely to require assistance from Government during the period of severest scarcity, together with the proportion between those numbers and the total population concerned, are as follow :—

District.	Number of people likely to need assistance.	Percentage on population concerned.
Bhagulpore ...	274,650	50 per cent. on 342,936 30 „ „ 344,587
Purneah	240,000	30 „ „ 364,266 15 „ „ 527,051 and 50,000 souls for rest of the district.
Monghyr... ...	172,000	40 per cent. on 430,000
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	60,000	25 „ „ 240,000
Total ...	746,650	

5. The quantities of grain which I have recommended to be provided, and the quantities which have arrived in the several districts, are as follow :—

District.	Amount recommended. Mds.	Arrived in district. Mds.
Bhagulpore ...	7,30,000	1,74,550
Purneah	6,50,000	3,45,000
Monghyr	3,78,000	2,12,000*
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,35,000	10,000
Total	18,93,000	7,41,550

The grain consists almost entirely of rice.

6. I have, in communication with the local authorities, fixed the relief circles for the distressed tracts in Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner fixed the circles in the Monghyr District after consulting carefully with me. The numbers are as below :—

District.	Number of relief circles.
Bhagulpore	7
Purneah	8
Monghyr	4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2
Total ...	21

7. For the management of these circles the following establishments have been made up :—

Districts.	European supervising officers.	Circle officers.	Native officers.	Total.
Bhagulpore	3	7	14	24
Purneah	2	8	16	26
Monghyr	2	4	8	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	2	4	7
Total ...	8	21	42	71

* Including 20,000 maunds stored by the Durbhunga Raj (under Court of Wards) at Khurrukpore.

These establishments are in addition to the regular civil establishments of the district, who all assist in relief which is an integral part of the district work.

8. The relief works consist chiefly of roads (earth-work) and of tanks (excavation). The tanks are scattered all over the country, and I cannot give their number; but the length of the roads projected may be set down thus :—

District.	Length of relief roads in miles.
Bhagulpore	215
Purneah	505
Monghyr	254
Sonthal Pergunnahs	230
Total ...	1,204

9. The numbers of relief laborers are given below :—

District.	Number of relief laborers.
Bhagulpore	21,000
Purneah	12,000
Monghyr	12,000
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2,100
Total ...	47,100

10. I have, in communication with the Commissioner, proposed that the rate of payment for unskilled labor should be 1½ annas for a man per diem, with proportionately less amount for women and children, and that 2 annas per diem should be given, under a system of task-work, to the more skilled or stronger laborers.

11. There is the following extra establishment employed for relief works :—

District.	Superintending Engineers.	Executive Engineers.	Assistant Engineers.	Overseers.
Bhagulpore	1	0	2	7
Purneah	0	1	3	8
Monghyr	0	0	1	4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	0	0	1	0
Total ...	1	1	7	19

These are in addition to the ordinary establishment of public works in the district, all of whom aid in the operations of relief so far as they can.

12. The number of grain depôts may be stated thus :—

District.	Number of grain depôts.
Bhagulpore	32
Purneah	30
Monghyr	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11
Total ...	86

13. The grain is conveyed to the depôts by the following means : It is carried by the East Indian Railway to the stations of Sahebgunj, Colgong, Sooltangunj, and Monghyr, all on the south or right bank of the Ganges. From Sahebgunj it is carried across the Ganges by steamer, and from the other stations by boats or barges, to points on the north or left bank of the Ganges : whence it is carried to its various destinations by carts.

H.

14. The transport service consists of the following number of carts and country boats or barges :—

District.	Carts.	Draught bullocks.	Cartmen.	Country boats or barges.	Steamers.
Bhagulpore	8,000	17,000	8,000	151	.....
Purneah	8,000	17,000	8,000	200	1
Monghyr	2,000	4,000	2,000	39	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	200	400	200	.....	.....
Total ...	18,200	38,400	18,200	390	1

15. Zemindars and traders have been repeatedly invited to take advances from Government, the former to enable them to assist their ryots, the latter to enable them to import grain for sale. The result is that up to 28th March the following sums have been taken approximately :—

District.	By zemindars for ryots.	By traders for importation.	Total.
Bhagulpore	37,400	68,000	1,05,400
Purneah	32,150	60,700	92,850
Monghyr	11,300	56,800	68,100
Sonthal Pergunnahs	....	....	....
Total ..	80,850	1,85,500	2,66,350

Government advances to ryots in Kissengunge (Purneah) for the purchase of seed-grain, or for subsistence, have also been authorised.

16. **Returns made up to 28th March show that the following numbers of persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief from Government :—**

In Bhagulpore	1,300
„ Purneah	5,335
„ Monghyr	1,603
„ Sonthal Pergunnahs	....
Total ..	8,238

17. I have, on the recommendation of the local authorities, ordered the sale of Government grain at the rate of 12 seers to the rupee at the depôts in the thannahs of Bulrampore, of Kudbah, and of Kusbah Amour, in the Purneah district, in the parts of the Soopole and Muddehpoora sub-divisions of the Bhagulpore district, and at certain points in the Monghyr district.

18. In concluding this minute, I desire to cordially acknowledge the assistance I have received in my enquiries and proceedings from Mr. G. N. Barlow, the Commissioner, and to express my confidence in his ability to deal effectively and promptly with any difficulty that may arise in connection with the scarcity.

19. I also desire to bring to the notice of Government the very valuable services of Mr. H. Hankey, C.S., the Special Superintendent of Transport, both as regards the collection of country carriage under direct agency and the management of large contracts for the transport of Government grain.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *No.* 66, *dated Bhagulpore, the* 28*th March* 1874.

MY minutes Nos. 52, 63, and 65 of 18th, 27th, and 28th March, present an abstract of what has been recommended, ordered, and done during my tours through the divisions or Commissionerships of Patna, of Bhagulpore, and of Rajshahye; separate figures in those minutes are given for each district wherein severe distress is anticipated, and a total for each division. I now desire to draw up a brief *resumé*, giving separate figures for each of the divi-

sions above named, and a grand total for so much of Bengal and Behar as I have visited.

2. The total area and population of the three divisions is as follows :—

Division or Commissionership.	Total area in sq. miles.	Total population.
Patna	23,732	13,122,743
Bhagulpore	18,685	6,613,358
Rajshahye	17,694	8,893,738
Total ...	60,111	28,629,839

3. But it is only within certain tracts in each division that distress is anticipated. I give below the area and population of the districts or tracts in each division wherein severe distress is looked for, together with the proportion borne by the distressed parts to the whole of each division as respects area and population :—

Division or Commissionership.	Likely to be distressed.		Percentage of distressed tracts on total.	
	Area of tracts.	Population of tracts.	Area.	Population.
Patna	16,666	8,124,164	70·22 per cent.	61·90 per cent.
Bhagulpore	7,623	2,957,607	40·8 „	44·72 „
Rajshahye	8,098	3,491,936	45·76 „	39·26 „
Total ...	32,387	14,573,707		

4. **The number of persons which I have taken as being likely to need assistance from Government during the worst period of the scarcity, together with the percentage of those numbers on the total population and on the population of the distressed tracts, are given below :—**

Division or Commissionership.	Number of people estimated to require aid at worst period.	Percentage on distressed population.	Percentage on total population.
Patna	1,794,000	22·08 per cent.	13·67 per cent.
Bhagulpore	746,650	25·24 „	11·29 „
Rajshahye	802,863*	20·87 „	8·2 „
Total ...	3,433,713		

5. The following figures give particulars of the quantities of grain which I have recommended to be provided by Government, and the quantities which have already arrived in the districts :—

Division or Commissionership.	Provision recommended.	Arrived in the districts.
Patna	6,567,000	2,463,000
Bhagulpore	1,893,000	741,550
Rajshahye	2,090,000†	370,000
Total ...	10,550,000	3,574,550

* Including 44,000 persons in the Rajshahye district and, say, 80,000 on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

† Including the provision of 200,000 maunds for the Rajshahye district and the Northern Bengal State Railway.

6. The number of relief circles established, together with the numbers of officers allotted thereto, is given below :—

Division or Commissionership.	Number of circles.	Relief Officers.			Superintending Engineers.	Executive and Assistant Engineers.	Public Works Overseers.	Native Doctors and Hospital Assistants.
		European Superior Officers.	Circle Officers.	Native Officers.				
Patna	39	8	41	90	1	10	40	74
Bhagulpore	21	8	21	42	1	8	19	18
Rajshahye	31	19	31	15	1	.....	28	31
Total ...	91	35	93	147	* 3	18	87	123

This special relief establishment is over and above the ordinary civil establishments of the districts, all of which aid in the distribution of relief, which is an integral part of the administration of the various districts. Besides these, too, is the establishment on the Soane canal, the Gunduck embankments, and the Northern Bengal State Railway.

7. The banks and other miscellaneous relief works cannot be stated numerically; but the length of the relief roads, of the Soane canal, of the Gunduck embankment, and of the Northern Bengal State Railway within the distressed tracts is given below in miles :—

Division or Commissionership.	Relief roads.	Soane Canal.	Gunduck Embankments.	Northern Bengal (State) Railway.	Temporary Telegraph.
Patna	2,477	380	90	...	272
Bhagulpore	1,204	...	...	...	20
Rajshahye	1,490	...	...	178	44
Total ...	5,171	380	90	178	336

8. The number of relief laborers as given in my several minutes may be thus abstracted :—

Division or Commissionership.	Persons employed on relief works.
Patna	676,000
Bhagulpore	47,100
Rajshahye	63,700†
Total ...	786,800

9. The number of grain depôts opened, at all of which there are now stores of grain, is given below :—

Division or Commissionership.	Grain Depôts.
Patna	177
Bhagulpore	86
Rajshahye	61
Total ...	324

10. The means at present employed in the transport of Government grain are tabulated below, the figures being, however, only approximate :—

Division or Commissionership.	European officers.	Carts.	Cartmen.	Draught bullocks.	Camels.	Pack animals.	Country boats.	Steamers	Number of main routes of transport by land and water.
Patna	21	71,000	73,675	143,000	2,000	3,000	1,200	5	5
Bhagulpore	7	18,200	18,200	38,400	.....	.....	390	1	4
Rajshahye	5	9,200	9,200	18,400	.....	.....	720	3	11
	33	98,400	101,075	199,800	2,000	3,000	2,310	9	20
Government reserve ...	12	4,250	4,250	10,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	45	102,650	105,325	209,800	2,000	9,000	2,310	9	20

* One Chief Engineer has since been appointed.
† Including 7,000 labourers on the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

In order to strengthen the principal line of transit in Eastern Tirhoot, the railway is being constructed from Chumpta to Durbhunga, a distance of 50 miles.

11. Advances of money have been obtained from Government in the following sums :—

Division or Commissionership.	By Zemindars for assistance of their tenantry.	By traders for importation of grain.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	4,51,196	7,97,650	12,48,846
Bhagulpore	80,850	1,85,500	2,66,350
Rajshahye	90,000	46,000	1,36,000
Total ...	6,22,046	10,29,150	16,51,196

Advances have also been authorised to ryots, both for their subsistence during the time which must elapse before their autumn and winter harvests are reaped, and for seed-grain to sow the autumn crops. But there are as yet no returns of the amounts of such advances made.

12. The approximate number of recipients of gratuitous relief from Government are :—

In Patna Division or Commissionership	...	...	5,400
„ Bhagulpore Division „	...	...	8,200
„ Rajshahye „ „	...	...	6,400
Total		...	20,000

13. In the three divisions the rates of wages for relief labor range from two to three annas per diem where there is task-work, and one to two annas where there is not. The above rates are for men; proportionally lesser rates are allowed for women and children.

No. 120, dated Calcutta, the 31st March 1874.

From—G. H. K. Hart, Esq., on Special Duty,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I am directed to forward, for submission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, No. 67, dated 28th instant, containing request for the despatch of 9 more public works overseers to the Chumparun and Sarun districts.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., *No.* 67, *dated Bhagulpore, the* 28*th March* 1874.

I have to request that the Government of Bengal will be pleased to send nine public works overseers in addition to the number already sent to the Patna division.

The men are required to supervise the relief works in Chumparun and Sarun, viz. six for the former and three for the latter district.

No. 2060 S. R., dated 4th April 1874.

From—C. Bernard, Esq., Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Statistical Dept.,
To—C. E. Buckland, Esq., on special duty with the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hart's letter No. 121 of the 31st March, notifying Sir Richard Temple's return from his second tour in the famine districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Sir Richard Temple very heartily for all the assistance he has given the Bengal Government, and for the manner in which that assistance was given, while they have worked together. The Lieutenant-Governor is sure that Sir Richard Temple's proceedings have eminently subserved the public interest.

3. I am to state that the minutes received with Mr. Hart's letter under acknowledgment, together with minute No. 52, will be submitted to the Government of India, as giving a clear and comprehensive summary of the arrangements now made, and the opportunity will be taken to submit a note, showing, together with other matters, the satisfactory working of the transport arrangements for which the Bengal Government is so much indebted to Sir Richard Temple.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that Sir Richard Temple has now seen all the districts in which danger may be apprehended except those of the Burdwan and Chota Nagpore divisions. Fortunately, the affected parts of those divisions are extremely accessible, and it is hoped that any amount of assistance they may require will not be extremely large. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed papers recently received regarding these divisions, to be submitted to Sir Richard Temple, and has no doubt Sir Richard will soon be in a position to judge what is required.

5. Sir George Campbell deems it most fortunate that, since he is compelled to cede his place at a time when the country is so critically situated, he should surrender it into the hands of a man both so eminent for his personal qualities, and so thoroughly cognizant of the subject which now engrosses the attention of Government, as is Sir Richard Temple.

Sir George Campbell would, in conclusion, beg again to thank Sir Richard Temple for the efficient aid he has rendered to himself during the last months of his administration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. VIII of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.		Railways.	For week ending 28th Feb. 1874.	For week ending 1st March 1873.	Total from 1st January to 28th Feb. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 1st March 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st Mar.	1874	East Indian, Main...	8,68,192	5,85,149	65,02,440	49,20,237	15,82,203	...
21st ditto	...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	65,265	43,258	3,59,676	3,37,960	21,716	...
14th ditto	...	Eastern Bengal ...	84,728	60,788	5,94,876	4,80,607	1,14,269	...
28th Feb.	1874	Oudh & Rohilkhund	33,550	18,660	2,47,100	1,27,110	1,19,990	...
14th Mar.	1874	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	1,93,526	1,17,095	13,17,704	8,15,059	5,02,645	...
7th ditto	...	Madras ...	1,01,746	1,52,120	9,84,716	12,00,382	...	2,15,666
14th ditto	...	Great Southern of India ...	16,408	22,287	1,42,490	2,08,105	...	65,615
21st ditto	...	Carnatic ...	584	789	5,413	5,022	391	...
14th ditto	...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,81,659	5,55,110	43,05,774	43,17,854	...	12,080
21st ditto	...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,27,397	1,22,163	9,09,094	9,27,001	...	17,907
		TOTAL ...	20,73,055	16,77,419	1,53,69,283	1,33,39,337	20,29,946	...
		State.						
21st Mar.	1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,459	2,906	19,057	18,504	553	...
21st ditto	...	Nulhatee ...	1,804	2,398	14,425	15,307	...	882
21st ditto	...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,552	...	33,947	...	33,947	...
21st ditto	...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,929	...	15,459	...	15,459	...
28th Feb.	1874	Holkar ...	1,120	...	1,120*	...	1,120	...
14th Mar.	1874	Khamgaon ...	1,712	886	8,911	5,541	3,370	...
14th ditto	...	Oomraotee ...	1,190	982	8,332	6,506	1,826	...
		TOTAL ...	15,766	7,196	1,01,251	45,858	55,393	...
		GRAND TOTAL...	20,88,821	16,84,615	1,54,70,534	1,33,85,195	20,85,339	...

* Receipts from 22nd to 28th February 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1874.

Canal Divisions.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual through-out, feet.	Water distributed during the month of February 1874. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Water distributed during the month of February 1874. Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.	Navigation Returns. Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.	Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Total from 1st November to 28th February 1874.	Rainfall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
Ganges Canal. Northern ...	10·00	7·68	740	556	Grains :— Wheat	...	...	62,697	...	63,597	...	Saharunpore ...	25,474	4·4	3·9	Ganges Canal.—Volumes of water passing through Solani aqueduct cub. feet. per sec. 4,223
Meerut ...	8·30	6·2	969	126	Gram	...	...	3,487	...	3,487	...	Moozuffernuggur	66,763	1·5	2·8	
Futtehgurh ...	6·80	...	700	254	Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	Meerut ...	105,168	1·7	1·8	
Boolundshuhur...	7·35	6·6	972	738	Paddy or Dhán	...	...	26,865	...	26,865	...	Boolundshuhur...	58,114	1·1	1·4	Volumes discharged :— c. f. per sec.
Allygurh ...	5·50	5·2	994	440	Bajhur or mixed Grain	...	...	2,985	...	2,985	...	Allygurh ...	56,738	·2	1·9	Etawah Division Tail ... 100
Etawah ...	4·80	2·8	771	391	Oorud	...	...	1,002	...	1,002	...	Muttra ...	13,404	...	1·0	,, ,, Escapes 425
Cawnpore ...	6·20	4·2	958	623	Moong	...	...	225	...	225	...	Agra ...	1,750	·1	1·1	Cawnpore ,, Tail ... 263
Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	3,128	Urhur	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etah ...	16,036	·1	·8	,, ,, Escapes 307
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	2·03	1,250	432	Musree	...	...	6,350	...	6,350	...	Mynpoory ...	44,758	·1	1·7	1,095
Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	32	Jowar	...	...	2,135	...	2,135	...	Futtehgurh ...	17,511	·2	1·1	Balance expended... 3,128
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	Bajra	...	...	...	...	...	...	Etawah ...	61,207	·1	0·9	Rubbee irrigation completed in nearly all Divisions.
Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	...	Maize or Indian Corn	...	...	1,748	...	1,748	...	Cawnpore ...	68,344	·1	1·4	There was a slight demand for new sugarcane irrigation.
Grand Total...	...	...	3,592	...	TOTAL ...	998	...	1,07,494	...	1,08,492	...	Bijnour ...	5,416	9·2	5·2	Eastern Jumna Canal.—Owing to rain which fell on the last day of January, there has been little or no demand during the month, the canal was closed for repairs from 6th to 23rd inclusive.
					Cotton	...	...	6,692	...	6,692	...	Dehra Doon ...	615	3·6	3·2	
					Oil-seeds	...	...	1,794	...	1,794	...	Bijnour ...	5,416	9·2	5·2	Doon Canals.—No remarks.
					Salts	...	...	2,435	...	2,435	...	Terai ...	615	3·6	3·2	
					Metals	...	...	4,610	...	4,610	...	Bareilly ...	2,943	1·1	3·3	Traffic.—Owing to an accident to the Salawar Lock traffic was impeded for some time, still on the whole these returns show a very large increase over those of the corresponding month of last year, both in 'Up' and 'Down' consignments. The Traffic Manager reports that it is expected that a considerable portion of the grain which is now awaiting carriage at nearly all the stations on the line of railway from Lahore to Khutowlee will be carried by this line after [illegible] March. But this will depend on the condition of the Salawar Lock 6 miles below Khutowlee, which is causing serious apprehension.
					Building Materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jhansie ...	24,055	1·0	2·2	
					Miscel. Goods	...	...	1,45,822	...	1,45,822	...	Humeerpore ...	1,912	...	1·0	
					Firewood	...	...	6,542	...	6,542	...		1,170	·1	1·4	
					Bamboos	...	...	3,992	...	3,992	...					
					Poles & unsquared Timber	...	...	82,396	...	96,097	...					
					Kurrees, squared Timber	...	...	...	1,46,907	1,46,907	1,46,924					
					Logs	...	426	...	45,379	45,805	45,805					
					Miscellaneous	...	3	...	...	3	3					
					Live-stock	...	5	...	98	103	108					
					Grand Total ...	451	426	1,92,450	45,379	3,72,484	1,92,901	TOTAL ...	571,578	...	...	
					Total during the corresponding month of last year, 1872-73.	23,319	507	53,049	1,39,401	1,70,835	53,556	Total Rubbee '72-73 up to 28th Feb. 1873 ...	526,992	...	...	
					Increase	11,886	507	53,049	1,39,401	2,01,648	1,39,345	Increase ...	44,586	...	...	
					Decrease	11,453	56	...	...	...	...					

* Return from Rohilkhund Canals not received. Last months area entered for these two districts.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	14 0	16 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	14 0 A	13 0	22 8	14 4	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	21 4	26 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	15 0	14 8	17 8	24 8	18 8	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	13 8 B	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	14 6	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 8 C	11 0	19 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore.																															Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	12 0	12 0	16 0	D 20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 32 0	E 10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8 and 13 0	12 0 and 12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 4	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	17 8	13 4	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*
	Calcutta	12 0 D	11 10	...	14 0 D	13 5	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 8 to 13 5	12 14 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 17 12	16 0	26 8 to 26 10	F 8 0 G	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 14	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	13 14½	15 4	16 13½	21 5	22 8	29 0	11 0 H	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	11 6	11 6	16 0	...	...	...	13 0 I	13 5	20 0	16 0	15 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 8	6 4	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	D 24 &25	17 to 24	40 to 45	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 8 to 12 0	11 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	99 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	11 8	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	22 8	11 0	11 0	24 0	10 8	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 12	16 0	200 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	15 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	10 8	9 8	25 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye.																															Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	12 15	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 9	11 4	11 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 12	16 5	107 0	128 0	128 0	6 4	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	10 8	10 8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 12	8 0	Bograh.	
15	Pubna	17 4	17 4	22 8	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 J	7 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	8 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 3 K	11 0	...	17 0 and 18 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	13 0	7 2	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	...	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.																															Cooch Behar.	
	Eastern Districts.																															*Eastern Districts.*
18	Dacca	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	13 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	...	40 0	8 0 L	8 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	22 0	14 4	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4 M	11 10	23 0	15 12	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	13 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0 N	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 0	7 4	9 0	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 O	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah†	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8 P	14 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.†	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 6	16 0	12 5	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	8 8	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 6	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 12-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the sub-division ranges from 13 to 16 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.
H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-7 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 6 to 12 seers per rupee.
K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 17 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-11 to 13-4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16-8 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.
P Price of common rice at outlying marts ranges from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
27	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
28	Gya	Q 11 8	11 8	17 0	17 8	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	R 14 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	19 4	32 0	11 4	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 8	18 0	...
30	Tirhoot	S 10 0	10 0	14 0	D 11 0 to 20 0	11 0 to 18 8	17 8 to 64 0	7 8	7 0	20 0	9 8	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	T 11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	28 0	8 4	9 0	13 0	9 0	10 4	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr.															
34	Bhagulpore	14 8	15 2	18 11	19 0	18 15	31 9	10 3	10 1	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	12 0	25 0	11 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 12 0	12 0	14 0	D 22 0 to 30 0	22 0 to 30 0	27 0 to 50 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	26 4	28 14 V	30 3	32 13	...	...	...
38	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	22 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...
39	Balasore.															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	11 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	15 0	...	8 8	8 12	12 0	12 8	11 12	17 8	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†	10 8	9 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	D 20 to 22	20 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 48 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...

† Return for week ending 28th March received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12-10 to 15 seers, barley from 15 to 24 seers, and of best rice from 9 to 9-12 seers, and common rice from 10 to 13-8 seers; lesser millet 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 15-10 to 18 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 14-8 seers, barley from 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 8-8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, maize from 11-4 to 16-8 seers, and gram from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 4th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BEHAR.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
D 13 0 to 16 4	13 0 to 16 4	20 0	15 4	15 0	...	14 8	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
D 19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	D 11 8 to 18 0	10 12 to 18 0	15 4 to 60 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot.	
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	17 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
															Monghyr.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 7	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
18 0	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
...	...	40 0	... to 20 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	23 14	23 4	23 14	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cuttack.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†	
															Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 2	6 0	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	280 0	300 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Manbhoom.	

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12-8 seers, barley from 14 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 11 seers, lesser millet from 12-8 to 15-8 seers, maize from 12 to 15-4 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11-4 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 13 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 14-15 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 19 seers, maize from 13 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 20 seers per rupee.

V Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to 40 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 7th April 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K. C. B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

ASSAM CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S POWERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill to provide for the exercise of the powers hitherto exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Board of Revenue of Bengal in the territories forming the Chief Commissionership of Assam, as amended, be passed. He said that the Council would remember that the only reason why this Bill was not passed at the last meeting was that some objection was taken to the spelling of the names in the Schedule to the Bill, and it was on that account that this motion stood over. Now the spelling had been subjected to a severe criticism in the proper quarters. Our Military friends with their usual sagacity had attacked one untenable post, and with their usual gallantry had captured it. That post was Nowgong. With that one exception, the spelling had run the gauntlet successfully, and the Bill stood as it was. He had no remarks of his own to make upon it.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said, as the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill had told them, since this Bill was last before the Council there had been only one amendment in its spelling, and that was a very great improvement to be sure. The spelling of the word "Nowgong" was a very great improvement upon what it was before, namely Naugáon. But as regards the other districts, the new or compromised spelling had been left. His HONOUR would only say that in the North-Western Provinces and in Bengal the system had been followed of maintaining the names of districts according to the old established mode of spelling them. Districts were well-known places. He found that some of the names of districts in Assam were spelled in the Bill in the new-fangled manner: they were spelled in a new manner, with certain diacritical marks. It was a mere question whether the Government of India chose to depart from or to retain the spelling of well-known names of districts, or to allow new-fangled modes of spelling upon any system of compromise. He found that Kamroop, was changed into "Kámrúp," and Durrung was changed into "Darrang." If that was the decision of the Government of India he had nothing more to say, it was for the Government to approve or otherwise of the compromise.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY believed the spelling now adopted in the Bill was the same as that used in the maps issued by Government, and he thought the Council were right in adopting it.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to European Vagrancy,

be taken into consideration. He said that in originally introducing this Bill, he had explained that it was not desired to initiate any great reform in the principle of the measure already in existence. It was in fact merely intended to amend certain details which had been found defective in practice and to consolidate the law, which was already spread over two enactments, into one. As he then said, the main changes which were proposed were three in number: they were, first, to amend a slight defect in the law as to making persons who imported European servants in charge of horses responsible for their maintenance after their landing; secondly, to enable the governing officers in charge of work-houses to maintain discipline; and, lastly, to enable persons who deserted from a work-house, while on absence under a ticket-of-leave, to be punished.

Since the Bill had been introduced, it had been circulated to the various Local Governments, and we had received from them, and more particularly from the Governments of Madras and Bombay, a good many suggestions which the Select Committee had considered very carefully, and some of which had been adopted. The Committee had, for example, in section two amended the definition of "person of European extraction." Some difficulty was felt under the existing definition with regard to persons who were not of pure British blood, although of legitimate descent. Many of these were virtually in all respects as natives of this country, and the provisions of this Act were obviously inapplicable to them, although they came within the technical definition of "person of European extraction." At the suggestion, therefore, of the Secretary in the Legislative Department, a clause had been added to the definition which provides that it should not include persons commonly called Eurasians or East Indians. This, it was hoped, would be sufficient to meet the difficulty.

There was another rather curious point, that as the law now stands, although a Magistrate might enquire into the cases of vagrants brought before him by the Police, yet, if a vagrant came before the Magistrate himself, the Magistrate could do nothing until he had given the man in charge of the Police and so had the man secured and brought before himself. The Committee had amended section five to remedy this anomaly.

Under clause nine a certificate can be given to enable a vagrant to seek for work. It was found that sometimes these certificates were used by the persons to whom they were given as a pretext for going about begging. An alteration had, therefore, been made in the form of the certificate, by which, if a person was so found begging, his certificate would become void.

Then we came to the question of giving the Governors of work-houses sufficient power to maintain stringent discipline. In the clause upon this point which formed part of the original Bill, considerable alterations had been made. In the first place, at the suggestion of the Government of Madras, the Committee had introduced a modification in the form of the section which would enable powers to be given not directly to the Governors, but sometimes to the Governor under the supervision of the Committee of Management. In some of these work-houses, the Governors were officers of considerable standing who were in the receipt of high salaries: in other cases, the work-house was managed by a committee of officers with an officer ordinarily of the rank of a sergeant, and who was in receipt of a very small salary. It had, therefore, been thought necessary to enable the Local Governments to give the power intended to be given to the Governor, to the really governing body of the work-house.

In the next place, the Committee had considered very carefully the scale of punishment to be prescribed for breaches of discipline. It had ultimately been thought better to confine the summary authority of the Governor of the work-house or the Committee of Management within comparatively small limits, and to provide that when any really serious offence against discipline was committed, the case should be brought before a Magistrate, before whom the offender would undergo formal trial and conviction. In these last cases, the punishment which might be awarded would not be carried out in the work-house, as would be done in cases of punishment inflicted under the summary orders of the Governor or the Committee, but in Jail. The provision made in the Bill for punishments under summary order were solitary confinement for

seven days, solitary confinement for three days upon a diet reduced to such extent as the Local Government should prescribe, hard labour for seven days and reduction of diet as aforesaid for five days. He did not think that these punishments were excessive, but he hoped they would suffice to meet such petty breaches of discipline as the Governors of work-houses would ordinarily have to deal with.

There was before some difficulty as to the correct procedure to be followed in the case of a vagrant refusing to go before a Magistrate. It had now been provided that a vagrant so refusing might be arrested without a warrant, and taken before a Magistrate.

Then with regard to any proceeding under Part V of the Bill, we had made an alteration in respect to the declaration mentioned in clause five, by which it had been made *primâ facie* evidence that the person under detention was a vagrant. That was a technical point which had been left doubtful in the original Bill.

So far as regards the Bill as it now stood. There were one or two provisions which were pressed upon the Committee by the Local Governments, but which it had not been thought proper to adopt. To one of these MR. BAYLEY had alluded before, which was that the Governors of work-houses should have the power of flogging. This the Committee had not thought necessary, for as the class of persons with whom this Bill would deal were not actual criminals, although to a certain extent they were *quasi*-criminals, the Committee did not consider that they should be lightly subjected to punishment of this kind. Then, again, the Bombay Government specially urged upon the Committee to declare the power of the Government to prescribe that work might be performed in work-houses. Now, the Select Committee thought that the law as it stood was sufficient to meet that point. The place of confinement for vagrants was itself designated as a work-house, and he thought there should be no doubt that it was a place for work. We had moreover given the Local Government power to prescribe rules for the management of work-houses, and to enforce obedience to those rules. So far, therefore, it seemed to us that under the law as it stood the Local Government could do all that was necessary. He had looked into the English law upon the subject, and found that under the English law the places of confinement for vagrants were designated work-houses, and there was no special provision for the imposition of work, although there was a provision in 55 Geo. iii, c. 137, s. 5, for the punishment of persons who refused to work. It might be said that although, as he believed, it was not absolutely necessary, yet it might be safe to give in express terms the power to impose work. But it appeared to the Select Committee that there was considerable objection to minute provisions of that kind, for it was almost impossible by any amount of foresight beforehand to provide for every similar minute necessity that might arise; and if the legislature took upon itself the province of determining beforehand and of providing beforehand for every possible contingency, it took away from what ought to be the natural discretion of the Courts to interpret the language of the law according to the most obvious common sense, and therefore the Committee had on that account deliberately abstained from saying in so many words what every man might naturally infer from the language employed to be the meaning and intention of the law.

Then there was another point which was pressed upon the attention of the Select Committee both by the Governments of Madras and Bombay. They wished to have the power to deport vagrants whether the vagrants wished it or not. At present they were deported only if they had no ostensible means of living and if they wished it. As the Bill was originally drawn by Sir Henry Maine, a clause to the effect suggested by the Madras and Bombay Governments formed part of it. But in Committee that clause was struck out, and it was struck out on account of a doubt as to the legal competence of the Council to make such a provision, that was to say, it was a question how far any law to that effect would have legal force outside of the territorial jurisdiction of the Government of India. MR. BAYLEY thought it was possible that an Act of this Council might have sufficient force in this respect, but at any rate there was a very serious doubt upon the subject; it was therefore considered unsafe to insert

such a provision in the law. Moreover, although the Local Governments whom he had mentioned had both unanimously asked for such a clause, it did not appear that any real necessity for it existed. He thought the effect of the present law was practically sufficient, and did in fact get rid of all or nearly all of the persons of whom it was desirable to be rid.

MR. BAYLEY had nothing more to say as to the details of the Bill. He had explained all that the Select Committee had done and all that they had omitted to do. In all other respects the law was precisely upon the same footing as when it was passed originally by the Council. The Bill no doubt was one of a very peculiar and somewhat stringent nature. It was introduced to meet an evil which had grown almost intolerable—one which had interfered materially with the police of the country, and which was not only a scandal, but had almost assumed the dimensions of a political embarrassment. It was not until, upon all these grounds, the question was absolutely forced upon the notice of Government that action was taken in the matter. The subject was very attentively considered when the Bill was originally introduced. The Government of India had since watched the operation of the law very carefully, and had required from all the Local Governments minute periodical returns of its operation, and had invited suggestions for its amendment. The amendments which the Select Committee had thought fit to make were all the results of those suggestions. But as to the main principles of the Bill, it remained intact. The alterations suggested were only in the details, and he thought he might fairly say that he hoped that this Bill, as the law had hitherto done, would work well. It had not only checked in a very great and material degree what at one time was a serious and growing evil, but it had also worked in a manner which had been very humane, and had operated very much to the benefit of the very unfortunate class of people of whom it treated.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he had not had an opportunity of studying the details of this Bill, but he wished to add his testimony to this, that he thought the present law did require amendment. He was satisfied that the matter was in very good hands, and he trusted that the amendments supplied by this Bill would be such as were wanted. He might, however, say that he was not prepared to go to the length which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill did, and say that the present law had worked well. He was sorry to say that the practical working of the law had been attended with very considerable difficulty; very considerable difficulty had been experienced in regard to the people who were not to be transported under the Bill, and considerable questions and considerable correspondence and difficulties had also arisen in regard to the people who were to be transported, and HIS HONOUR must express his regret that the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had not seen his way to comply with the recommendations submitted by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, because in this Presidency also difficulty had been felt in regard to those who were not willing to be transported. Here in Calcutta it had come to this, that we had filled our jails with vagrants: we had got them into jail, but we had not been able to get rid of them. In two or three cases we had been obliged to accept their promises of future good behaviour and had let them go free. Under these circumstances, HIS HONOUR should have been very glad if the hon'ble member had been able to accept the recommendations of the Madras and Bombay Governments and given a power of deportation in these cases to the Local Governments. It was the very greatest possible evil that men of the class which this Bill affected should enter and go about this country in the way they did, disgracing their country and disgracing the British name. HIS HONOUR thought it most desirable that there should be sufficient power given by the Bill over these men. However, he hoped that the amendments, so far as they went, would be found good, always excepting the one point with which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill regretted he had not power to deal.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said that with reference to the point which had just been mentioned by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, he was

particeps criminis, if there was any crime in the matter. He entertained considerable doubt as to the power of the Council to pass such a law as was asked for. The matter had been fully debated when the existing Act was passed, and Sir Henry Maine then intimated his opinion that the Council had no such power. MR. HOBHOUSE was disposed to agree with Sir Henry Maine. He did not mean to say that the question was not arguable, but he thought the balance inclined to the negative. Our power was to legislate for persons in British India. British India was a place within certain limits, and it might include the usual distance of three miles or a cannon-shot from the shore; but when you got beyond that, our laws had no binding force upon European British subjects, and it was for Europeans entirely, and European British subjects principally, that this law was intended. He thought we might find ourselves subject to considerable embarrassment if a question as to the validity of our law were raised by a person who had got beyond our territorial limits. He believed it would be wiser, as this legislature was not a sovereign legislature, but was confined to certain limits defined by its charter, to keep within those limits; and if we had a grave doubt in any matter, it would be better to abstain from passing a law with regard to which such doubt existed.

Looking also at the matter from a practical point of view, he did not believe that such a provision could work. It was quite true, as the Lieutenant-Governor had said, that there was considerable embarrassment in working the law even as it stood. We had complaints from Liverpool, from the Mauritius, from Australia; in fact people tell us that they do not want our vagrants any more than we want them ourselves. Now, if you sent a man to a place to which he wished to go, he was likely to find some friends or some occupation for himself, and you had some guarantee for his good behaviour; but if you took a man away by force from where he was and set him down in some place where he did not wish to go, what likelihood was there that he would earn his bread honestly when there? There appeared to MR. HOBHOUSE to be no more sure way of driving people into the commission of crime than taking them by force from hence and putting them down on some shore where they did not want to go. That was a course which, he thought, must get us into trouble greater than the trouble we now had. These were the reasons why he objected to the course proposed by the Local Governments, and he believed they had received the assent of his colleagues on the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY said, that before moving the next motion, he wished to ask His Excellency the President's assent to move a verbal amendment in section three, clause (*a*) between the words "New Zealand" and "or the Cape Colony." Since the Bill had been drawn the Secretary had ascertained that the Colony of Natal had been separated from Cape Colony, and what MR. BAYLEY proposed was merely to insert the word "Natal" after "New Zealand." He did not think there was any objection to the amendment, and as it was a purely verbal one, perhaps it could be made without necessitating the postponement of the next motion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY applied to His Excelleney the President to suspend the Rules for the conduct of business to enable him to move that the Bill be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not necessary to suspend the Rules, unless any member had an objection to the motion, which the President should consider a valid objection.

The Hon'ble MR. BAYLEY then moved that the Bill as amended together with the amendment now adopted be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land-revenue. He said

that though he had no motion to make, he begged permission to make a few remarks, and to explain the alterations that had been made in the Bill. He would premise that a great many petitions had been presented against the principle of the Bill. With two or three exceptions the whole of these petitions were in precisely the same words, and had evidently a common origin: they did not, therefore, carry so much weight as if they had been the spontaneous productions of the different districts and associations from which they came. Still he recognized among the signatures the names of many of the Native community for whose opinions he had much regard, and he should be sorry if their representations were set aside without due deliberation. In this case, full consideration had been given to all that had been urged, but the objections taken had in no way shaken the conclusions previously arrived at. The presentation of a report was not the proper occasion to go into all the arguments for and against a Bill. MR. ELLIS desired only to correct some misapprehension on one or two points. In the first place, it was a mistake to suppose that this was a quasi-private Bill. The Bill had been prepared on the motion of the Bombay Government; the principle had been discussed and approved by the Government of India, and he had been requested to take charge of the Bill and bring it before this Council. He might add that he had had the advantage of consulting the learned Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, and that this high judicial authority, whose opinion carried great weight both from his position and from his special local knowledge of the Bombay Presidency, had expressed his full concurrence in the principle of the Bill, and had approved of the form in which it was at present framed.

In the next place, there was misapprehension as to the scope of the Bill. To correct this, he could not do better than refer to a pamphlet published by Mr. Shámráo Vithal, a pleader of the High Court of Bombay, who had favoured him with a copy. The object of the pamphlet was to show how injuriously the measure before the Council would affect the right of the people to appeal to the Civil Courts for redress of wrongs inflicted by revenue officers, and to this end the compiler had collected together twenty-five decisions against Government passed by the Courts within the last ten years. Now he (MR. ELLIS) had analyzed this collection. Setting aside one case, of which the report was too meagre to enable him to judge, he found that out of the remaining twenty-four cases cited, there were only *two* of the class which would, by the passing of this Bill, be excluded from the cognizance of the Courts, and of these one was the case of Wamnají Sadásiv so frequently referred to. Thus it would be obvious that it was by no means the design of the present Bill to give revenue officers complete immunity from being sued in the Civil Courts, and it would be also seen that until recently there had not been in the course of many years any cases of the class to be excluded. Both the two decisions already referred to were quite recent, and it was owing to a number of cases of the same class having lately arisen that the necessity for legislation became apparent.

He would now briefly mention the modifications made by the Select Committee, which were numerous, though the principle of the Bill had been maintained. The original preamble had been altered as being no longer appropriate in consequence of the change in framing the essential section of the Bill. This section (3) had now been based on the section of the Revenue Bill recently passed for the North-Western Provinces, providing for the exclusion of the Civil Courts from cognizance of certain matters. That section was passed without any expression of dissent either from the Council or from the public, and it had now, by the modifications made by the Select Committee, been adapted to the circumstances of the Bombay Presidency. A comparison, however, would show that the North-Western Provinces Act was the more stringent, especially in excluding the Courts from cognizance of disputes between private parties *inter se* regarding revenue or rent. These suits the Bombay Courts would continue to entertain. On the same principle, the Select Committee had omitted clause (*c*) of section three of the original draft—a clause framed in accordance with the law in what had been termed "the newer districts" of that Presidency. This omission left power to the

Civil Courts to deal also with complaints of exaction by district and village officers.

On the other hand, some additions had been made to the Bill, as introduced. A section had been added to provide for an appeal to a Commissioner from the orders of an executive officer. Moreover, following the precedent of the Revenue Bill of the North-Western Provinces, specific reference had been made in the present Bill to village officers and servants, whose appointments and official remuneration the Courts would not be at liberty to discuss; and, indeed, so far as concerned both the official lands and the cash payments held by these persons, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts was probably sufficiently barred under the existing law.

As these changes were of some importance, the Select Committee had recommended the republication of the amended Bill. He had no motion to make at the present stage.

HIGH COURTS CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND PRESIDENCY POLICE MAGISTRATES BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their Original Criminal Jurisdiction, and for other purposes. He pointed out that the notice intimated that he had also to present a supplementary report, but for certain reasons turning on matters of form he wished not to present that supplementary report, but to substitute a motion of which notice had been circulated though somewhat late in the day. Upon the report that he presented, he had no motion to make, and would have made no observations if it were not that it contained one important matter to which he thought the attention of the Council should be drawn, and because it contained the reason why he was about to make an irregular motion for presenting a new Bill. The matter to which he referred was an alteration in the constitution of juries. He was not going to argue the matter here. The Committee had recommended that the Bill be republished, and on its being republished, he had no doubt that there would be a great deal of criticism and of controversy. He would now only say that they had received very strong representations as to the extreme burden that service on juries laid upon residents in Calcutta. It was from Calcutta they had heard, because here we were in Calcutta and within reach of those who are interested in the question; but he supposed that the burden was not less in the other Presidency towns. There seemed no reason in the nature of things why the number of the jurors in the Presidency towns should differ from that in the Mofussil, and the Committee therefore considered that the easiest way of giving relief from the burden was to lessen the number of jurors. They had also received several express opinions to the effect that jurors might be conveniently reduced in number, and opinions also that the rule about unanimity might be dispensed with in the Presidency towns as it had been in the Mofussil. The Committee then proposed to make the alterations set forth in paragraph 11 of the report. The proposal was this—

"A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

"When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

"If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

"If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury."

The Council would see that instead of the present law of unanimity, the Committee proposed a rule that six out of the nine, and the Judge should concur to secure a verdict. Otherwise the jury should be discharged.

The other part of the report which MR. HOBHOUSE would mention was that which recommended that the Bill should be cut into two. When he introduced the Bill into the Council, he explained the two parts. It was thought at first that as the whole related to criminal procedure and to the Presidency towns, it would be convenient to join the two into one Bill. It was found, however, that different discussions arose, and that different persons

were interested in the two different parts; and, in all probability, one part might be advanced with considerably greater speed than the other part. We had therefore thought it better to cut the Bill into two, and we proposed to treat the first part of the Bill, which was also the part indicated by the title, as representing the original Bill.

As to the other half, in point of form it should be introduced as a new Bill, and he should ask His Excellency the President to suspend the rules of business and to allow him to introduce it that day as a new Bill. The Council would see that this was a pure matter of form, and that in point of substance everything had been done that was requisite. The Committee had drawn a supplementary report to the original report on the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Bill. That supplementary report showed how they had dealt with the second part of that Bill—the part which related to the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns. He would beg the Council to take that supplementary report as being in effect the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill which he should now ask leave to introduce, and which he should subsequently introduce.

He had explained to the Council, when he introduced the Bill, that with regard to the practice of the Courts of the Police Magistrates, the subject was one of which he could not pretend to have any personal cognizance. Probably not many of the Council could have such cognizance. He did not suppose that any body could say of any part of the Code of Criminal Procedure that it was or was not expedient to apply it to the procedure of Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns, except persons who had had experience as Police Magistrates of the Presidency towns. For that reason the Bill as introduced had followed closely the suggestions of the only gentlemen who had sent in any detailed suggestions. These were the suggestions of the Police Magistrates of the town of Madras who had bestowed great pains in going through the Procedure Code and pointing out the parts which seemed to them applicable to the business of Police Magistrates. The suggestions were sent up with the approval of the Government of Madras, and formed the basis of the second part of the Bill. Since the introduction of the Bill, further suggestions had been made by the Madras authorities, who had again been carefully considering the subject. Those suggestions were principally in the direction of excluding portions of the Criminal Procedure Code from application to Police Magistrates. The Committee did not feel themselves quite competent to deal with the matter if unassisted, and MR. HOBHOUSE would explain exactly what they had done. They had put themselves in communication with Mr. Dickens, the Police Magistrate, and that gentleman had, with great kindness and pains, been going through the whole matter. He had given up some of his valuable time by attending the Committee, who had examined the suggestions of the Madras Magistrates with him. Therefore, the Committee had a valuable criticism upon those suggestions, the bulk of which had been adopted. That was the substance of the Bill which MR. HOBHOUSE now asked leave to introduce. The whole of the details were shown in the report, but he did not know that there was any detail so important that he should specially point it out to the Council. He now moved for leave to introduce the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT observed that it appeared to him that the rules of the Council had been substantially complied with, with regard to the Bill, and therefore it was nothing more than a matter of form to suspend the rules on this occasion.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE then introduced the Bill and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said he was inclined to think that the Committee had done very wisely in cutting what was one Bill into two Bills. He thought that it had been rightly explained that one part of the

Bill referred to matters and places beyond the Presidency towns, and that the other portion was confined to the Presidency towns. The second part of the Bill dealt with a very important question, which was not quite sufficiently treated in the original form of the Bill. Therefore, he thought the Committee had done wisely in dividing the Bill into two parts. He could not, however, say that he was prepared to follow the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill in all the observations he had made.

With regard to the first part of what was originally one Bill, he had only that day seen the report of the Select Committee; but he was inclined to think that the amendments proposed were good amendments. With regard to the question of the number of persons of which a jury should be composed, he quite agreed with the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that it was desirable that the number should be reduced. HIS HONOUR had said that he had only seen the report of the Committee that morning, and he spoke from memory and without book when he said that his impression was that in the Courts of the interior the number of a jury was not fixed at nine, but it might be fixed by order of the Local Government at nine, seven or five. His own opinion was that nine was an unnecessarily large number, and might be reduced, and he believed the number had been reduced in most of the districts in Bengal. Therefore, he ventured to suggest that if a fixed number should be taken to form a jury, seven would, probably, be a more convenient number than nine.

Then with regard to the question of unanimity, HIS HONOUR had a good deal to do with the working of juries in England, and had carefully observed the working of the English system. His practical belief had been from an English point of view, that in the great majority of cases in which there was an unreasonable difference of opinion, only one juror differed from the others, and taking the question from an English point of view, his opinion inclined towards the view that if the whole of the jury, except one, was unanimous, the verdict should be accepted. That was to say, that in the case of there being only one dissentient in the jury, that one dissentient should be non-effective. He was inclined, however, to believe that the view taken by the Committee that two-thirds of the jury, with the concurrence of the Judge, should be entitled to give a verdict, was a very reasonable and good proposition, and well worthy of the consideration of the Council.

HIS HONOUR was sorry to see that the first part of the Bill was postponed indefinitely for future consideration, and that the second part of the Bill was still in a very inchoate state. This Bill had been a long time before the Council. We who were interested in the Bill thought we had done something towards its maturity when we obtained the consent two years ago of the hon'ble member who lately occupied the seat of his hon'ble friend opposite, to stand sponsor to the Bill. But he regretted to see that the Bill had been somewhat neglected, and that it had dragged on a somewhat ill-nurtured and uncared for existence. Now he trusted that the hon'ble member in charge was inclined to adopt the Bill as his own, and that it would now be properly nourished and brought up.

With regard to the second part of the Bill, to which the motion before the Council was specially designed, HIS HONOUR might say that he did not think that the Bill had yet attained anything like the shape which it deserved to attain. Certain parts of the Criminal Procedure Code were declared applicable to the Police Courts of the Presidency towns, but he did not find that any provision was made for those parts of the Police procedure which did not come within the scope of the parts of the Criminal Procedure Code which were proposed to be extended. Provision was wanting in the Bill for the rest of the procedure of Police Courts. He thought that the clauses of the Bill did not touch what he had persistently pressed upon the Government of India as his opinion, namely, that there was that floating undefined English law which rendered the procedure of these Courts altogether uncertain, altogether obscure, and altogether beyond the powers of the public to comprehend.

The English common law in the country of its birth to which it was adopted by long practice, was no doubt in some respects a good law. But

when you came to extend it to another country under a different state of things, it was a most obscure airything. On a former occasion he showed that the English law which prevailed here was not the modern English law, and not either the ancient English law, but something which was introduced bit by bit in a manner which no mortal could understand between the years 1750 and 1800; and we were now still in that stage in which no mortal could say what was the English law which now prevailed in Calcutta. He should be sorry to see now any Bill passed which would leave the law in that extremely indefinite state. He was willing to concede that so far as the first part of the Bill went, it was a fair measure of reform. But he hoped that a great measure of this kind after several years of growth would not be passed without being made worthy of the time and labour which had been bestowed and which would be bestowed upon it. He trusted that the hon'ble member having taken charge of this neglected step-child would make it still more worthy of his name and reputation, and would settle by it the whole criminal procedure of the Presidency towns; that we should get rid of some English notions which were to be found existing amongst us in such offices as that of Sheriffs and the like, amalgamate the whole duties of Coroners with those of Magistrates, and give a succinct procedure and a written and a sensible guide to the criminal procedure of the Presidency towns.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said in regard to the delay in introducing the Bill, he thought the Lieutenant-Governor must have forgotten that up to a short time before its introduction we were in correspondence with the Local Governments about it. He believed he was correct in saying that that correspondence was commenced at the request of the Bengal Government. It was true that the Lieutenant-Governor had urged the Legislative Department and MR. HOBHOUSE personally to go on with the Bill, but the answer was that we must wait for the opinions that had been asked. It was a matter of difficulty requiring special and local knowledge, and it would not have been wise to go on with the Bill before they were in possession of the materials which were necessary to a full and proper treatment of the matter. He was not conscious of any neglect in his Department. When he introduced the Bill, he had been at the pains to explain the lapse of time between obtaining leave to introduce the Bill and its actual introduction. He could only coincide with the Lieutenant-Governor's hopes in this matter and wish they might be realized. If the Bill was a step-child, it should, at all events, receive as much attention as though it were a natural child.

With respect to the observation made by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the incompleteness of the second Bill, MR. HOBHOUSE was not aware that there was any part of the criminal procedure of Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns which would be left unprovided for by the present measure. If there was, we must call the attention of the Police Magistrates to it, and ask them what it was which went on in their Courts with respect to which they would not find a guide in the present Bill. As at present advised, he was not aware of any necessary provisions which were not included in the Bill: when he was told what they were he would promise to give them his best attention.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872. He said that the Burma Courts Act was before the Council during the course of the year 1872 and had already been amended by Act I of 1873. It was an experiment setting up new machinery; and from time to time, as the machinery became clogged, it would require some fresh legislation to make it work smoothly. As various wants were discovered, they would be considered, and the Act amended. The present occasion for amendment was this. The Act established a great many Courts. The lowest was the Court of the Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the third class who had jurisdiction up to a certain value. The next was the Court of the Extra-Assistant Commissioner of a higher class and the Assistant Commis-

sioner with power to try a higher class of suits. The third was the Court of the Deputy Commissioner having jurisdiction in all suits of all values, and receiving appeals from the first and second grades of Courts. As to that a difficulty had arisen. The Act followed the principle of the other Acts passed for establishing Courts of judicature in other parts of the country. It entrusted the discharge of the higher judicial Courts to the officers in whom was reposed the duty of discharging the higher executive duties. In the meantime, in dividing the territories of Burma amongst the executive officers, it was found not convenient to have so high an officer as the Deputy Commissioner, the chief executive officer in all districts. It was also found inconvenient in some cases to have appeals from the two first mentioned grades of Courts lying to the Deputy Commissioner, who might not even be in the district in which those Courts were sitting. Therefore, the Chief Commissioner desired to be empowered to confer upon the officer (whatever might be his title) in chief executive charge of any District the appellate jurisdiction now exerciseable only by the Deputy Commissioner. That was the main reason for the present Bill.

At the same time opportunity would be taken to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon from complying with certain requirements under the Criminal Procedure Act, which at present compelled him to observe certain minute points of practice and to perform certain duties from which the High Courts were relieved. The opportunity would also be taken to revive certain Acts which the Burma Courts Act had repealed, and which it was now found were wanted.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee was named:—

On the Bill to extend certain parts of the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency Towns,—The Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis, Bayley and Dalyell and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 21st April 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th April 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 16 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of December 1873.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Rs. A.	Via Turkey. No.	Rs. A.	Persian Gulf. No.	Rs. A.	Via Suez. No.	Rs. A.	East. Via Amoy. No.	Rs. A.	Via Madras. No.	Rs. A.	Native Burma. No.	Rs. A.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. Rs. A.
INDIAN.																
Sent ...	1,130	8,825 8	74	359 13	71	417 11	1,255	7,371 2	...	...	351	2,006 1	126	209 12	3,007	19,189 15
Received ...	1,065	6,543 4	32	198 10	132	852 10	1,163	6,022 9	...	...	332	1,816 8	71	129 0	2,795	15,562 9
TOTAL ...	2,195	15,368 12	106	558 7	203	1,270 5	2,418	13,393 11	...	...	683	3,822 9	197	338 12	5,802	34,752 8
TRANSIT.																
East to West	64	333 14	3	14 11	3	14 12	1,289	7,848 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,359	8,211 14
West to East	281	1,474 3	46	243 9	2	16 13	1,116	6,434 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	8,169 0
West to West	...	...	...	...	α1	4 3	δ1	4 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8 6
TOTAL ...	345	1,808 1	49	258 4	6	35 12	2,406	14,287 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806	16,389 4
GRAND TOTAL															8,608	51,141 12

α From Aden to Bushire.
δ „ Teheran to London.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of December 1873.

ROUTE.		Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran ...	1,065	1,130	2,195	44·52	44·66	44·60
	„ Turkey ...	32	74	106	1·34	2·93	2·15
	Persian Gulf, *vid* Kurrachee	132	71	203	5·52	2·81	4·12
RED SEA	*Vid* Suez ...	1,163	1,255	2,418	48·62	49·60	49·13
	TOTAL ...	2,392	2,530	4,922	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 11th April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	14 8	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	14 0 [A]	14 0	22 8	14 4 [B]	14 4	24 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	14 8	15 0	17 8	22 0 [C]	24 8	22 8	12 0 [D]	12 0	17 12	13 8	13 8	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	12 0	12 0	20 0	16to18	14to20	21to24	10 8	10 8	22 8	12 13	12 0	24 0	...	...	35 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0 [E]	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	12 8	12 0	16 0	17 12 [C] to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 32 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...
6	Howrah	13 8	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	17 8	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
7	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	14 0 [C]	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	13 4 [F]	13 0	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pergunnahs	11 12 to 13 5	11 8 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 18 12	17 8 to 17 12	22 12 to 26 10	8 0 [G]	8 0	8 0	12 4	12 14	20 0	...	...	...
9	Nuddea	14 9	13 14½	16 13½	21 5	21 5	32 0	11 0 [H]	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...
10	Jessore	12 0	11 6	16 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 10	...	...	...
11	Moorshedabad	16 0	15 0	13 0	22 0 [C]	24 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	22 0	...	...	...
12	Dinagepore	12 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	22 8	9 10	11 0	24 0	10 4	10 8	27 0	...	...	...
13	Maldah	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	23 8	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 0
14	Rajshahye	12 12	13 8	16 8	30 0	30 0	45 0	9 12 [I]	10 0 to 10 8	15 0	11 4	12 0 to 12 8	24 0	...	...	...
15	Rungpore	11 13	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	9 0	15 9	7 14 [J]	11 4	27 10	...	...	...
16	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 12	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	10 8	10 8	33 12	...	...	...
17	Pubna	16 8	17 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	30 0	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 [K]	6 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...
19	Julpigoree	9 1	8 4	10 0	...	...	...	11 5	12 3	18 0	14 5	17 0 and 18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
20	Dacca	14 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 8 [L]	12 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
21	Fureedpore	20 0	13 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0 [M]	8 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...
22	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4 [N]	11 4	22 0	14 8	14 8	31 0	...	...	...
24	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 4 [O]	12 4	23 0	15 12	15 12	33 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong†	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0 [P]	13 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...
26	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...
27	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	32 8	...	...	...
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	12 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	11 4	26 2	15 2	16 0	40 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 14	7 12	8 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 13 8	12 0 and 13 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
6	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	22 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
7	Calcutta	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs.	
9	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
10	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	11 6	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	6 8	8 0	Jessore.	
11	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
12	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 8	16 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 12	6 0	7 8	Dinagepore.	
13	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
14	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 17 4	30 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	Rajshahye.	
15	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	16 5	107 0	107 0	108 0	6 12	6 4	7 4	Rungpore.	
16	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	80 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Bograh.	
17	Pubna	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	15 0	14 6	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 8	Pubna.	
18	Darjeeling	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
19	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 2	13 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 6	6 6	6 5	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																	
	Eastern Districts.																	
20	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
21	Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Fureedpore.	
22	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
23	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	Mymensingh.	
24	Sylhet†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
25	Chittagong†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 0	9 0	Chittagong.†	
26	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakholly.†	
27	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.	
28	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 4th April.
A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11·8 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12·8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B Coarse rice is sold at 14·6 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12·8 to 14 seers per rupee.
E In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12·4 to 16 seers per rupee.
G In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11·7 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.
H In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9·8 to 11·3 seers, and of common rice from 11·12 to 13·3 seers per rupee.
I The rise is attributed to private trade having been paralysed by the employment of the local carriage for the transport of Government rice.
J Highest price 9 seers and lowest 12·12 seers in the interior.
K In the interior price of best rice ranges from 8 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.
L In the interior price of best rice ranges from 13·8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 14·8 to 17 seers per rupee.
M In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11·11 to 13·4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.
O Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 21·4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
27	Patna	15 8	16 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	31 4	12 0	11 0	...	13 8	13 0	21 0	...	...	...
28	Gya	12 0	11 8	7 0	17 8	17 8	32 0	Q 8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	14 12	14 8	8 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	11 0	11 4	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 8	18 4	18 0	...
30	Tirhoot	R 10 0	10 0	4 0	C 9 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 40 0	6 0	7 8	20 0	8 8	9 8	21 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 0	14 0	4 0	18 0	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	S 11 0	11 0	4 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 4	8 4	13 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	13 6	13 6	11 0	21 0	21 0	35 7	8 4	8 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	T 14 8	14 8	8 11	20 3	19 0	31 9	10 11	10 3	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	13 0	12 0	2 0	...	...	30 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	10 8	11 0	27 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	U 12 0	12 0	5 0	O 20 0 to 25 0	23 0 to 30 0	27 0 to 50 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	V 15 12	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	26 4	28 14	28 14	32 13	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	21 0	W 27 9	27 9	42 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hasareebagh...	11 8	11 0	17 8	14 0	4 0	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	13 0	12 8	17 8	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 8	9 8	16 0	18 0	6 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	X 12 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	...	28 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 4th April.

Q Price of best rice ranges from 9 to 9-12 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 10-12 seers, maize from 13-12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

R Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from 9 to 14 seers; maize from 11-4 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 12 to 16-12 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 16 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 9 seers, common rice from 7-8 to 11 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 16-4 seers, maize from 12 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 11*th April* 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BEHAR.																
20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
...	16 0 C	...	10 0	10 4	...	14 0	14 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
19 0 C	19 0	24 0	... C	...	...	18 8	19 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	12 0 to 18 0	11 3 to 17 0	15 0 to 48 0	13 8	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.	
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	17 8	17 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	... C	...	...	16 8	16 8	34 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0	33 6 to 60 0	19 11	17 0	25 4	176 12	176 12	164 20	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
18 0	18 0	...	... C	...	...	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
...	...	40 0	17 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 17 0	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
ORISSA.																
...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 14	28 15	260 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.	
CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	12 8	13 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 4	6 2	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	13 0	12 0	16 0	160 0	170 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Manbhoom.	

T Prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 12-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
U Prices in the interior range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 17-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 12 to 14 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 29-8 seers, maize from 14 to 18 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers per rupee.
V Prices in the interior, one-fifth lower.
W Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 28 to 40 seers per rupee in different places.
X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 19 seers, barley from 20 to 32 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, Milliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Ganjam ...	8 15	7 7	14 14	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	24 7	24 11	26 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	43 6	35 8	38 6	43 9	40 3	40 3	391 4	391 4	...	16 15	16 15	16 15	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vizagapatam ...		
Godavery ...	10 14	10 14	12 11	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 2	19 5	19 5	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	33 0	42 4	33 14	29 9	162 5	162 5	...	18 14	18 14	18 5	Godavery ...		
Kistna ...	14 2	15 10	11 14	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	13 3	18 2	18 2	19 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	35 11	28 13	34 8	37 1	24 2	130 0	120 0	...	18 4	18 4	18 14	Kistna ...		
Nellore ...	10 14	10 2	6 14	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	14 9	15 3	15 3	16 11	20 13	20 3	23 12	...	...	...	22 7	22 7	27 8	23 5	23 11	18 7	77 12	80 3	...	16 11	16 11	16 11	Nellore ...		
Cuddapah ...	13 6	13 6	8 3	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	12 8	12 8	10 14	20 11	20 11	20 11	25 10	25 10	27 12	27 6	27 8	28 11	23 6	23 6	21 11	244 7	244 7	...	18 2	18 2	18 2	Cuddapah ...		
Bellary ...	14 9	14 0	10 11	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 5	13 9	13 9	13 1	31 6	28 4	26 2	30 6	28 7	28 12	33 5	33 5	41 3	29 7	28 12	30 0	97 12	97 12	...	17 14	17 4	17 4	Bellary ...		
Kurnool ...	14 12	14 12	10 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 7	13 11	13 11	13 1	29 10	30 6	26 3	25 4	27 11	25 9	23 8	23 8	23 8	27 3	27 7	24 2	173 9	150 1	...	17 1	17 1	17 7	Kurnool ...		
Madras ...	11 2	10 7	9 13	...	...	...	11 0	10 11	14 11	11 7	11 7	16 5	19 1	17 11	26 1	18 2	18 2	28 7	22 9	22 9	31 11	20 11	19 8	22 3	59 4	58 1	...	17 9	17 14	17 14	Madras ...		
Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 1	17 4	13 0	12 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 4	24 4	29 7	18 14	19 10	20 1	93 14	95 13	97 12	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput ...		
South Arcot ...	8 10	8 5	7 2	...	...	...	13 2	12 5	17 2	13 11	...	17 11	18 10	18 10	...	17 1	16 11	25 4	18 7	18 7	26 8	19 5	19 5	21 4	249 5	251 3	...	19 0	19 0	19 7	South Arcot ...		
Tanjore ...	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	12 12	12 5	14 12	...	...	...	12 15	19 15	25 0	18 2	22 10	26 12	28 8	28 8	27 15	18 5	17 9	20 1	195 9	195 9	...	15 0	16 12	13 11	Tanjore ...		
Trichinopoly ...	10 11	10 0	9 6	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	17 8	13 2	12 13	18 5	18 5	18 5	25 7	19 13	20 8	30 12	32 9	32 9	31 13	20 3	19 13	23 5	146 11	146 11	...	18 12	18 12	16 15	Trichinopoly ...		
Madura ...	9 8	9 8	8 6	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 10	13 2	13 2	19 10	...	21 6	24 2	25 5	28 13	32 7	21 14	21 14	34 13	21 9	20 11	25 4	122 4	120 5	...	17 9	16 11	15 15	Madura ...		
Tinnevelly ...	8 1	6 11	...	...	...	...	10 9	9 1	13 9	12 3	10 11	15 3	...	...	...	15 15	15 15	23 12	17 14	17 14	24 13	14 2	14 2	18 14	66 15	66 15	...	15 5	15 5	18 5	Tinnevelly ...		
Coimbatore ...	11 2	8 13	11 14	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 14	11 15	12 6	14 7	18 4	19 0	20 10	21 11	20 5	26 0	22 5	22 5	26 12	20 11	20 11	28 4	122 4	122 4	...	16 3	15 12	15 12	Coimbatore ...		
Nilgiris ...	...	9 6	13 1	...	...	...	8 14	9 11	9 11	9 11	10 7	10 7	17 1	15 9	24 18	14 4	14 4	21 8	18 5	18 5	22 0	14 5	15 2	20 3	...	139 13	...	11 9	11 9	11 9	Nilgiris ...		
Salem ...	11 3	10 7	9 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	16 10	14 4	14 4	17 9	19 5	19 5	22 9	20 8	20 8	25 8	24 2	24 2	30 3	22 3	20 13	29 9	122 4	122 4	...	17 1	17 1	15 0	Salem ...		
South Canara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Canara ...		
Malabar ...	11 12	14 11	9 3	...	...	...	11 14	12 5	13 8	12 5	12 12	14 5	...	...	19 10	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	25 14	15 5	19 3	23 6	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Malabar ...		
Bombay ...	12 4	11 9	11 2	19 1	19 1	24 7	8 6	8 6	7 8	16 2	16 0	10 8	25 0	25 0	18 7	20 8	20 8	18 0	10 6	...	...	17 6	17 6	14 0	81 9	88 7	64 8	14 1	14 1	14 7	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
Ahmedabad ...	14 5	14 5	13 5	27 0	22 0	25 0	6 5	6 5	6 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	17 2	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	16 6	Ahmedabad ...		
Kaira ...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 7	...	13 2	12 6	...	26 5	26 5	...	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 3	...	91 3	106 5	...	17 2	17 2	...	Kaira ...		
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat ...		
Broach ...	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	9 5	9 5	...	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	9 0	8 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	18 2	18 0	...	18 2	18 0	...	18 8	18 8	...	14 2	14 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna ...		
Kolaba ...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	13 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba ...		
Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	10 8	10 8	...	30 4	32 0	...	24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	19 2	20 5	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 7	12 6	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
Nasik ...	17 9	17 9	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 3	...	26 9	26 9	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	...	107 5	107 5	...	17 7	17 7	...	Nasik ...		
Ahmadnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadnagar ...		
Poona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona ...		
Sholapur ...	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	...	14 6	13 r	...	37 4	36 6	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	120 0	120 0	...	14 4	13 4	...	Sholapur ...		
Kaladghi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kaladghi ...		
Satara ...	17 6	19 1	...	14 7	14 7	...	11 1	11 1	...	13 7	13 7	...	33 3	32 3	...	31 1	29 6	...	38 4	38 4	...	18 6	18 6	...	158 10	158 8	...	17 3	17 3	...	Satara ...		
Belgaum ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 5	14 5	...	20 0	21 0	...	24 0	23 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	150 0	150 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Belgaum ...		
Dharwar ...	21 0	20 4	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 7	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	25 0	24 5	23 0	26 0	26 0	...	32 5	32 5	...	14 5	14 2	10 5	92 7 (Bundles.)	92 7 (Bundles.)	92 7	18 8	18 0	16 0	Dharwar ...		
Ratnagiri ...	11 4	11 4	10 2	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	7 5	15 6	15 6	14 3	17 4	17 4	15 0	19 4	18 1	...	24 5	24 5	...	12 2	10 7	10 7	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri ...		
Kanara (Karwar) ...	12 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	13 5	14 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
Baroda ...	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	13 5	13 5	...	26 2	19 7	...	22 7	22 2	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	14 6	14 6	...	80 0	80 0	...	Baroda ...		
Deesa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	19 7	20 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deesa ...		
Neemuch ...	15 0	14 7	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 1	15 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	128 0	128 0	...	25 0	28 0	...	Neemuch ...		
Nasirabad ...	14 2	16 6	13 4	17 1	17 5	27 2	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 1	15 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 1	16 3	22 2	88 0	88 0	80 2	60 0	60 0	1 0	Nasirabad ...		
Rajkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot ...		
Upper Sind Frontier ...	16 0	17 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	36 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
Karachi ...	12 8	12 13	13 10	21 0	22 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	No Sowing.	9 0	9 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	124 0	124 0	122 0	60 0	60 0	49 0	Karachi ...		
Haidarabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Haidarabad ...		
Shikarpur ...	14 8	14 8	18 0	21 0	21 6	29 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 14	26 0	30 0	29 0	...	27 0	27 0	...	14 0	14 8	26 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	35 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
Thur and Parker ...	12 8	13 0	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parker ...		
Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
Burdwan ...	16 8	13 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	22 8	13 0	13 4	22 8	13 5	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	15 8	26 8	110 0	110 0	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	Burdwan ...		
Bancoorah ...	14 8	11 8	17 8	18 8	18 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	13 4	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Bancoorah ...		
Beerbhoom ...	11 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom ...		
Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore ...		
Hooghly ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 to 22 0	18 to 22 0	15 to 20 0	10 & 10 8	10 & 10 8	10 0	12 0	8 & 13 0	12 8 & 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 and 13 0	12 & 13	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
Howrah ...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 12	8 12	9 4	Howrah ...		
Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
Calcutta ...	11 10	12 8	...	13 5	14 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
24-Pergunnahs ...	12 14 to 13 5	11 8 to 15 5	10 0 to 10 8	16 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 14	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	14 0	18 12	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
Nuddea ...	15 4	15 4	16 13½	22 8	22 8	29 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea ...		
Jessore ...	11 6	10 8	18 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	26 8	120 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	8 0	Jessore ...		
Moorshedabad ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 to 24	25 0	40 0	10 0	10 to 10 2	14 0	11 4	11 8 to 12 0	22 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 8	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—continued.	
	Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 8	22 5	11 0	11 8	24 0	10 12	12 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	7 5	Dinagepore		
	Maldah	13 0	13 8	18 0	21 0	20 0	35 0	9 0	10 8	24 0	9 8	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah		
	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	12 12	30 0	...	48 12	10 8 to 11 4	11 10	13 8	12 0 to 12 12	12 0 to 13 8	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	14 0	11 4	16 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 1	11 8	10 14	29 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 14	7 4	Rungpore		
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 8	20 0	10 8	11 4	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 0	Bograh		
	Pubna	17 4	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 0	8 8	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	8 0	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling		
	Julpigoree	8 0	7 0	6 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	Julpigoree		
	Eastern Districts.																									*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	13 0	12 8	12 0	32 0	30 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	13 0	14 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 to 16	12 to 16	16 to 22	7 8	7 8	8 0	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 8	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensing	11 0	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	7 8	7 12	8 4	Mymensing		
	Sylhet	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	11 10	12 4	23 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 4	21 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet		
	Chittagong	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	7 4	8 0	9 0	Chittagong		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	Noakhally		
	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 12 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 0 to 15 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 8	14 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	24 7	16 0	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																									*Behar.*		
	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	21 0	19 0	31 4	11 0	11 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0 to 13 0	19 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	34 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	11 8	10 4	16 0	17 4	17 4	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 4 to 18 4	16 4 and 19 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	25 0	6 8	6 4	7 8	Gya		
	Shahabad	15 0	15 0	18 4	19 4 to 19 0	19 0 to 18 8	30 0 to 66 0	11 8	11 0	14 0	12 12	12 0	20 0	23 0 to 26 0	18 0	17 0	18 8	18 4	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	Shahabad		
	Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0 to 18 8	11 0 to 19 0	17 8 to 66 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	8 8	9 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 8 to 20 0	15 4 to 60 0	...	140 0	140 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot		
	Sarun	14 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	33 0	18 0	15 8 to 16 0	...	170 0	170 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	25 0 to 28 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	10 4	10 5½	27 0	...	...	...	44 to 51	...	...	170 0	170 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	14 7	13 6	21 0	21 0	21 0	36 7	8 4	9 4	13 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	168 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	15 2	15 2	16 6	18 15	18 15	31 7	10 1	10 11	18 15	11 6	11 6	17 11	...	...	...	33 6 to 60 0	16 0 to 14 0	...	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	25 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	12 0	12 0	14 0	22 0 to 30 0	20 0	29 0 to 35 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	480 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																									*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	15 12	17 1	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	26 4	30 3	26 4	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 4	27 9	28 14	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cuttack		
	Pooree	11 13	10 8	17 6	...	...	...	18 6	15 12	22 5	27 9	27 9	35 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	28 14	21 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree		
	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																									*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazareebaugh	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	8 12	8 8	11 8	11 12	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	21 0	6 0	6 8	7 4	Hazareebaugh		
	Lohardugga	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	5 8	6 0	6 8	Singbhoom		
	Maunbhoom	12 0	10 8	16 0	20 to 22	20 to 22	24 to 48	14 0	14 0	24 0	14 8	14 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	7 4	7 0	8 4	Maunbhoom		
Assam.	Cachar	10 0	9 6	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	16 0	16 0	15 4	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	6 15	6 10	8 3	Cachar	Assam.	
	Goalpara	12 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	12 8	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Goalpara		
	Garrow Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	5 0	5 4	5 4	Garrow Hills		
	Kamroop	8 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	16 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Kamroop		
	Durrung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung		
	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Nowgong		
	Seebsaugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugur		
	Lukhimpore	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore		
	Khasi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi Hills		
	Naga Hills	Not received.																								Naga Hills		
N.-W.-Provinces.	Dehra Doon	15 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	14 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Doon	N.-W.-Provinces.	
	Saharunpore	18 13	18 13	21 9	26 15	26 15	36 10	8 10	8 10	9 11	11 14	11 14	14 9	25 14	25 14	29 0	25 14	25 14	29 0	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Saharunpore		
	Moozuffernuggur	18 12	18 12	22 9	27 8	27 8	35 3	6 1	6 1	6 1	12 2	12 10	15 7	25 5	25 5	29 12	23 13	24 5	28 10	132 0	132 0	176 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	Moozuffernuggur		
	Meerut	17 10	18 0	22 9½	24 10	24 14½	30 2	6 12	6 12	6 13	12 0	12 0	8 1½	22 13	26 14½	28 0	24 5	24 3	28 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	...	Meerut		
	Boolundshuhur	8 0	18 8	23 8	27 0	22 8	35 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	22 0	20 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur		
	Allygurh	7 0	16 8	...	24 0	19 8	...	7 8	8 0	...	11 8	12 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	22 0	20 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh		
	Kumaon	1 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	12 8	14 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 8	6 0	5 8	Kumaon		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragú, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Gurhwal ...	13 0	12 8	20 0	12 0	12 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	8 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	5 10	6 4	Gurhwal ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
Bijnour ...	16 5	16 5	19 11	20 4	20 4	28 2	10 2	10 2	12 6	11 4	11 4	13 8	20 4	21 15	25 14	13 8	18 0	16 4	18 0	19 2	20 4	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	...	Bijnour ...		
Moradabad ...	15 15	16 8	20 10	26 4	23 12	30 10	8 12	8 12	9 6	11 12	12 12	15 10	21 4	21 4	25 0	18 12	20 0	23 12	20 15	21 14	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 4	9 4	9 3½	Moradabad ...		
Budaon ...	16 12½	15 0	22 3	22 12½	19 13½	37 3	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	11 12½	12 0	16 12½	16 12½	16 8	27 0	18 0	16 3	27 0	21 0	19 13½	33 9½	240 0	240 0	...	8 11½	9 0	8 6½	Budaon ...		
Bareilly ...	17 3	14 1	19 11	25 0	21 4	31 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	11 4	11 14	16 4	17 8	17 8	20 0	15 8	17 0	20 10	20 10	19 1	28 12	125 0	125 0	137 8	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
Shahjehanpore ...	17 0	14 4	18 12	25 0	21 8	28 12	8 0	8 3	8 8	12 8	14 8	16 0	16 4	16 2	21 0	...	16 2	19 4	21 0	17 4	29 6	162 8	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 2	Shahjehanpore ...		
Terai Pergunnahs ...	15 8	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	18 12	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	17 8	18 0	23 12	175 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Terai Pergunnahs ...		
Muttra ...	16 0	15 8	19 0	24 8	20 8	26 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	22 8	18 0	25 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	26 0	18 4	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
Agra ...	14 4½	13 12½	18 1½	21 2½	19 11	26 2	6 0	7 0	7 0	10 7½	12 8	12 0	19 15	19 2	23 7	16 2	16 12	20 1	21 2½	18 0	21 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra ...		
Furruckabad ...	12 6	11 12	19 10	19 4	19 10	26 8	6 14	7 0	8 6	11 11	11 12	15 2	19 4	18 0	21 8	17 14	17 8	21 5	21 8	16 8	27 8	158 2	165 0	165 0	8 10	8 14	8 6	Furruckabad ...		
Mynpoorie ...	14 0	12 12	20 8	20 4	17 4	30 0	5 0	6 4	6 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	...	17 4	20 8	...	16 4	20 8	20 8	15 12	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie ...		
Etawah ...	14 8	14 8	18 0	19 8	18 8	24 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	19 8	19 8	22 0	17 0	17 8	22 8	18 8	18 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah ...		
Etah ...	16 0	13 8	23 0	23 8	17 0	34 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	17 0	24 0	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	17 0	35 8	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 4	Etah ...		
Jaloun ...	17 0	13 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	22 0	16 0	16 8	20 0	24 0	21 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	Jaloun ...		
Jhansie ...	13 12	14 13	16 0	21 5½	18 0	22 15	9 8	9 8	7 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	17 1½	21 14	16 8	16 10½	19 0	20 13	18 9	20 5½	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie ...		
Lullutpore ...	19 0	15 8	17 4	28 0	21 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	21 8	18 8	23 4	...	...	17 0	27 4	19 4	21 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 8	7 8	Lullutpore ...		
Cawnpore ...	16 12	15 8	18 0	22 8	20 0	25 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	20 4	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 4	19 0	21 0	19 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
Futtehpore ...	15 8	15 8	17 0	20 0	21 12	25 4	10 12	10 12	10 0	13 12	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 12	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore ...		
Banda ...	18 0	12 0	16 12	21 4	18 4	18 12	11 4	11 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	17 12	17 8	17 4	20 12	16 4	16 8	20 10	23 4	23 12	24 4	163 0	163 0	163 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Banda ...		
Allahabad ...	14 4	13 8	16 0	18 8	18 0	22 0	6 8	7 8	10 0	12 0	13 8	16 0	18 8	18 8	21 1	18 0	18 8	19 0	18 8	18 4	25 0	105 0	105 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Allahabad ...		
Humeerpore ...	15 0	13 8	15 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 10	19 0	16 14	20 4	17 0	17 0	17 0	22 8	21 14	25 14	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore ...		
Jounpore ...	16 15	14 13	15 8	22 15	23 5	23 4	9 14	9 14	14 2	11 4	13 6	16 3	...	...	28 4	14 2	17 10	18 6	20 2	20 2	25 6	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore ...		
Goruckpore ...	14 14	14 0	16 10	15 12	14 0	17 8	9 10	9 10	17 8	11 6	11 6	20 2	14 4	14 14	26 4	14 14	14 14	17 8	14 0	12 4	24 8	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 2	7 2	7 2	Goruckpore ...		
Bustee ...	15 0	14 6	17 8	20 0	16 14	26 4	8 7	8 12	13 12	9 6	9 6	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	14 6	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	7 3	7 3	6 14	Bustee ...		
Azimgurh ...	14 0	13 10	16 3	20 10	20 10	20 10	9 10	9 10	14 12	11 13	11 13	17 11	...	16 15	26 9	17 0	16 15	20 10	17 11	17 11	26 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh ...		
Mirzapore ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mirzapore ...		
Benares ...	14 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	17 8	18 0	8 0	8 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	100 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	Benares ...		
Ghazeepore ...	14 13	15 7½	16 1½	16 12	16 12	20 9½	6 7	6 7	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	15 7½	19 5	19 5	27 0	15 7½	15 7½	20 9½	16 12	16 12	26 8½	207 8	207 8	154 8	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Ghazeepore ...		
Delhi ...	18 0	18 0	21 8	25 0	24 0	32 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	24 0	23 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Delhi ...	Panjab.	
Gurgáon ...	16 0	16 8	20 0	27 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	22 0	23 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
Karnál ...	19 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Karnál ...		
Hissár ...	19 8	20 0	23 0	32 0	33 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	43 0	24 0	25 0	36 0	31 0	32 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
Rohtak ...	16 12	17 0	20 8	25 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	30 8	22 0	22 8	30 0	26 0	26 8	28 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 12	7 0	Rohtak ...		
Sirsa ...	22 0	21 12	24 0	38 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	14 0	29 0	29 0	48 0	26 0	26 0	37 8	37 0	36 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	46 0	Sirsa ...		
Ambálah ...	20 0	21 4	21 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Ambálah ...		
Ludiánah ...	22 8	23 0	24 8	34 0	24 8	46 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	33 0	32 8	48 0	27 0	27 0	39 0	31 8	32 0	32 0	120 0	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 5	9 8	Ludiánah ...		
Simlá ...	16 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	0 ...	18 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Simla ...		
Jálandhar ...	23 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	31 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	29 8	32 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jálandhar ...		
Hushiárpur ...	24 0	24 0	25 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	26 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	30 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 4	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
Kángra ...	15 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	27 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
Amritsar ...	20 15	24 0	24 0	31 0	32 0	35 8	...	...	...	18 2	14 0	14 4	30 0	32 0	34 0	27 6	28 0	28 8	30 0	32 0	26 8	105 0	100 0	120 0	10 11	10 4	10 0	Amritsar ...		
Siálkot ...	16 5	18 8	24 8	24 8	28 0	40 2	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	23 3	26 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	27 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot ...		
Gurdáspúr ...	24 0	25 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	30 0	20 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
Lahore ...	20 8	22 0	21 0	32 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	15 0	31 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	28 8	32 0	25 0	90 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore ...		
Firozpúr ...	28 0	24 0	23 0	37 0	35 0	40 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	28 0	33 0	40 4	28 0	28 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	Firozpúr ...		
Gujránwála ...	17 2	20 2	22 6	32 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 11	12 0	24 0	26 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	29 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
Ráwalpindi ...	16 12	17 4	16 12	26 0	27 0	25 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	25 8	27 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 8	21 8	25 8	150 0	130 0	125 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Ráwalpindi ...		
Jhelam ...	16 8	17 8	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	21 8	21 8	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelam ...		
Gujrát ...	15 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	10 8	10 8	Gujrát ...		
Shahpúr ...	17 8	19 0	20 8	29 0	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	29 0	32 0	29 0	22 0	25 0	30 0	26 8	28 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpúr ...		
Multán ...	17 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	100 0	90 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán ...		
Jhang ...	18 2	17 12	22 0	32 8	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	23 0	241 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jhang ...		
Montgomery ...	20 0	19 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Montgomery ...		
Muzaffargarh ...	16 8	19 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
Derah Ismael Khán ...	25 0	25 0	20 0	37 8	38 12	47 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	38 12	40 0	47 8	37 8	37 8	50 8	38 12	37 8	32 8	125 0	128 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán ...		
Derah Ghazee Khán ...	27 8	27 8	18 12	30 10	27 8	27 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	18 12	29 11	27 8	40 0	26 14	25 0	32 8	30 0	32 8	27 8	150 0	200 0	200 0	30 0	32 8	27 8	Derah Ghazee Khán ...		
Bannú ...	28 0	28 8	22 15	30 7	29 3	39 6	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	6 4	45 0	44 5	50 0	35 0	34 0	40 0	28 5	29 2	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
Pesháwar ...	16 8	17 14	18 15	27 15	29 4	37 7	...	...	...	12 5	11 11	9 15	23 6	23 6	26 11	28 9	27 4	22 15	42 5	37 5	39 2	104 0	104 0	...	57 3	57 4	48 0	Pesháwar ...		
Kohát ...	19 12	21 11	19 8	42 0	33 6	42 8	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 8	29 5	28 11	26 12	30 10	29 5	29 13	20 13	20 8	18 4	204 0	...	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
Hazárá ...	17 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	25 8	29 5	21 4	204 0	120 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazárá ...		
Lucknow ...	16 7	17 0	18 5	23 0	23 0	26 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 5	16 0	19 0	18 3	20 0	19 0	15 7	19 0	17 5	16 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
Unáo ...	16 0	16 0	17 8	20 0	21 0	23 7	8 0	8 0	9 7	12 0	13 0	17 2	17 0	18 5	22 5	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	25 6	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Unáo ...		
Bára Banki ...	15 3	14 0	15 4	19 3	15 7	21 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	10 5	10 5	13 1	14 0	14 0	19 2	12 2	12 2	14 0	19 2	13 1	21 9	140 0	140 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	Bára Banki ...		
Sítápur ...	14 5	13 3	21 0	23 0	19 0	28 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	21 0	14 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur ...		
Hardui ...	14 0	13 6	18 3	24 3	25 6	26 2	6 1	6 1	6 1	12 2	13 0	...	...	17 8	...	...	17 8	...	20 0	17 5	24 3	192 5	192 5	192 5	7 5	7 5	7 6	Hardui ...		
Kheri ...	17 5	13 3	19 6	36 0	30 5	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 9	12 2	12 6	17 1	17 6	17 1	28 2	15 1	15 0	16 0	20 7	19 8	24 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 5	7 5	7 0	Kheri ...		
Faizábad ...	13 8	14 2	14 11	19 3	17 9	25 9	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 7	11 6	18 3	16 8	17 0	25 8	15 0	16 0	19 0	15 4	16 4	21 4	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Faizábad ...		
Bharaich ...	14 5	13 0	15 0	22 7	18 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	Bharaich ...		
Gonda ...	16 2	14 0	17 6	21 1	17 4	28 0	10 3	9 0	12 0	11 7	11 6	18 3	16 8	17 0	25 8	15 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	13 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 1	8 5	8 0	Gonda ...		
Rái Barelí ...	18 0	20 0	19 4	22 0	24 0	25 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	13 0	14 0	18 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	15 6	15 1	24 2	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		
Sultánpur ...	17 8	16 0	18 0	22 8	22 8	26 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	13 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	22 8	17 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Sultánpur ...		
Pratábgarh ...	17 7	16 7	18 0	22 5	22 7	26 0	10 0	13 0	8 0	13 8	14 0	13 6	19 0	19 2	...	18 0	16 5	...	22 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 5	Pratábgarh ...		
	19 5	16 0	26 8	120 0	120 0	110 0																								
	21 0	17 0	25 6	140 0	...																									
	19 2	13 1	21 9	140 0	...																									
	21 0	14 0	27 0	200 0	200 0																									
	20 0	17 5	24 3	192 5	192 5																									
	20 0	19 8	24 7	200 0	200 0																									
	15 3	16 4	21 4	240 0	240 0																									
	16 0	13 0	21 0	200 0	...																									
	15 6	15 1	24 2	200 0	200 0																									
	22 8	17 0	29 0	200 0	160 0																									
	22 0	16 0	26 0	160 0	160 0																									
	20 0	17 5	22 0	166 0	190 0																									

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of March 1874 —concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	22 0	22 5	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	16 5	15 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	25 0	24 5	23 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	17 5	20 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	24 9	23 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 0	16 1	50 0	46 2	25 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	25 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	22 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur	20 0	19 0	21 0	22 5	20 0	14 0	12 0	12 5	16 0	13 0	13 5	17 0	21 0	22 0	30 0	17 0	18 0	21 0
	Sagar	20 0	16 7	18 0	...	...	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 2	11 5	11 5	13 5	...	...	25 0	...	...	19 0
	Damoh	22 5	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	26 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Betul	22 5	22 5	22 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 5	12 5	16 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	25 0	22 5	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	18 7	17 5	18 0	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	...	24 0	23 0	...	16 0	16 0
	Narsinghpur	19 5	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	22 0	...	...	21 0	...
	Nimar	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 1	...	27 1	27 1	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur	44 0	40 0	51 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	44 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	20 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	40 0	40 0	42 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	50 0	48 0	24 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad Bolaram Chudderghat	Return not received.																	
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	40 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	18 0
	Ellichpoor	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	28 0
	Woon	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	9 0	11 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	8 0	42 0	45 0	26 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola	15 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Buldana	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Bassein	23 0	21 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	14 5	14 0	9 0	43 8	41 0	23 8	...	...	...
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	12 2	12 5	8 0	13 0	12 5	8 5	10 2	10 2	10 2	13 5	13 0	12 7	...	21 2	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail	12 0	12 0	7 7	12 5	12 0	8 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 5	12 5	...	20 5	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	...	11 0	9 4	9 2	8 4	...	13 1	14 2	15 8	15 4	16 8	20 6	...	...	44 3	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Retail	...	10 7	9 2	8 4	8 3	...	12 9	13 9	15 5	15 1	16 5	20 3	...	...	43 3	...	...	...
	Toomkoor ... { Wholesale.	12 5	12 0	9 5	12 5	12 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 5	14 5	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...
	Toomkoor ... { Retail	12 0	11 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	9 5	12 5	12 5	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	11 4	11 4	9 4	...	...	...	12 3	11 4	11 4	13 1	13 5	12 6	...	...	52 4	29 7	...	...
	Mysore ... { Retail	11 0	11 0	8 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	11 2	12 5	13 1	11 4	...	...	50 3	29 3	...	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail	12 5	12 7	9 0	13 7	13 5	10 0	14 2	14 0	14 0	15 7	14 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail	12 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	32 0	38 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Retail	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12 0	12 0	11 6	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 5	13 0	14 2	14 2	14 0	37 2	36 7	46 0	33 0	32 6	34 0
	Chituldroog { Retail	10 0	10 0	10 1	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 3	34 0	34 0	43 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail	7 8	7 8	7 6	8 6	8 6	7 2	10 8	11 3	10 5	17 6	17 7	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	11 8	11 8	...	16 0	16 0	...	5 8	5 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Kishengurh	13 2	13 2	...	16 0	16 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 6	15 6	...	14 2	14 2	...
	Ulwar	15 12	12 8	17 3	24 0	19 4	25 13	8 4	8 12	10 12	8 12	9 8	12 0	19 8	17 0	26 8	19 8	22 0	12 0
	Bhurtpur (City)	16 8	13 12	...	25 8	17 0	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	9 8	...	19 0	16 0	...	15 8	14 8	...
	Kerowlo (City)	11 14	11 4	...	18 12	16 4	...	10 10	10 10	...	11 14	11 14	...	15 0	15 0	...	15 5	13 12	...
	Ajmir	13 1	13 1	13 2	17 3	16 5	24 15	4 7	4 7	7 7	7 11	8 7	8 12	15 0	15 3	23 15	13 1	13 4	20 10
	Erinpur	16 4	16 0	13 4	23 4	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	18 4	18 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	18 0
	Sirohi	16 0	16 0	14 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0
	Aboo	13 6	13 14	12 11	16 14	16 14	16 15	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 7	...	...	...	17 13	17 12	17 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 14	24 13	20 8	43 2	43 2	34 8	...	...	...	14 1	14 1	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	15 10	10 0	11 0	21 8	22 8	21 0	...	...	...	9 4	8 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	14 8	...	...	18 12	...	...	5 10	...	...	7 8	...	...	15 10	...	...	15 5	...	...
	Bikaneer	14 7	14 4	...	17 11	17 11	...	5 14	5 14	...	7 6	7 6	...	17 6	16 3	...	15 7	15 7	...
	Bundi	15 2	14 0	18 2	20 4	16 8	31 6	8 8	8 5	...	9 8	9 8	9 1	18 14	17 9	25 5	...	...	...
	Kota	14 12	...	16 1	...	...	...	8 6	...	...	9 3	...	8 0	20 5	...	23 1	...	...	...
	Tonk	13 9	12 12	16 8	17 8	17 1	29 2	6 2	6 1	...	9 3	9 1	10 0	17 6	17 1	29 2	...	14 4	...
	Jhallawar	14 9	13 4	15 9	...	...	...	7 0	7 9	...	7 12	...	9 11	18 0	17 1	20 1	16 1	15 9	...
	Shahpoora	...	13 0	13 15	...	16 8	32 2	...	7 9	...	...	10 0	11 5	...	16 1	31 6	...	14 0	...
Central India.	Indore	14 2	14 2	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 2	10 12	10 12	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Gwalior	13 12	13 8	16 12	19 0	17 8	21 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	17 0	16 8	21 8	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Goona	16 12	15 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	...	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 13	11 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
	Rutlam	15 0	15 0	12 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	13 12	13 0	21 12	22 12	18 4	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Baglekhund	17 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 0	8 0	17 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	...	18 0	18 8	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nagpur	Central Provinces.	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	7 0	Bhandara		
	Chanda	...	...	...	30 3	26 8	18 3	287 0	270 0	255 0	8 0	8 2	7 9	Chanda		
	Wardha	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	19 0	160 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 5	8 0	Wardha		
	Balaghat	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 8	7 5	7 0	Balaghat		
	Jabalpur	26 0	25 0	32 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 5	8 0	Jabalpur		
	Sagar	...	...	30 0	23 5	18 0	21 2	200 0	180 0	180 0	7 5	8 0	7 0	Sagar		
	Damoh	...	...	...	26 5	26 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	6 5	6 7	Damoh		
	Seoni	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 5	8 2	8 2	Seoni		
	Mandla	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 5	7 0	Mandla		
20 0	Betul	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	22 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	Betul		
20 0	Chindwara	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	Chindwara		
21 5	Hoshangabad	23 5	22 5	30 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	280 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	Hoshangabad		
...	Narsinghpur	...	...	...	21 5	28 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	5 4	5 9	Narsinghpur		
26 0	Nimar	29 5	32 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	Nimar			
...	Raipur	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	Raipur			
...	Sambalpur	...	...	40 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Sambalpur			
...	Bilaspur	...	...	18 0	22 0	14 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 5	6 5	7 0	Bilaspur			
60 0	Upper Godavery	50 0	100 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Upper Godavery			
...		...	...	24 0	20 0	14 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	8 0				
													Secunderabad Bolaram Chudderghat	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
	East Berar.															
													Oomraotee			
													Ellichpoor			
													Woon			
	West Berar.															
													Akola			
													Buldana			
													Bassein			
36 5		36 0	48 0	21 0	21 7	26 5	...	...	...	13 2	13 5	13 5	Bangalore { Wholesale.	Mysore and Coorg.		
34 5		35 0	52 0	20 5	21 0	26 2	72 0	72 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail			
37 1		36 0	51 8	23 2	22 0	27 7	172 0	...	...	13 8	14 3	15 5	Kolar ... { Wholesale.			
36 5		35 5	60 8	22 8	21 7	27 4	172 0	...	...	13 5	13 8	14 9	Kolar ... { Retail			
58 0		58 0	65 2	25 0	26 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Toomkoor { Wholesale.			
56 0		56 0	61 2	24 0	25 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Toomkoor { Retail			
32 7		31 4	42 0	22 0	23 1	30 4	87 0	84 0	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	Mysore ... { Wholesale.			
29 8		30 4	40 8	21 0	22 5	29 3	70 0	72 0	...	11 2	11 0	10 4	Mysore ... { Retail			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Wholesale.			
48 2		48 5	46 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	150 0	151 0	...	11 5	11 5	11 0	Hassan ... { Retail			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... { Wholesale.			
40 0		40 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	...	10 0	11 0	9 0	Shimoga... { Retail			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.			
40 0		40 0	48 0	16 0	16 0	35 5	60 0	60 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Kadoor ... { Retail			
51 5		51 6	59 8	25 0	24 5	31 6	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	Chitul- { Wholesale.			
44 0		44 0	53 7	21 0	21 0	30 2	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 2	droog. { Retail			
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Wholesale.			
38 9		39 3	41 8	19 5	20 3	26 14	188 8	197 2	...	12 6	12 5	11 8	Coorg ... { Retail			
				15 0	15 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	18 0	18 0	...	Jaipur	Rajpootana.		
				16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh			
				24 0	17 8	23 15	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	25 8	Ulwar			
19 0		17 12		25 6	15 10	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	Bhurtpur (City)			
				15 4	15 4	20 13	175 0	175 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	Kerowlo (City)			
				17 8	17 8	16 8	100 2	100 2	89 13	40 12	40 12	40 10	Ajmir			
				16 0	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpur			
				14 0	14 0	11 3	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	50 0	Sirohi			
				...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	Aboo			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	12 15	11 14	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar			
				16 10	16 0	17 4	100 0	100 0	...	25 0	26 9	28 0	Meywar			
				16 9	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar			
				18 2	16 15	...	117 10	117 10	58 12	73 7	...	...	Bikaneer			
				21 1	17 1	31 6	160 10	160 10	...	30 1	32 9	35 2	Bundi			
				19 5	...	23 1	140 9	...	...	24 1	...	23 1	Kota			
				17 11	17 1	27 1	120 6	...	...	38 3	37 1	40 1	Tonk			
				13 1	12 1	22 2	105 6	...	...	...	26 5	27 1	Jhallawar			
				...	16 13	20 13	160 0	...	...	...	33 2	35 6	Shahpoora			
				15 12	15 12	14 2	106 8	106 8	106 8	9 0	9 0	8 8	Indore	Central India.		
				19 0	17 8	20 0	82 0	82 0	82 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	Goona			
				22 8	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	17 0	18 8	...	Gwalior			
				19 0	19 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	Rutlam			
				20 0	19 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	6 8	Baglekhund			

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF TRAFFIC ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE FOUR QUARTERS OF 1872 AND 1873.

Quarters.		East Indian. Main Line.		East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.		Eastern Bengal.		Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).		Nulhatee (State).		Oudh and Rohilkund.		Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
First Quarter.															
Total Earnings	£	722,046	676,380	47,054	49,185	[a] 58,754	[a] 66,303	2,516	2,866	...	2,457	7,670	21,146	[b] 116,319	[c] 128,929
Mean Mileage open	No.	1,280	1,280	223	224	157	157	28	28	...	27	82	307	671	673
Average Receipt per week	£	55,542	52,029	3,620	3,784	4,520	5,100	194	220	...	189	590	1,627	8,947	9,533
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	43·4	40·6	16·2	16·9	28·8	31·8	6·9	7·9	...	7·0	7·2	5·3	13·3	14·2
Second Quarter.															
Total Earnings	£	[e] 616,972	[e] 642,161	75,459	52,222	[a] 56,189	[a] 67,415	2,044	2,929	1,904	2,155	10,134	30,483	[b] 114,641	[c] 130,865
Mean Mileage open	No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	120	349	672	673
Average Receipt per week	£	47,459	49,397	5,805	4,017	4,322	5,186	157	225	146	166	780	2,345	8,819	10,068
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	37·0	38 6	25·9	17·9	27·5	33·0	5·6	8·0	5·4	6·1	6·5	6·7	13·1	15·0
Third Quarter.															
Total Earnings	£	424,161	467,413	22,665	24,997	[a] 61,812	[a] 75,766	1,398	1,946	1,706	1,767	8,546	23,014	89,192	121,260
Mean Mileage open	No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	148	403	673	673
Average Receipt per week	£	32,628	35,955	1,744	1,923	4,755	5,828	108	150	131	136	657	1,770	6,861	9,328
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	25·5	28·1	7·8	8·6	30·3	37·1	3·9	5·4	4·9	5·0	4·4	4·4	10·2	13·9
Fourth Quarter.															
Total Earnings	£	[p] 661,041	780,069	75,465	51,632	78,658	[a] 73,550	2,428	2,475	2,034	2,066	15,594	37,763	139,889	176,[illegible]
Mean Mileage open	No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	158	28	28	27	27	230	442	673	[illegible]
Average Receipt per week	£	50,849	60,005	5,805	3,972	6,051	5,658	187	190	156	159	1,200	2,905	10,761	13,[illegible]
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	39·7	46·9	25·5	17·7	38·5	35·8	6·7	6·8	5·8	5·9	5·2	6·6	16·0	20·[illegible]
Total for the year.															
Total Earnings	£	[p] 2,424,220	2,566,023	220,643	178,036	[a] 255,413	[a] 283,034	8,386	10,216	5,644	8,445	41,944	112,406	[r] 460,041	554,[illegible]
Mean Mileage open	No.	1,280	1,280	224	224	157	157	28	28	27	27	145	375	672	[illegible]
Average Receipt per week	£	46,619	49,347	4,243	3,[illegible]	4,912	5,443	161	196	144	162	807	2,162	8,847	10,6[illegible]
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	36·4	38·6	18·9	15·3	31·3	34·7	5·7	7·0	5·3	6·0	5·6	5·8	13·2	15·[illegible]

[a] Exclusive of steamer earnings.
[b] Exclusive of Indus Flotilla earnings.
[c] Inclusive of do. do. do.
[d] Receipts for two months and 22 days (line closed for remainder of the period.)
[e] The figures for 1872 are exclusive of £4,420 on account of steam ferry proportion, while those of 1873 are apparently inclusive of steamer earnings.
[f] Receipts for one month and 23 days (line closed for remainder of the period.)
[g] Receipts for 22 days.
[h] Line closed.

Quarters.		Madras.		Great Southern of India.		Carnatic.		Great Indian Peninsula.		Khamgaon Branch (State).		Oomraotee Branch (State).		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.		Delhi District, Rajpootana (State).		Agra District, Rajpootana (State).		Total.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
First Quarter.																					
Total Earnings	£	155,080	167,515	18,136	28,482	733	819	571,564	611,987	771	949	952	1,042	171,464	137,923	...	...	...	...	1,856,009	1,890,983
Mean Mileage open	No.	832	835	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	349	390	...	...	...	...	5,097	5,388
Average Receipt per week	£	10,618	12,886	1,395	2,191	56	63	43,966	47,076	59	73	73	80	13,190	10,609	...	...	...	...	142,770	145,460
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	12·8	15·4	8·3	13·0	2·9	3·3	34·5	370·2	7·4	9·1	12·2	13·3	37·8	27·2	...	...	...	...	28·0	27·0
Second Quarter.																					
Total Earnings	£	141,916	169,880	18,138	[f] 28,422	1,230	1,360	478,034	441,721	373	[d] 583	488	764	170,227	165,759	...	...	...	...	1,687,749	1,786,739
Mean Mileage open	No.	832	836	168	168	19	19	1,274	1,266	8	8	6	6	366	401	...	...	...	...	5,181	5,442
Average Receipt per week	£	10,917	13,068	1,395	2,186	94	105	36,772	33,979	29	49	37	59	13,094	12,751	...	...	...	...	129,826	138,595
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	13·1	15·6	8·3	13·0	4·9	5·5	28·8	26·8	3·6	6·1	6·2	9·8	35·8	31·8	...	...	...	...	25·0	24·5
Third Quarter.																					
Total Earnings	£	180,745	134,520	19,515	20,227	886	947	214,972	219,692	[g] 56	[h] ...	336	[f] 177	55,216	72,721	...	[s] 2,821	...	...	1,031,156	1,167,288
Mean Mileage open	No.	832	843	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266	8	...	6	6	390	412	...	58	...	...	5,226	5,564
Average Receipt per week	£	10,057	10,348	1,501	1,556	64	73	16,536	16,899	17	...	26	23	4,247	5,594	...	217	...	...	79,332	89,761
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	12·1	12·3	8·9	9·3	3·4	3·8	13·1	13·3	2·1	...	4·3	3·8	10·9	13·6	...	3·7	...	...	15·2	16·1
Fourth Quarter.																					
Total Earnings	£	139,876	141,804	17,949	22,886	[s] 621	866	426,689	431,928	[k] 41	[g] 80	511	[m] 178	101,502	120,482	...	6,304	...	[n] 1,785	1,662,298	1,851,424
Mean Mileage open	No.	832	858	168	168	19	19	1,266	1,266	8	8	6	6	390	412	..	58	...	33	5,308	5,660
Average Receipt per week	£	10,760	10,870	1,381	1,760	52	67	32,822	33,225	24	25	39	35	7,808	9,268	...	485	...	171	127,895	142,417
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	12·9	12·7	8·2	10·4	2·7	3·5	25·9	26·2	3·0	3·1	6·5	5·8	20·0	22·5	...	8·4	...	5·2	24·1	25·2
Total for the year.																					
Total Earnings	£	550,567	613,219	73,738	100,017	3,420	3,992	1,691,259	1,705,328	1,241	1,612	2,287	2,161	498,409	496,885	...	9,125	...	1,785	6,237,212	6,646,434
Mean Mileage open	No.	832	843	168	168	19	19	1,270	1,266	8	8	6	6	374	404	...	58	...	33	5,210	5,514
Average Receipt per week	£	10,586	11,793	1,418	1,923	66	77	32,524	32,795	32	[l] 49	44	49	9,585	9,555	...	351	...	171	119,990	127,816
Average Receipt per week per mile open	£	12·7	14·0	8·4	11·4	3·5	4·0	25·6	25·9	4·0	6·1	7·3	8·1	25·6	23·7	...	6·0	...	5·2	23·0	23·2

[k] Receipts for 12 days.
[l] Average receipt per week for the period the line was open.
[m] Receipts for 36 days.
[n] Receipts for 2 months and 12 days (line opened on the 20th October 1873.)
[p] The figures for the fourth quarter of 1872 are exclusive of £5,710 on account of steam ferry proportion, and that for the year 1872 of £10,180, while those of 1873 are inclusive of steamer earnings.
[r] The receipts for the 1st half of 1872 are exclusive of steamer earnings.
[s] Receipts from 1st July to 31st December 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 28th FEBRUARY 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout.	Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Actual average throughout.	NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.	RAINFALL. Average.	During month.	CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
BARI DOAB CANAL. 1st Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurdáspur...	10,477	2·49	1·80	Wheat ...	85,479	The Canal having remained closed for repairs, there was no irrigation during the month. The difference between the area irrigated as shown here, and that in the previous month, is due to the entire area irrigated up to January, not having been reported in return for that month. There is an increase of 1,294 acres over the area irrigated during the corresponding period of preceding year. The Western Jumna Canal was re-opened on the 19th February 1874.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar ...	54,994	0·78	1·60	Barley ...	2,471
Lahore Branch	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	48,631	...	...	Mixed Grain	5,376
											Others ...	20,776
TOTAL B. D. CANAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,14,102	...	...	...	1,14,102
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,13,897	...	...	...	1,13,897
WESTERN JAMNA CANALS. Karnál Division	4·33	4·16	2546·00	392·10	2,14,613 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 22,743 maunds of firewood.	...	Ambálah ...	1,182	...	...	Wheat ...	81,651
Delhi ,,	4·40	3·00		497·05			Karnál ...	24,180	0·92	0·30	Barley ...	2,630
Hansi ,,	8·80	6·90		467·00			Delhi ...	18,260	...	...	Mixed Grain	16,949
,, Bulla Head	8·00	4·70		164·00			Rohtuck ...	20,786	0·50	0·80	Others ...	8,879
							Hissár ...	27,906	0·50	...		
							Jhind ...	16,587	...	...		
							Bikáner ...	46	...	...		
							Kulseá State	1,162	...	...		
TOTAL W. J. CANALS ...	...	...	2546·00	...	2,14,613	...	...	1,10,109	...	...	...	1,10,109
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	2546·00	...	...	...	...	1,08,815	...	...	...	1,08,815
INUNDATION CANALS. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	6,000	0·39	0·10	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	35,000	0·43	0·11		
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	...	...		
							Derah Gházi Khán	1,84,000	...	...		
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,000	...	...	...	...
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,000	...	...	...	...
DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	8,218	...	...	Wheat ...	9,768
							Delhi ...	2,673	...	...	Barley ...	1,643
							Rohtuck ...	1,937	...	...	Mixed Grain	1,417
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGÁON WORKS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828
CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,806	...	...	...	13,806
PERENNIAL CANALS— GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,24,211	...	...	...	2,24,211
DITTO—CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,712	...	...	...	2,22,712

EWRY T. TANNER, *C. E.*,
For Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

LAHORE,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BENGAL FAMINE.

FIFTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 3RD APRIL TO THE 16TH APRIL 1874.

1. On the 8th of April Sir George Campbell was permitted to resign the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, and Sir Richard Temple was appointed to succeed him. The Lieutenant-Governor left the Presidency for the distressed districts on the night of Tuesday, the 14th April.

2. The weather during the fortnight under report has continued favorable on the whole. Rain has fallen in most of the districts of the Rajshahye, Dacca, and Chittagong divisions, and also in parts of North Bhaugulpore and Purneah. This has been very opportune for the early rice sowings, and all the accounts show that a larger area than usual is prepared for this crop. More rain is required, and the weather seems sufficiently unsettled to make it possible to hope for this. In the Patna division the drought still continues, and the millets and pulse now approaching maturity are withering for want of moisture, while it will be impossible to prepare the ground for rice sowing without some heavy showers.

The weather.

Rainfall of the fortnight in inches at some of the principal district stations.

Burdwan	0·0
Beerbhoom	0·0
Calcutta	0·0
Maldah	1·57
Moorshedabad ...	0·0
Dinagepore	1·93
Rungpore... ...	0·79
Dacca	1·19
Mymensing	6·26
Sylhet	8·15
Tipperah	1·55
Patna	0·0
Tirhoot	0·0
Chumparun	0·0
Bhagulpore	rain, but quantity not shown.
Lohardugga	0·0

3. In the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, and Bankoora of the Burdwan division, prices have remained stationary, or with a tendency to fall. In Beerbhoom they have slightly risen. In Burdwan, although the price-current shows the price of common rice at over 14 seers per rupee, the Collector reports that in the interior of Bood-bood it is only procurable at 10 seers per rupee, or even less. There is no marked change in the Presidency division. In the Rajshahye division prices have risen slightly in Dinagepore, but were in the district narratives reported easier in Moorshedabad, Rajshahye and Maldah owing to private importations. At Rungpore sudder station they suddenly rose from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6-8 a maund, owing, it is said, to the demand for carriage on account of Government grain having paralyzed private trade. Only about 600 carts in all are here at present taken up for Government; and Mr. Robinson, the Relief Commissioner, reports that he has no doubt Rungpore could easily supply many more were proper rates paid. He is himself looking into this. From the district narrative it does not appear that prices in the interior have been at all affected. They are, however, extremely high throughout the south and west of this district. In the more eastern districts of Bengal the rates are either stationary or lower, except in Mymensing, which shows a rise. In Behar, south of the Ganges, the reaping of the rubbee crop has cheapened food-grains somewhat. North of the Ganges the harvest has not had the same effect, and in Soopool an upward tendency is observed notwithstanding the harvesting of a very fair spring crop.

Price of grain.

The price-current for the two weeks under report will be found at enclosure No. 2.

The present quotations of rice for some of the principal districts compare as follows:—

	NUMBER OF SEERS OF COMMON RICE SOLD FOR A RUPEE, 1874.				
	On 31st Jan.	28th Feb.	28th March.	11th April.	April 1873.
Burdwan ...	14	13⅓	13¼	14¼	24
Beerbhoom ...	12⅜	12½	13⅓	12 3/16	24
Hooghly ...	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	12 to 13	12 to 13	18
Calcutta ...	12½	12¼	13	13¼	.....
Dinagepore ...	13¼	14	10⅔	10¼	27
Maldah ...	11⅝	12	9½	10½ to 11	24½
Rungpore ...	11¼	11¼	11½	7¼	27⅝
Dacca ...	16	14	13	17	32
Backergunge ...	16½	15	16	16	28
Chittagong ...	18	16½	16½	17	24
Noakholly ...	17½	13	15	16	26
Patna ...	12	13⅓	12	13½	21
Shahabad ...	13	12½	12¾	12	18½
Tirhoot ...	10	10	8½	8½	21
Sarun ...	12¼	12½	12	12	20
Chumparun ...	11¾	11	10¼	9	27
Bhagulpore ...	12⅝	11⅜	11¼	11⅗	16½
Lohardugga ...	15⅕	16	14	14	17
Manbhoom ...	15	14½	14½	14½	24

State of the crops.

4. The in-gathering of the rubbee or spring harvest has, in most of the Behar districts, been now brought to an end. In all those south of the Ganges the outturn has been much better than was originally anticipated; and in the Bhagulpore division, north of the Ganges, the yield has been on the whole very fair. In Sarun, however, the results are less satisfactory. The severe hail-storm of last month did much damage to the crop in parts, while the outturn generally appears to have been unequal, and in some tracts considerably below expectation. The firmness maintained by prices in spite of the reaping of this, ordinarily a most important crop in Sarun, is looked upon by the local officers as an unfavorable sign. In Chumparun the cheena, or lesser millet, was in a precarious condition from want of rain, except in tracts where irrigation had kept it alive. The outturn of the spring crop had not been here very satisfactory, and in the worst part of the district—Ramnuggur—there had been none to speak of. In Tirhoot the cheena (millet), and moong (pulse), are suffering from the continued drought, and it is impossible to prepare the land for rice. In all those districts where the mohwa tree grows, such as Bhagulpore, Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chota Nagpore division, the crop this year has been singularly full and abundant, forming a most material addition to the food-supply of the poorer classes. In the Rajshahye division the rain which was much wanted to enable the ryots to complete the sowing of the early autumn crop has fallen pretty generally, and though more is still required, the sowings are now on the whole well-advanced. The silk-crop, which is always precarious, has, in the Rajshahye district, unfortunately proved a failure.

Seed-grain.

5. The question of seed-grain has become of more immediate interest in Eastern Bengal, where sowings are earlier than in Behar. The Collector of Dinagepore writes:—"As the bhadoi sowings have not yet been completed, it is not easy to determine with certainty the question of sufficiency of seed-grain, to which the attention of all circle officers has now for some time been directed. The impression, however, is that seed-grain, both for bhadoi and hemantee (autumn and winter rice), will be forthcoming, though at high rates. The inquiries made by the circle officers show that the people are themselves fully alive to the difficulty, and that dealers are purchasing and storing the produce of last harvest. I am more and more convinced that there is a sufficiency of seed-grain in the country, a stock which the sale of Government rice will tend to keep up." The price will however be high. Already in one district the price of seed-grain is higher than that of cleaned rice. In Rungpore it is noted that though

the ryots sometimes complained of want of seed, the lands where ready have all been sown, and a much larger area than usual has been cultivated with early rice. In the other districts of the Rajshahye division there will almost certainly be no lack of seed-grain. The view that seed would probably not be wanting was that taken by the late Lieutenant-Governor at paragraph 27 of his Tirhoot note appended to last narrative. Steps are being taken to assist, through the zemindars, those ryots who may be unable to buy seed at the high prices now ruling. In Tirhoot the subject has not been lost sight of, as the following extract from the district narrative will show:—

"Mr. MacDonnell and the sub-divisional officer of Hattee are now directing their attention to the relief of cultivators and small farmers whom it is difficult to bring to our relief works. To these they are making advances in money for seed-grain and in grain for their own support. The principle they have adopted is that of making advances to the applicants by whole villages, the applicants entering into an association or system of frank pledge for repayment, their estimate being based on returns submitted by putwarees showing the quantity of land cultivated by each applicant, and the quantity of seed-grain required being calculated at the rate of 20 seers per beegha. In some instances they have persuaded zemindars to take the seed advances into their own hands; and one zemindar, Baboo Bunsee Dareer of Ragopore, proprietor of nearly half the Lehra circle, is specially mentioned for the public spirit and humanity which he has displayed in this respect, and in the administration of relief operations on his estates under their directions."

No special reference is made to the subject in the Sarun and Chumparun narratives, but it is incidentally mentioned that in one sub-division of the latter district fully two-thirds of the rice lands had been already prepared for the next sowings. From Purneah it is reported that the trade in seed-grain is brisk.

Supply of grain.

6. The supplies of grain in the local markets are, in most districts of Behar, still sufficient to meet the demand, and have been supplemented to some extent by the new rubbee grain which is already coming into the market. In the interior of Durbhunga, however, supplies are said to be scarce save in one or two large bazars. In Mudhoobunnee, where the same scarcity had shown itself, the sale of Government rice has brought into the market stocks of other grains held by petty traders. At a few places in Seetamurhee, and in one or two bazars in Sarun, and at Bukhtiarpore in Monghyr, there was some failure of supplies. But generally throughout Behar the inferior grains are still procurable, though rice is everywhere very dear, and frequently not to be got. In the Rajshahye districts rice is becoming more and more difficult to buy, though other grains are generally available in sufficient quantity. The Dinagepore district officer thinks, however, that everything now points to exhaustion in the stocks of food-grains in that district, and traces a steady falling off in supplies, while the people are said to be anxious for the opening of the Government golahs. In Rungpore also, along the south-west and south of the district, deficiency is apparent until the tract on the east is reached, which is supplied by importation from the Brahmapooter. In all other parts of the district food is procurable at high prices. This is also the case generally in the Chota Nagpore and Burdwan divisions.

Private importations.

7. The railway is still carrying into Behar considerable supplies of grain on account of private traders. The figures for the fortnight ending the 4th April were—

	Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab	15,974
,, Calcutta	5,874
Total	21,848

The figures for the preceding fortnight were 17,928 tons from the North-West, and 7,737 tons from Calcutta.

The block at Patna city station reported in last narrative has been removed through the active aid of the Magistrate, and orders have been given for constructing at once a new siding and station yard, and otherwise improving

the traffic arrangements in order to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty (see appendix E.) A fall of prices in the Patna bazar led to a slackening in the rate of private import to Behar from the Punjab. The Government has not yet received a final report on the subject, but it is believed that the falling off was only temporary. The amount of private grain sent up from Calcutta also shows a falling off, possibly in consequence of the orders that Government grain should have priority of despatch. It is to be hoped, however, that carriage will be found for all the private as well as for the Government grain; and the Railway Company have been told that it is not intended to displace private grain despatches, but only that grain should take priority over ordinary traffic.

In the Rajshahye division there is a tolerably brisk private import into Rajshahye and Maldah on the Ganges, and to the parts of Rungpore lying near the Brahmapooter.

Export of grain by sea.

8. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found at appendix A. The Collector of Customs has furnished a consolidated statement showing the export of food-grains from Bengal ports during the month of March. The total export beyond Bengal was 16,933 tons, making a total of 190,094 tons since the 1st October last.

Condition of the people.

9. The condition of the people is very fully explained in the district narratives (enclosures Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9). The increasing numbers flocking to our relief works indicate increasing severity in the pressure caused by high prices and a deficient market; and this fact is perhaps specially significant from its being very general, and occurring at a time when the cutting of the rubbee harvest afforded in many parts remunerative employment to large numbers of the laboring class. Every week, however, sees the relief organisation more complete and more competent to deal with distress. And on the whole, it may be said that (thanks solely to the Government provision of work and food) the condition of the people in the distressed districts is not worse. The famine has been got well in hand, and will, it may be hoped, be effectually met and averted. The Commissioner of Patna writes: "Distress in the north of Chumparun and Tirhoot has continued to increase steadily, and the number of people resorting to the relief works is daily becoming larger. The organisation for dealing with these distressed masses is, however, daily improving; and what were three weeks ago hungry mobs, clamorous for relief, are now by degrees being transformed into organised gangs of work-people, while those unable to work have been weeded out and made recipients of gratuitous relief, light-labor gangs being formed for those who are unable to join the able-bodied working portion. The relief circles have now all been provided with officers, and arrangements are being made for starting village works in each circle, so as to prevent overcrowding on the roads and the larger works; and it is to be hoped that by this means much useful work will be done, while the dangers arising from the massing of large and unmanageable bodies of people on a few great works will be avoided."

At appendix D will be found minutes by Sir Richard Temple summarising the principal statistics of distress, and the measures taken by Government to meet this emergency.

North Tirhoot.

10. A very full account was given in last narrative of the measures adopted in North Tirhoot. The present state of things in those tracts may be gathered from the following extracts:—

"In *Seetamurhee* sub-division the condition of the people has improved generally, but isolated cases of distressed women and children are still to be found. For all such cases the sub-divisional officer is specially providing."

In *Durbhunga* the sub-divisional officer has observed a marked improvement among the people, especially in the direction of Bahera. He writes:—

"I had myself grouped round Bahera, where I have no doubt the distress was as pronounced as in any other village in the sub-division. These were the villages in which I, in a former report, declared that famine had commenced. As then, so now, I had all the poor assembled; and were it not that I was assured by the jevt ryot and putwaree, and group-inspector, that no famine-deaths had occurred, and that in the people now before me I saw the starving creatures of a month ago, I scarcely could have credited the change. I visited the village when the putwaree was distributing the daily allowance. There were no complaints whatever, and the improved condition of the recipients proved that the village headmen had not deprived them of Government charity. Indeed, this system of village-relief everywhere I went I found working well."

Bahera was, it will be remembered, the tract where actual famine had shown itself, and anxiety regarding which was one of the chief causes of Sir George Campbell's visiting Tirhoot last month.

The *Mudhoobunnee* sub-divisional officer writes:—

"The time has now come when I must say that distress is general throughout the sub-division. A few favoured tracts, such as the neighbourhood of Ladma and Hurlaki thanas, are still comparatively fairly well off; but the fact that we have little less than half the population on our hands shews that distress is severe in general. But for the Government roads, we could not have hoped to cope with it."

From Mudhoobunnee several deaths are reported, five at least of which were probably due to privation or disease induced thereby. It is impossible to prevent such cases among the old and helpless, or among children, the classes which in fact furnish most of these cases. Every effort is, however, being made to discover and relieve those in want by careful village visitation and inspection, while food and work are everywhere available for all who will come for them. No famine deaths are reported from any other sub-divisions of Tirhoot. The water supply is unfortunately failing from want of rain, and should the needed showers not speedily fall a great aggravation of distress must undoubtedly be looked for.

South Tirhoot.

11. In the *Sudder*, *Hajïpore*, and *Tajpore* Divisions there is an increasing demand for work, but the condition of the people is, on the whole, not much changed for the worse. The accounts given a few weeks back of the state of some parts of the Sudder Sub-division have been found to be exaggerated. This tract, however, needs careful watching, and a circle organization has been formed to that end. The planters have come forward readily here, as they had already done elsewhere, to aid in looking after the village relief. The tobacco crop in Tajpore is expected to assist the ryots much, but there is some difficulty about getting the produce down to the Ganges as so many carts are taken up for carriage of grain. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused enquiry to be made as to whether return carts and Railway empties could not be made available for this purpose, and has sanctioned advances being given upon the security of the crop in case of need.

The rest of Behar.

12. In *Sarun* the ample provision of work made by Government has prevented any deterioration in the condition of the people. From *Chumparun* the same fact is reported. The people have been saved by the measures adopted for their relief, which are now described as being in good working order. Even in *Ramnuggur*, where the inhabitants depend almost entirely on Government help, direct or indirect, their state is reported to be sufficiently satisfactory. In *North Bhagulpore* the worst cases on the works are wanderers from Tirhoot. Village visitation is in progress, and will, it is hoped, bring to light any lurking distress, if such exists. In *Monghyr* there has been no change for the worse, rather the contrary, as the spring harvest has been good, and about six lakhs of rupees on account of opium payments have been distributed among the cultivators. In *Bukhtiarpore* only did the Relief Superintendent find very marked distress, where in two villages grain had to be doled out to 350 persons of the lowest classes who were found quite "famine-stricken." In *Purneah*

no change for the worse is reported, but incendiary fires are said to be becoming frequent. In the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* the "people look well everywhere", though they are said to be nearly at the end of their stores in parts; but, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, "Sonthals would be merry and eat full meals up to their last handful of maize." Fortunately the Sonthals take very readily to out-door labor, and of this enough is provided.

13. In *Moorshedabad*, the old, infirm, and beggars are coming more on charitable relief, and the pressure is tightening in some parts, as indicated by the increasing resort of laborers to the works. The failure of the silk crop in *Rajshahye* will add to the distress there, but this is not as yet at all severe. Both here and in Moorshedabad arrangements have been made for careful inspection by circle officers (without, however, a full subordinate agency as in Tirhoot) and the doubtful parts will be closely watched. In *Dinagepore* the sale of Government grain and the ample supply of work has checked any development of distress. From the south of *Rungpore* the accounts are less favorable. Near Sadullapore and Govindgunge the village inspection has disclosed "greater distress than was anticipated." The district report says:—

Tho Rajshahye Division.

"In the tract lying west of the Kurotya, the state of the villages is wretched beyond description; the people have sold everything they possessed, and are now solely dependent on Government. Many have sold their plough-cattle, the last thing with which a Bengalee ryot parts. I found one instance where a man had sold the roof over his head. Many ryots have deserted the place altogether and gone to Bogra and elsewhere. The relief officer reports that the people seem to be most grateful for the relief works. The villages in this quarter are now quite deserted in the day-time. Every one is to be found on the road; the women are now coming readily, bringing their children with them. All are most anxious to get Government rice. The want of water is felt nearly as keenly as the want of food. In many villages people have to go two or three miles to bring a *gharah* of water. I have begun to excavate three old tanks in the worst parts, and am digging wells at every mile along the roads. A few cases of cholera, with one death, have occurred among the coolies. In many tracts on the south and the south-west of the district the poorer classes of ryots have been obliged to sell or pledge the few things they have. Many complain of the difficulty of having only one full meal of rice a day, and of having to eke out the second meal with various coarse substitutes for rice. There is much widely-diffused distress which is being carefully looked after, and relief to meet the circumstances that arise in each locality is promptly organised on the spot."

In *Maldah* it is feared that relief operations must be extended, and village-to-village inspection made, even in those tracts which have not hitherto been considered distressed. The numbers requiring relief in the north-west of the district are increasing rapidly; but no cases of starvation have yet been reported. The accounts received of late from *Pubna*, and especially from the *Serajgunge* division of that district, have been somewhat unfavorable. The parts bordering upon the distressed tracts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, and Rajshahye, may very possibly require more active assistance before the season is over. Meantime the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the opening of relief works, and authorised the Magistrate, in case of emergent need, to indent upon the nearest golahs of the neighbouring districts.

14. There has been some change for the worse in the Bood-bood, and to some extent in the Cutwa sub-divisions of the Burdwan district. The Collector reports that on personal inspection he finds the condition of the people in many villages wretched in the extreme. The endemic fever has already reduced the standard of health in those parts, and the number of applicants for relief has now become very considerable. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself gone to look into matters, and will give such further orders, supplementary to the measures of relief already taken, as may appear necessary. There is nothing fresh to report regarding any of the other districts of this division. The numbers on works and receiving charitable relief have increased, as was to be expected, with the advance of the season, but ample provision has been made to meet all needs. The Jungle

The Burdwan division.

Mehals of Midnapore, a remote tract, regarding which some anxiety was felt at first, are now believed to be safe from anything like severe distress.

15. A full report by Colonel Dalton upon the condition of the Chota Nagpore division to the end of March will be found at No. 8 of the enclosures. It will be seen that Palamow still continues to be the most distressed tract in this division, and that many people come to the works in an emaciated state. The relief organisation has been considerably strengthened here, and will now be able, it is hoped, to meet all demands on it. To both Manbhoom and Hazareebagh Government grain has been sent. In both districts, however, as well as in Palamow, the mohwa crop has given much relief to the poor. Work is provided for all who require it, and gratuitous relief is being given to those who cannot work. From Singbhoom the Deputy Commissioner reports:—

The Chota Nagpore division.

"The relief works that have been opened out in this district are proving of the utmost benefit, and there can be no doubt that but for them the short crops of the past season would have pressed hardly on the poorest. The assistance rendered was all required, and it is hoped and expected that through it the season will be tided over till the next crops. The mohwa and other wild fruit crops, more especially in the Kolhan, are turning out mercifully abundant, and they will supply food to the poorest for the next two months. The mohwa trees in the Kolhan are laden with blossoms in the most extraordinary manner, and blossoms themselves are of huge size and bursting with richness. Every tree is guarded with the most jealous care from the cattle. The Kols also prepare and eat the seed of the sâl tree; and the sâl trees this year are, beyond all experience, in most abundant bloom. It is no exaggeration to say that in the Kolhan forests 99 out of every 100 trees have blossomed, and blossomed in the most amazing way. In most cases literally not a leaf can be seen from the profusion and wealth of blossom. Other jungle fruits, the *cha* especially, are also in great abundance this year."

15. Fears have been felt from time to time lest the trade demand upon the eastern districts of the Dacca and Chittagong divisions for rice to supply the more distressed tracts to the west should affect unfavorably the position of the exporting tracts themselves. During the last week accounts have been received from Mymensing to the effect that in a small part of the Jamalpore sub-division there is a deficiency in the local food-supply. A proposal to import some Government grain has been submitted by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed careful inquiry to be made as to the necessity of this. It seems probable that, surrounded as it is by districts which had surplus crops, this little corner may, by a little arrangement and stimulus given to local trade, be able to get supplies. Of course, if Government grain is really required, it will be given, and fortunately can be easily delivered by the Brahmapooter steamers at a ghât nearly opposite Kaligunge, where the Rungpore supplies are now being landed.

Mymensing.

16. In the Presidency division the only tracts regarding which any anxiety has been felt, are the north-west corner of Nuddea near Moorshedabad, and a small part of the Satkhira sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs. In Nuddea the system of advances for works connected with land improvements and water-supply has led to the employment of the distressed poor in considerable numbers by private persons. About 4,000 souls thus find employment, besides 1,150 who are employed on Government roads; while weaving and spinning is provided for those who cannot labor out of doors. These measures have hitherto proved sufficient. In Satkhira, similarly, work is provided by Government for all who need it. The distress here is not severe as yet, though it is feared some suffering is in store for the people. A relief committee has however been formed.

The Presidency Division.

17. Among the papers printed as appendix C will be found a note summarising and reviewing the state and prospects of the Government transport arrangements up to the end of March. The general result is extremely satisfactory, showing that

Transport arrangements.

each district will have probably received its entire allotment of grain by the end of May—several districts long before that date—and we may fairly hope that the whole will thus have been stored before the rains set in. The letter to the Government of India, No. 2257—S.R. dated 10th April, with enclosures, in the same appendix, shows that the despatches for the Rajshahye division are now fast approaching completion.

The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied, as regards the western districts, that the local transport can easily carry away all the grain that the railway can supply. The manner in which the district officers have answered to the calls made upon them by Government for the organisation of a strong transport service has been worthy of all praise. The minutes by Sir Richard Temple, Nos. 55 and 58, appendix G, to the 14th narrative, show what has been done to secure reserve carriage in case of any possible break-down; and the Government can now, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, rest assured that unless some very unforeseen accidents occur, no serious failure in the scheme of relief can happen owing to any insufficiency in the transport service.

Since the last narrative was written, the Secretary of State has advised the Government that contracts have been made for the construction of the ten small steamers referred to in paragraph 23 of the 11th narrative. They are each to carry 20 tons, and tow a barge carrying 20 tons more. They will be shipped in pieces by canal steamers before the end of April, and may be expected to be ready for work here by the beginning of July. These, with the four similar steamers now making in Calcutta, will be useful for distributing grain from district depôts by the inland rivers, or for carrying up any further allotments should the necessity for this arise.

The Durbhunga Railway has been completed, the engine having entered Durbhunga on the 15th April. This will help very materially in placing the grain allotted to Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee. This aid was much wanted, for the Alliance Company of contractors have not yet succeeded in bringing up their despatches from Chumpta Ghât to anything like the anticipated figure; and Nilcomul, the North-West contractor, is also very backward in his arrangements. With the help of the railway, however, we can feel certain that all shortcomings will be now made up.

Despatches of Government grain.

18. The despatches of Government grain to the famine districts amounted (see appendix B) during the fortnight under report (*i.e.*, up to Tuesday, 14th April) to 14,19,266 maunds (52,565 tons), which is a great improvement upon the despatches of the fortnight before (38,705 tons.) The total despatches of Government grain from Calcutta to the distressed districts amount now to 65,73,969 maunds or 243,480 tons, while 150,925 tons had been finally stored to the date of the latest returns. The papers in appendix C show exactly how the case stands as regards the amount and despatch of the grain yet remaining to be sent to each district.

Local purchases at Patna.

19. The Patna dealers, whose undertaking to deliver 42,000 maunds a week of mixed grain for Tirhoot was noticed in paragraph 18 of the 13th narrative, are working out their contract very satisfactorily. There was a little shortcoming at first, caused partly by the difficulty they had in getting railway wagons, and partly by the want of bags of the size required; but all these difficulties have been overcome, and the grain they give, and the bags in which it is packed, are reported to be exceedingly good.

Relief works.

20. The fortnightly return of persons employed on relief works under officers of the Public Works Department will be found as usual at enclosure No. 10. The following table, however, shows more completely the number of laborers on Government and Court of Ward relief works by the latest returns:—

	Last Fortnight.	Fortnight under report.
Patna division	539,353	~~848,341~~ 806,875
Soane Canal works	31,289	33,933*
Gunduk embankments	28,834	29,299*
Bhagulpore division	51,430	87,198
Rajshahye „	82,586	167,871
Burdwan „ Nuddea, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar	22,000	47,794
Northern Bengal Railway	12,000	12,475
Total ...	767,492	~~1,220,911~~ 1,185,448

From the above it would seem that the estimates of distress at the worst season formed some weeks ago by Sir Richard Temple and the local officers will be realised—perhaps more than realised in the Patna division. On the other hand, the distress in the Rajshahye division is as yet somewhat less, and in the Bhagulpore division considerably less than the estimate. Now that the spring harvest is over, the numbers may be expected to increase everywhere. The work of breaking up the great gangs upon the north Tirhoot roads and diverting them to village works has been going on. The Additional Commissioner in Tirhoot has been authorised to make saltpetre manufacture a relief work, if he can do so at reasonable rates, taking the necessary precautions for the protection of the salt revenue by buying in the salt or otherwise. Mr. Metcalfe was sanguine that he could employ great numbers in this way. In Sarun the *cowrie* system, under which each laborer is paid a certain number of cowries for each basket-full of earth carried, is reported to have answered well on the Hutwa Raj works, the outturn of work having proved on measurement to be all round not less than half the amount which able-bodied laborers at contract rates would be expected to show in ordinary seasons. At the same time care is taken that the weakest and youngest on the works can earn a livelihood. On the Sarun district works the plan has not been tried generally, from a fear lest the condition of payment-by-results should deter those really in need from seeking employment freely. In Chumparun it has been introduced more extensively for able-bodied laborers, separate invalid gangs being arranged for those unfit for task-work. In most districts an attempt is being made to exact a moderate amount of real labor from those who are able to give it. In Bogra, there has been a considerable influx of laborers on the roads, and the system in force seems to have been unduly lax. The Relief Commissioner has had his attention drawn to the matter.

Irrigation Department relief works.

21. On the Soane Canal Works the average number of laborers was 33,933 during the fortnight, as against 31,282 in that preceding. But as the returns of three of the Dehree sub-divisions have not been received, the figures are incomplete. Laborers are said to be increasing rapidly in the Arrah division. The Gunduk embankments gave employment to 29,299 persons on the average, but the returns for the Upper Gunduk works were incomplete. The work is mostly task-work, but weakly people presenting themselves are paid by daily wages, or on a liberal cowrie-system.

Northern Bengal Railway.

22. The number of laborers on the Northern Bengal Railway has not as yet much increased, but it is said that more are gradually coming in. On the railway, and the feeder roads, there were 12,475 on an average last fortnight. Arrangements are being made for sending large gangs from Bogra. The earth-work done is now equal to a bank 26 miles long, and 4 feet high. 1,80,000 bricks have been burnt; 50,000 are now in kilns; and 17,24,000 have been moulded.

* Incomplete.

23. The system under which charitable relief is being distributed was fully explained at paragraph 23 of last Narrative. The number of people now in receipt of charitable relief of all kinds according to the latest returns was:—

Charitable Relief.

Gya	430
Shahabad	180
Tirhoot	65,230
Sarun	1,016
Chumparun	17,076
Moorshedabad	379
Dinagepore	4,464
Maldah	931
Rajshahye	185
Bogra	583
Rungpore	6,827
Bhagulpore	2,804
Purneah	2,178
Monghyr	1,367
Burdwan	9,137
Hooghly	901
Bankoora	1,200
Beerbhoom	683
Maunbhoom	600
Palamow	300
Total ...	116,471

The following extracts from the Tirhoot report will show how matters are now being managed in Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee:—

The sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga thus reports: "I have already explained the machinery of charitable relief as it existed when first set in action. I have now to refer to an extension of the system, by which, while retaining our former organisation, we are enabled to render the administration of relief more searching and certain. It consists in having prepared through the jeyt ryot and putwaree of each village a list of all those who are in want of relief in the village, and according to this list the group store-keeper dispenses weekly to each village in the group the quantity of grain required for the week's consumption. The distribution is made in the village, by the village headmen and the putwaree. Among the other duties of the inspector will be that of seeing that in this respect the village headmen are up to their work. This sub-division has been divided into 12 circles. The Banhar and Warisnugur circles being outside the area where distress was most pressing, were not taken in hand till now. Of the other circles, the grouping has been completed in all except Lehera, Gungdak, and Hya ghât, where some villages still remain ungrouped. But before this week ends the work will be completed in these. In all of these villages the officers are at work, having the village list of distressed people made out; and looking to the fact that as our groups are made up, and inspectors appointed, this work can go on simultaneously in every group, it ought to be completed within a fortnight at farthest. My returns of those on charitable relief are incomplete, some circle officers having been unable to send in any returns, and others only returns for some groups. From these fragmentary returns I learn that the daily average on charitable relief is 14,563. I believe this, however, to be much under the real number."

The Mudhoobunnee officer writes: "Charitable relief is now everywhere at work on the ticket system. The system of giving out cotton, too, is taking root, particularly under Messrs. Ozanne, Williams, Nicholay, and Baboo Ishree Pershad. I am establishing, through the relief superintendent at most places, *quasi* hospitals under the native doctors, for care of those who are, either by starvation or disease, unfitted to go to their own people, or to work. I would have the distribution of cooked food, where it is given, also under the superintendence of native doctors if a European is not present, as natives are slow to enquire into cases in which care and extra attention is required."

In the other sub-divisions, also, careful arrangements are being elaborated to meet any distress that may exist.

In Sarun, the numbers on charitable relief are very small. In the whole Hutwa Raj, only 60 persons are shown as receiving charity at present, and at most 800 to 1,000 persons are expected to need aid in the Hutwa sub-division. In Chumparun, the organisation has, with the aid of planters, been made

apparently very complete. In the districts south of the Ganges, and in most of Rajshahye division, only beggars and friendless individuals, and in Monghyr some of the very lowest classes, have as yet come in for charitable aid. In Burdwan, upwards of 9,000 persons are shown as attending the food-depôts and relief-houses. The poorer classes in this district have become accustomed to take cooked food readily at the fever food-depôts, and they have no scruples in coming for this form of relief when pinched by high prices as they are at present.

24. But little information is given in the district narratives as yet with regard to the sale of Government grain. In Bukhtiarpore (North Monghyr), 2,000 maunds have been sold to the public. From Purneah the district officer reports:—

Sales of Government grain.

"At Dengra and Kusba Amour there is less private trade than in other parts, but the scarcity is beginning to encourage private enterprise here as elsewhere. A cloth merchant of Kissengunge has opened a large store on the banks of the river, and keeps his supply up by small boats. In this neighbourhood I last fortnight authorised the sale of Government rice. Mr. Gouldsbury sold 10 maunds at Ratahat, and Mr. Wyer 16 maunds at Mathour, and 107 maunds 11½ seers at Ootri, at 15 seers per Burmah and 12 seers Bengal. The consequence of this was, that on the next hât day, at Ratahat and Mathour, not a single private trader appeared. I consequently reduced the rates to 12 seers, and forbade the sale of Government grain at the public hâts. This has restored confidence, and the beparees are now buying as fast as ever from the Purneah bazar from the merchants who import it from Ceragolah I have directed the relief officers at Dengra and Kusba Amour to sell at 12 seers and 10 seers at their relief centres on fixed days; and, after inquiry, to village communities or group of villages; not more than 100 maunds to be sold at each circle until further orders."

In Dinagepore sales to the public have begun in limited tracts, and the Magistrate is ready to sell more generally as soon as the necessity arises. In Rungpore grain damaged by the accidental burning down of a Government golah was eagerly bought up by the people at fair rates.

25. The subscriptions to the central relief committee, including those from England, amount to Rs. 13,05,373 up to date, exclusive of the Government subsidy.

26. The subject of advances to ryots is one of fast-growing importance. The extract given above in paragraph from the Durbhunga sub-divisional report shows how the plan is being worked in Tirhoot.

Advances to ryots.

In Sarun nearly 3½ lakhs of rupees have been advanced to zemindars to be expended in grain or money advances to their ryots. The following extract from Mr. Howe's report on Ramnuggur is interesting, and worthy of special notice in connection with this subject:—

"The questions of the most pressing importance are, *first*, to provide the 'Assamee' (or cultivating) population with sufficient food-grain; *secondly*, to provide them with, or to enable them to obtain seed-grain. Almost the entire population of the sub-division is agricultural, and the proportion of the cultivating class that comes to our works is small, though the actual numbers are large. The remainder now depend almost entirely on the advances they have received either from their zemindars or from Government, nor have they anything except advances to look forward to until the next rice crop is reaped. The best of them are poor and in debt, and it is from this fact that the question of advances becomes so difficult. On the one hand, unless advances are immediately made on a large scale, the 'Assamee' population will be reduced to starvation; while, on the other hand, there is the risk that, unless great care is taken in investigating each case, the security will be insufficient. To make advances too readily (except in the comparatively small class of cases coming under Rule F*) tends to demoralise the people, and renders them reckless in getting still further into debt. The difficulty is to combine sufficient promptness with sufficient caution, and to make a searching investigation without thereby losing the right moment for action. Mr. Howe has submitted a scheme which has been sanctioned, and on which he has been acting. The following is an outline of this:—A register (mouzahwar) is prepared in each tuppah, in which the amount required approximately for each village is entered. This register is prepared in the first instance by the inspector of the circle, assisted, where possible, by any influential member of the committee resident in the tuppah. It is then carefully tested by the officer in charge of the circle, who can alter (increase or lessen) the total amount fixed in round numbers. As soon as this has been done, a certain quantity of grain is sent

* *i.e.*, in the case of persons whose caste or family position preclude them from laboring.

to each village, where it is kept in charge of the headmen of the village, from whom due security for its safe custody is taken. The class of cases requiring most immediate relief, *i.e.*, 'Assamees' coming under Rule F (which fortunately are comparatively few), will then be taken up and disposed of summarily. These men can be readily found, as there are but few in each village. The object of sending grain to each village, Mr. Howe explains, is, *'first'* to give confidence, for experience shows that the mere presence of grain in a village (if the object of its being brought is known) has this effect; *secondly*, to enable the advances under Rule F to be made at once. The summary inquiry preceding distribution under Rule F will be carried on simultaneously, and, having once decided to whom to give under this rule, there is nothing like *immediate action*, which of course can only be taken if the grain is ready; *thirdly*, because now is the best time for carrying grain throughout the interior, and we should therefore avail ourselves of it. Having provided every village with an amount of grain which approximately will suffice for advances, and having relieved the worst cases under Rule F, a formal register will be prepared and carefully tested by circle inspectors and officers in charge of circles:—

1. Name of mouzah.
2. Amount already distributed either by Rajah of Bettiah, or under Rajah of Ramnuggur's loan.
3. Number and names of Assamees requiring advances, with amount required by each.
4. Nature of security.
5. Remarks.

When this return has been carefully tested, the zemindar will be called upon either to make the advance or to go security, Government making the tuccavee distribution. If he declines, the best security available will be taken, and the procedure laid down in circular No. 1088 of 25th February will be followed, *i.e.*, the zemindar will be warned that Government reserves the right to recover the advance by legislation or otherwise."

In Monghyr application for advances of this kind are numerous. The system pursued in Purneah is described thus:—

"In villages, when the people are badly off, grain is advanced on credit, the village community giving a joint bond for the repayment of the advance. This system works capitally, it keeps the people in food, it allows them to spend their money on seed, which is procurable in nearly every hât and is being imported largely from the north, and it enables us to distribute our grain at no cost at a time when carriage is available. Mr. Wyer at the Sudder has worked this system, and found that it succeeds better than any other, the people like it, and it is far better than making them advances in money, except in places (which are, in my opinion, very few) where there is no seed-grain to be had. In most villages the well-to-do ryots have seed-grain which they are ready to advance to their poorer neighbours if they see any prospect of being repaid. An advance of Government grain for food on joint security, or its sale in some cases, prevents the seed-grain from being eaten, keeps the poorer people in their homes, and enables them to cultivate their fields. The brisk trade in seed-grain is a good sign."

In Dinagepore such advances will, it is hoped, be given largely through zemindars. In Rungpore also the applications are many, and upwards of Rs. 90,000 have been advanced for this purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor is again about to call the attention of all officers in distressed districts to the fact that when the rains put a stop to out-door labor, the plan of advancing grain to ryots will be the best means open to us of tiding them over the months that must pass before they reap any crop from their fields. The security of the village headmen, or the collective security of a body of ryots, would generally be sufficient to warrant such advances.

Reserve officers.

27. The Government of India has arranged to provide a reserve of civil officers to take the place of any now employed who may break down during the course of relief operations. When the transport work is over, the Military officers now engaged in superintending that work will also be available for relief.

Stock and cash accounts.

28. Forms of account for cash and stock transactions have been supplied to the districts where Government grain is stored, and on the 15th April stock was to be taken at all golahs and store-houses.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The District Narratives of the Patna Division for the fortnight ending on the 4th April 1874.

1. *Patna.*—Prices have fallen in the Patna district, and the yield of the spring crops has been much larger than was expected. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to know that the suggestions, made by a committee of which Mr. Mangles was a member, for relieving the block of traffic at the Patna city station are being carried out. The Lieutenant-Governor is much concerned to hear that the coarse up-country grains in the Patna store-houses are being injured by weevils; he approves of their being sent across the Ganges for immediate use in North Behar. In other districts where there has been a demand for grain, the coarser grains have, under the orders of Government, been sold; and in the Bhagulpore division the grain which was getting spoilt has been sold at a reduced rate. The Lieutenant-Governor will now cause the issue of separate orders directing that the coarse grains in store in any distressed districts be examined, and sold off at once if they are getting spoiled. It will be necessary for the Tirhoot officers to watch carefully the storage and keeping of the northern grains now being delivered at Futwah Ghât.

2. *Gya.*—From the Gya district, also, it is reported that the yield of the spring crop is very much better than had been anticipated. The Magistrate-Collector concurs in the view, which he believes the people of the district to hold, that Gya will not be afflicted by "anything like famine" if the autumn crops are good. So long as there is no general distress, and so long as the invalid gangs suffice to provide for the weaker laborers, the Lieutenant-Governor approves of Mr. Palmer's adherence to the payment-by-results system. But the progress of the works must be closely watched, so that no weakly may be turned off, or left with insufficient for their maintenance. As yet it will not be possible to send further grain-supplies to Gya, while the needs of North Tirhoot are so very urgent; 196 persons appear to be daily in receipt of charitable relief, and the arrangements for providing this relief appear to be sufficient for present needs. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the people of Gya have contributed liberally (subscribing Rs. 18,254) towards the district relief fund.

3. *Shahabad.*—The account of supplies of crops and of prices is favorable. It would be convenient that the Magistrate-Collector of Gya and Shahabad should, as do all other Magistrates, note the daily average of work-people for the fortnight under Section B, instead of referring to a return which is to be sent some days after to another department of Government; the Narratives would then be complete in themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor can hardly think that a rich open district like Shahabad cannot produce enough carts to carry promptly the small quantity of grain allotted to Shahabad, as well as to lift the Sarun supply from the railway station to the river. All other districts have, by offering fairly liberal rates of hire, educed very ample means of transport, and the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that Mr. Alexander will, if any necessity occurs, be equally successful. Charitable relief is, it seems, being given daily to 239 persons. The applicants are only professional beggars and persons who suffer from physical infirmities.

4. *Tirhoot.*—Private supplies of grain are said to be insufficient in parts of the north-western sub-divisions, and prices are very high, notwithstanding that Government stores have been opened largely for sales to the public. In Mudhoobunnee the effect of opening the Government stores appears to have been satisfactory; and the Lieutenant-Governor would wish in future Narratives to have more complete information regarding the conduct and effect of sales to the public. Arrangements will be made to send up to Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee the required quantity of copper coin as soon as possible. The condition of the people in Seetamurhee appears to be tolerably good; and it is very satisfactory to receive such assurances as Mr. Macdonnell gives of the improvement in the condition of the people of Bahera. With regard to Mr. Magrath's remarks (paragraph 12 of the Narrative), the Lieutenant-Governor would observe that a sub-divisional officer, if he find more assistance absolutely necessary, must at once represent such needs, and must not content himself with vague references in his fortnightly Narrative. Mr. Magrath is in frequent personal communication with the Additional Commissioner, and he must report at once if further superintendence is required.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor sees the difficulty which prevents the Saraisur tobacco-growers from disposing of their produce, and he will await anxiously any practicable recommendations the Commissioner may make upon the subject. He would hope that the transport department might be able to help dealers with backward empty carts or wagons on the Durbhunga railway, if only purchasers will come forward, and efficient arrangements are made to prevent delay in putting the tobacco on vehicles. At present, Sir Richard Temple would not entertain a proposal for Government to buy the tobacco, though he would quite approve of advances being made through zemindars on its security.

6. It is satisfactory that Mr. Worsley should be able to report that the condition of people in the head-quarter sub-division is as yet good. Of the deaths reported in paragraph 16, as having occurred in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, it would seem that perhaps five may have been really due to privation. No famine-deaths are reported from other sub-divisions.

7. The figures given for relief laborers would seem to be wrongly copied; and they differ, moreover, from the numbers telegraphed from the sub-division on about the same date that the Narrative was written. Mr. Magrath telegraphed on the 6th April 250,000 people on the Mudhoobunnee works, whereas the present Narrative gives 192,000. Possibly, the latter figures may be the daily average for the fortnight.

8. The amount of grain stored in Durbhunga is still very small, compared to the allotment and the requirements of this great sub-division. Next Narrative will, it is hoped, show that the Durbhunga railway has begun to pour grain into the sub-division.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor does not fully understand Mr. Magrath's remarks at paragraph 23, and he begs that the question of the best way of making advances to ryots may be brought up before him when he reaches Durbhunga this week. He wishes advances to be given to substantial ryots who may be in need, but he desires that such advances may be in grain rather than in money.

10. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied with the progress made in getting the relief organisation thoroughly to work. In regard to the plan, explained at paragraph 30, of paying salaries to the assistants of planters who may efficiently supervise extensive relief operations, separate orders have been issued on a reference made by the Commissioner. Meanwhile, the arrangement described at paragraph 30 may stand until the Commissioner reports it for sanction with his recommendation.

11. *Sarun.*—The bazars seem to be on the whole well supplied, and at only one mart out of thirty is Indian-corn quoted at a dearer rate than 14 seers per rupee. Mr. Drummond is disposed (paragraph 14) to take a less hopeful view of the spring crop yield than he did before, and it is clear that the hail-storm of the middle of March did much destruction over a considerable area. The condition of the people, however, in the parts where failure of crops was greatest has not grown worse during the fortnight, though the numbers coming upon the relief works have risen during the fortnight from 90,000 to 135,000. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that misunderstanding such as is alluded to at paragraph 29 of the Narrative will not recur; if the Wards' estate where relief works are required cannot afford the outlay, the works must be continued from Government funds, and people must be on no account turned away. Any question as to the source from which the outlay is to be met can be subsequently discussed and settled.

12. The question raised at paragraph 33 of the Narrative, as to Government taking over certain extra grain (28,000 maunds), ordered for miscellaneous Wards' estates in Sarun, can be settled when the Commissioner's recommendation shall be received. Meanwhile, the grain can be received, transported, and stored as a part of the Government allotment for the district, and the Calcutta grain officers will be directed, pending further orders, to reckon this quantity (28,000 maunds) as receipts towards the Sarun allotment.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the Magistrate-Collector of Sarun continues to give large advances to zemindars for the maintenance of their ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish that these advances should for the future be made, as far as possible, in grain, at the rate of Rs. 2-8 a maund for Burmah cargo rice, and Rs. 3-4 a maund for the better kinds of clean rice.

14. Seeing that the system of relief works has shielded the district so far from general distress, the Lieutenant-Governor will not press the Magistrate-Collector to make more extended or elaborate arrangements for charitable relief, beyond what is described in his paragraphs 36-38.

15. *Chumparun.*—The Chumparun Narrative is, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, very satisfactory. The people, whether on the works or in their villages, are getting into better condition; few cases of emaciation are seen, and no cases of starvation are heard of. Supplies of grain are, with help of the Government stores which have been opened in the worst tracts, sufficient, though clean rice is nowhere selling cheaper than 11 seers the rupee. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves of the action of Mr. Oldham and some of the other relief officers, in exacting light task-work from the work-people who have not recovered their strength and condition.

The quantity of grain finally stored in the district is now 500,000 maunds, and should suffice for the work-people, and for advances to ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor is very anxious that this business of making advances to ryots should be pressed on systematically and actively; and he has been much interested in reading Mr. Howe's account of the system under which he makes his advances. Seeing how very badly off the ryots in Ramnuggur are said to be, and how very doubtful (the areas given at page 4 as the total spring and cheena breadths in a large tract are almost incredibly small) the prospect of the millet crops is, the grain advances to ryots cannot be begun too early. Those who happily have grain of their own will not take the Government grain when they know they have to repay it. If the difficulty about material security for advances be very great, the relief officer must be content with the security of the village headmen, or the collective security of a body of ryots.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2399—S.R.

Copy, with copy of the District Narratives, forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 1, 5, and 11; to the Relief Commissioner Durbhunga, whose attention is invited to paragraphs 4 and 9; to the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and the Relief Commissioner, Rajshahye, whose attention is drawn to the remarks in the Patna Narrative, about injury done to the coarser grains in store, and who are requested to take steps for giving effect to the orders in paragraph 1 for the examination and disposal of these grains; and to the Magistrate-Collectors of Patna, Gya, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

No. B, dated Bankipore, the 5th April 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, ESQ., Collector of Patna,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazaars at the head-quarters and the interior of the district are still well supplied with grain of all descriptions, and I have not heard of there being any deficiency anywhere.

3. I have during the fortnight been busily engaged in endeavouring to clear the block at the Patna city and ghât stations, and I am glad to say that I have to a certain extent succeeded in doing so, inasmuch as the company have been able to unload all their wagons, and none are now standing under load. To do this, however, I have been obliged, besides visiting the stations myself, to depute Mr. Assistant Magistrate Allen to the Patna city station, and one of my deputy magistrates to the ghât station, to look after the railway clerks, and at the same time to see that the mahajuns come to take delivery of their goods. This can hardly be said to be the legitimate work of district officers; but still as I am satisfied that unless there is proper European supervision a block would again occur, I am still rendering the assistance to the company, in the hope that it will soon take this responsibility upon itself, and appoint officers to settle all disputes arising between the clerks and the mahajuns regarding the charge of demurrage and the giving and taking delivery of goods.

4. The following were the prices of grain obtaining during the fortnight:—

	Seers.
Patna.	
Rice, best	11
,, common	13
Wheat	16
Barley mixed with gram	21
Jowar	21
Maize	19
Gram	20
Behar.	
Rice, common	12¼
Maize	15
Wheat	13
Barley	17
Gram	17½
Dinapore.	
Rice	11½ to 12¼
Maize	15½ to 17½
Wheat	13 to 15½
Khesaree	18 to 19
Mussoor	18 to 19

No return has been received from Barrh as yet.

5. From the above it will be seen that the prices of all sorts of grain, not excepting rice, have fallen in the principal marts; and in the mofussil also, owing to the harvesting of the rubbee crops, there has been a slight tendency to cheaper rates, and this even in those parts of the district where we expected to have the greatest distress, the rice and bhadoi crops having been almost failures.

6. We had no rain during the fortnight, and it was not required, as what we wanted was dry weather to allow of the cold-weather crops being cut and harvested. This has now

nearly been completed, and the outturn is better than was expected. On this subject the Deputy Collector of Behar writes: "There has been a full 16-anna crop over the land that had been sown with rubbee. Taking the average of the yield of the former years, this year's produce is by no means less than three-fourths." In the Barrh sub-division I should reckon the crop as a 14-anna one, and in the Sudder and Dinapore sub-division at not less than 12 annas. During the fortnight I deputed one of my deputy collectors, Syed Ameer Hossain, to visit the south and south-west portions of the district, they being the parts concerning which I had the greatest anxiety, and I was glad to learn from him that nowhere had there been less than an 8-anna crop, whilst in some parts there had been full 16 annas.

7. No case of misery or starvation was brought to light during the fortnight; and though the high prices are to a certain extent felt by the lower classes, they have, during the late harvest, been able to collect a certain amount of grain which will assist in keeping them till the next bhadoi crop comes in. There is an abundance of grain in this district, so that all we want is to provide labor, of which there is plenty on our roads for those seeking it.

8. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight, and the 8 cases of theft were all of a petty nature.

9. The statement of crimes, prescribed by the Government circular of 20th December last, not having yet been received from the District Superintendent, cannot be submitted with this report, but it will be forwarded as soon as possible.

10. 124 emigrants for British Burmah were registered during the fortnight. Of these 75 have already been despatched to Calcutta, and the remaining 49 will be sent immediately. Of the 124, 56 were residents of this district, 24 of Gya, 14 of Sarun, 10 of Tirhoot, 1 of Chumparun, and 9 came from the North-Western Provinces.

B.—Relief Works.

11. The daily number of laborers on our relief works and local roads is fast increasing; and now that the harvesting of spring crops has been completed, I expect it will continue to do so. By the latest returns received from the Executive Engineer, which bring us up to the 28th of March, there were 10,015 laborers employed on the different works throughout the district, or some 1,000 in excess of the number reported in my last fortnightly.

12. In my original scheme for relief works, submitted to Government through the Commissioner in December last, I had, in addition to the works on the roads, estimated for Rs. 32,000 to be expended on the excavation of tanks where found necessary; and in my last fortnightly I informed that I had selected the sites for six such tanks. As the work in the fields is now daily becoming shorter, I have applied to the Commissioner for sanction to commence on some of these tanks, and for this purpose have asked that Rs. 10,000 out of Rs. 32,000 estimated may be placed at my disposal.

13. During the fortnight we received Government sanction to the proposed work of reclaiming a large swamp at the back of the Patna city, which work will be taken in hand at once; and as it is to cost some Rs. 50,000 should afford labor to all those seeking it in the city and its surrounding villages for some months to come, or at any rate till the rains, when they will be able to again find employment in the fields.

C.—Transport of Grain.

14. The subjoined figures will show the quantity of grain imported into the district during the fortnight ending the 28th ultimo:—

	Rice.	Wheat, oats, and barley.	Janera.	Other grains.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By rail	2,28,172	64,357	62,172	1,81,016
By river	550	100	3,610	1,540
Total ...	2,29,092	64,457	65,782	1,82,556

Or a grand total of 5,41,817 maunds, exclusive of wheat, was received at the Futwah branch line for Government, but inclusive of the Government grain received at Barrh and Mokameh. The figures showing the actual quantity of such Government grain have not been obtained; but it is roughly estimated to have been about 1,50,000 maunds, leaving the balance of 3,91,817 as private importations.

15. During the week ending the 28th ultimo, the private importations at the Patna ghât station have again fallen below those at the Patna city station, as shown by the following figures:—

	Mds.
Patna ghât	66,990
Patna city	86,252

And I am satisfied that the increase of receipts at the Patna ghât, as shown in my previous narrative, was only owing to the Railway Company having compelled consignees to consign their goods to the ghât during the block, and to ease the city station.

16. Our means of transport continue sufficient to meet all requirements; and now that large batches of bullocks and carts are continually coming from the North-Western Provinces,

I hope that I shall not again be compelled to have recourse to our local means of transport in the conveyance of treasure to other districts, and shall be able to leave it entirely for the use of private traders.

17. In my last fortnightly narrative I informed that I had made arrangements for the supply of 85,000 maunds of fodder for Tirhoot, and I have now made other arrangements for another 15,000 maunds, thus completing the lakh which I was called upon to supply. Behar has already commenced sending in its share, consisting of 25,000 maunds to Chumpta, and my supplies for Bunker Ghât will begin coming in from to-morrow. I propose starting it for the purpose of weighment, &c., in the old jail buildings at Deegah, which are on the banks of the river, and from whence therefore there will be no difficulty in sending it on to its final destination.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

18. No further supplies of grain have been received in this district, and no alterations have been made in the distribution of that which had been previously stored. All the golahs in the Sudder sub-division were visited during the fortnight by the Deputy Collector, Syed Ameer Hossain, who has been appointed district grain officer. He reports favorably regarding them; and states that, so far, the grain stored has not been damaged by climate or insects; but I am sorry to say we have not been so fortunate in the Barrh and the Behar sub-divisions, from whence the sub-divisional officers report that all the coarse grains have been attacked by weavils and other insects, and are fast being destroyed. I have obtained the Commissioner's sanction to sending the Barrh stores across the river to Tirhoot for immediate use, and if the same cannot be done with the grain now in Behar, I will direct the Deputy Collector to sell it for what it will fetch. The Dinapore sub-divisional officer also reports that his grain has, to some extent, been damaged; and as it is not likely that we shall ever require any of it, I intend asking the Commissioner's sanction to be allowed to dispose of all the up-country grain assigned to this district.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

19. No advances for purchase of grain were made during the fortnight. I have already expended the sum allotted me for the purpose; and so long as our markets continue as well stocked as they are at present, I do not consider that any further advances are necessary, especially as those who have taken them and have purchased grain find considerable difficulty in disposing of it, as the prices in the local markets are quite as low as they could afford to sell at.

20. The sum of Rs. 9,500 was advanced during the fortnight to different zemindars in the Behar sub-division for agricultural improvements. Some other applications were received, but rejected, as from inquiry it was elicited that the money was not intended to be spent on the works entered in the petitions, but either to cover low expenses or to be used in paying debts, &c.

F.—Charitable Relief.

21. Nothing was done under this head during the fortnight, there having been no necessity for it. Some of the native gentlemen, both in the city and in the interior of the district, have opened alms-houses, which at present meet all requirements.

G.—Financial Result.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
As per account already rendered	.....			1,85,421	3	0
Paid to nazir on account of railway freight of 3 boxes of medicines	3	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of halting charges of carts...	237	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of advances to carts sent to Gya and Mozufferpore	332	0	0			
Paid to nazir on account of conveying building materials to Paberah golah	34	8	6			
Paid to nazir on account of railway freight on 50 maunds of gunny bags	7	13	0			
Paid to abkaree mohurir on account of cost of repairs to a golah	12	0	0			
Office contingencies	13	3	6			
				639	9	0
Fodder.						
Paid to Collector of Patna for conveyance of fodder...	33	0	0			
Paid to the Cantonment Magistrate for the purchase of fodder	200	0	0			
Paid to the Deputy Collector of Barrh for the purchase of fodder	10,000	0	0			
Paid to Municipal Overseer, Babu Banymadhub Sircar, for stacking fodder and building machan ...	23	11	6			
				10,256	11	6
Grand Total				1,96,167	7	6

No. 507F, dated Gya, the 6th April 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, ESQ., Collector of Gya,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief and Scarcity Department.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly report on relief and scarcity in Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The bazars continue to be sufficiently supplied with food-grains of all sorts. The annexed table will show the reported price-currents during the past fortnight. It will be observed that food-grains are generally somewhat cheaper than they were a fortnight ago. This is the result of the reaping of the spring harvest, some of which produce has already come into the market.

3. The rates as here detailed may be taken as being the highest rates that obtain, and there is no doubt that agriculturists and field laborers obtain their supplies very much below the rates here stated :—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 21st March.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya ...	11 8	10 4	17 8	17 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 8	14 8
Nowada ...	13 8	11 8	18 0	16 0	....	....	11 4	11 12	15 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8
Jehanabad ...	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	....	....	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0
Aurungabad ...	12 10	12 8	16 4	15 0	9 12	9 12	10 12	10 12	15 8	14 8	15 8	14 8	15 10	15 0
Daoodnuggur ...	13 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	10 8	10 0	11 4	10 8	....	....	16 0	15 0	17 0	16 0

4. There has been no rainfall within the district during the past fortnight. The weather has been everything that could be desired for gathering in the harvest. The sufficient rain in February brought new life to the rubbee crops, which resulted in the ears of corn being well filled and the crops heavy. From every part of my district I am assured that the outturn has realized the most sanguine anticipations. Since the heavy rain in February we have had occasional showers up to within the last fortnight, during which bright weather and a wholesome westerly wind have prevailed.

5. I dare say that a more favorable weather for the harvest could not have been. For the past month at least I have neither seen nor heard of caterpillars, blight, or such like crop-destroyers.

6. I am happy to be able still to pronounce the condition of the people to be generally good.

7. It is extraordinary, with all the preparations around and the unusual action of the Government in importing food, to notice the apathetic character of the people. They at any rate have no gloomy anticipations, nor do the higher classes of natives anticipate anything like a famine. In this view I concur. I think that after the rubbee crops are threshed and stored, we must be prepared to find labor for the laboring and other classes, as distinct from agriculturists.

8. That the time has not yet arrived is clear from the indifference with which laborers come to our works, and the terms they wish to enforce before working at them.

9. No cases of misery or starvation have happily yet been heard of. Measures are being taken by which the state of each tract is ascertained, and where any real distress is apparent immediate relief has hitherto been afforded.

10. Grain thefts and robberies are not materially increasing, but offences against property generally, as previously noticed, have been steadily increasing for several months past.

11. The annexed comparative statements will exemplify at a glance what I have just stated.

Comparative Statement of crime in which grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of March 1874, as compared with those corresponding month of 1873 and 1872.

	Theft in which grain was stolen, sections 379 and 380.					House-breaking in which grain was stolen, section 457.					Total of all crimes.				
	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.
	1874.	1873	1872	1874.	1874.	1874	1873.	1872.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1874.
Gya Sub-division	27	10	3	...	...	5	3	1	...	...	32	13	4	...	...
Nowada Sub-division	16	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	...	1	17	6	1	2	2
Aurungabad Sub-division ...	14	2	1	3	10	2	...	...	1	...	16	4	1	4	10
Jehanabad Sub-division	11	4	4	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	12	6	5	...	...
TOTAL ...	68	21	9	5	11	9	6	2	1	1	77	29	11	6	12

Comparative Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft and house-breaking in the Gya District for the month of March, as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of 1873 and 1872.

	Dacoity.		Robbery.			Theft.			House-breaking.						Total of all crimes.		
	Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.		Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.			Heading No. 43 of Crime Return A1. including cattle theft.			Heading Nos. 35 and 42 of Crime Return A1.								
									1874.		1873.		1872.				
	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Gya Sub-division ...	2	1	1	1	1	57	24	12	39	68	29	63	32	38	165	119	84
Nowada Sub-division ...	...	...	..	1	...	24	9	11	13	12	8	18	...	11	49	36	22
Aurungabad ditto ...	..	...	1	2	...	26	9	13	41	11	24	13	16	12	79	58	41
Jehanabad ditto ...	...	...	1	..	1	14	13	7	18	16	15	23	27	24	49	60	59
TOTAL ...	2	1	3	4	2	121	54	43	111	107	86	127	75	85	342	273	206

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

12. The statement to be submitted two days hence to the Public Works Department of the Bengal Secretariat will, at a glance, give all detailed information of numbers of work-people employed. This information I have not by me at present in a complete form.

13. The marking out of the Puraya road has not yet been reported completed. I have begged the Executive Engineer to hasten it as much as possible, as I am anxious to commence work there by the 10th of this month. During the fortnight the Warisligunge road has been started in the Nowada Sub-division, an invalid gang having at the outset been employed.

14. There appears to be some hesitation with laborers to do work on the payment-by-result system. This I attribute to one or two cases in which duffadars on invalid gangs have freely dealt out daily payments without in the least degree exercising themselves in seeing that a fair amount of labor was given in return.

15. I have very great difficulty in obtaining competent duffadars, and also in getting them promptly looked after. Food in some cases is obtainable at a greater distance than I should wish; but many laborers bring their food with them; and as long as the laborers themselves are content with the existing arrangements, it is impolitic to make fresh ones, which, though for their benefit, would not be so construed, and might serve as a ground for discontent. The Magistrate of Jehanabad asserts that the able-bodied persons coming for work object to the payment-by-result system, inasmuch as they distrust the duffadars and Government.

16. If the system as indicated in my last report is followed and the work measured up every other day, and these measurements be again tested by a superior officer every 7 or 15 days, it is simply impossible that cause for distrust should exist, and I am quite satisfied that, if the sub-divisional and other officer superintending the work will personally take a little trouble to set the work going, this form of relief is by far the best adapted for able-bodied men seeking employment. These men should not be permitted to overcrowd the invalid gangs, the cases of the two sets of men being altogether different.

C.—Transport of Food.

17. The annexed table will give in a compact and condensed form an approximate account of food-supplies privately imported during the fortnight.

Private Importations.

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.
Gya	476	241	193	1,404	36	228	372	2,950
Nowada	...	...	...	12	...	...	35	47
Jehanabad	65	75	23	64	...	52	74	353
Aurungabad	154	...	15	300	...	8	145	622
Daoodnuggur	2,300	600	1,700	1,700	...	100	1,200	7,600
Total ...	2,995	916	1,931	3,490	36	388	1,826	11,572

18. This gives a total of 11,572 maunds against 9,599 maunds imported during the previous fortnight. This increase of 1,973 maunds is satisfactory.

19. Similarly there has been an improvement in the private importations reported in the the Sudder Bazar of Gya as hereunder shewn :—

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fortnight ending 4th April	476	241	193	1,404	36	228	372	2,950
Ditto ditto 21st March	477	137	65	1,212	22	367	217	2,497

20. There is at present a diminution in the supply of carts. This is attributed, and rightly so I think, to two causes.

1*st*.—The very high rates and quasi-impressment of carts entering Patna for service in carriage of grain to the north of the Ganges.

2*ndly*.—To the large number of carts at present secured by the Opium Department for conveying opium jars to the Patna godown. The opium season in this district has been a bumper one. I trust that the latter cause will cease to exist before I am required to transport from Patna my newly allotted supply of grain.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

21. The following is a summary of grain already stored in the district :—

	Mds.
In Sudder Sub-division	46,490
In Jehanabad	34,850
In Nowada	35,116
In Aurungabad	28,800
Total ...	1,45,256

22. I have about 5,000 maunds still to receive of my former allotments (1,50,000 maunds), which I have requested Mr. Toynbee to send to Bankipore. Under Sir Richard Temple's instructions a further allotment of 70,000 maunds has been advised, and which I have distributed thus :—

Sub-divisions.	Grain.	Rice.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-division	10,000	25,000	35,000
Jehanabad „	5,000	5,000	10,000
Nowada „	5,000	10,000	15,000
Aurungabad „	5,000	5,000	10,000

23. And I have, reqested the Commissioner and Mr. Toynbee to send these quantities to the railway stations, Bihta, Bankipore, and Buktearpore, respectively.

24. I do not apprehend that it will be necessary to incur further expense for housing this grain. Of the 70,000 maunds 50,000 will go to Gya and Nowada, at both of which places I have arranged with the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent for accommodation.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

25. These advances are—

1*st*.—For purchase of grain.

2*nd*.—For land improvement.

1*st*.—*For purchase of grain*.—During the fortnight there have been three applications; of these one has been granted and two are under inquiry.

2*nd*.—*For Land Improvement*.—The first of the annexed statements will show the transactions during the past fortnight, and the second what the total number of applications have been and how disposed of

Advances taken for Land Improvement.

Name of applicant.	Nature and locality of work for which advance has been applied for.	Amount of advance applied for.	Period within which the work is to be completed.
		Rs.	
Mungar Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Dhanonte	125	4 months.
Juglall Singh ryot	Repairs to a pucca well embankment in Saidpore Chuk Zubra, Pergunnah Okree	50	3 ditto.
Fakeera Khan, Soochit Singh, and Lukhee Koeri ryots	1 pucca well in Dhungawan	200	4 ditto.
Chitoo Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Kooraree	96	5 ditto.
Gunga Mahto and Ukul Mahto ryots	1 pucca well in Dhungawan	175	4 ditto.
Beharee Mahto ryot	1 pucca well in Futtehpore Nogawan	125	3 ditto.
	Total ...	771	

Statement of applications under Land Improvement Act for fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

Sub-divisions.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	Number disposed of.					
				Applications granted.	Applications rejected or withdrawn.	Applications reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
Gya	3	22	25	3	12	...	...	15	10
Aurungabad ...	...	78	78	27	35	2	...	64	14
Jehanabad	9	48	57	18	15	...	2	35	22
Nowada	2	5	7	2	...	1	1	4	3
Total ...	14	153	167	50	62	3	3	118	49

F.—Charitable Relief.

26. Relief by distribution of cooked food has been afforded in the Sudder, Aurungabad and Nowada, sub-divisions.

27. The persons thus relieved are lepers and persons incapable of earning a livelihood for themselves, and who, as far as can be ascertained by summary inquiry, have no relatives capable of supporting them. In the Sudder a daily average of 147 persons have thus been fed. The daily average in Aurungabad is 35 persons, and in Nowada 14 persons.

28. The giving of raw cotton to be converted into thread has also been had recourse to as a method of relief in Aurungabad and Sudder station. In the former locality seven females are thus assisted and in the latter 227.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874, *called for in Bengal Government No.* 1251, *dated 5th March* 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of work-house or centres for the distribution of food gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children with total in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, &c.
Sudder Sub-division 1	1	2,066
Nowada 1	3	194
Jehanabad 2	.....	.....
Aurungabad 4	1	248

N. B.—It has been settled by Sir Richard Temple that no special relief circles are required in this district. That eight special officers will be appointed to thoroughly examine any tracts likely to be distressed, and to visit generally the villages in the mofussil with a view to employment being found or relief administered.

29. It may not be out of place here to mention that for famine relief purposes a sum of Rs. 18,254-13 have already been collected within the district, and that this amount will still further be supplemented. The contributions are very creditable to the contributors.

G.—Financial Results.

30. The total expenditure shown in the last narrative was Rs. 77,920-12-8. During the fortnight under review the following is the expenditure :—

On account of Grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Advanced to Khedoo Saho, trader, for dealing in grain ...				1,000	0	0
On account of Establishment.						
Remitted to Deputy Collector of Aurungabad on account of salary, for February, of—						
1 Mohurir	25	0	0			
1 Peon	5	0	0			
8 Chowkeedars	27	6	0			
				57	6	0
Remitted to Jehanabad on account of salary, for February, of—						
1 Mohurir for eight days	1	11	5			
2 Chowkeedars	7	0	0			
4 Ditto	4	12	0			
				13	7	5
Remitted to Nowada on account of salary, for February, of—						
10 Chowkeedars	35	0	0			
2 Ditto	2	2	0			
4 Ditto	7	4	0			
2 Ditto	7	0	0			
2 Extra peons for escorting grain	4	8	0			
				55	14	0
Paid salary of Famine Clerk for March 1874 ...				60	0	0
Total ...				186	0	0
On account of land improvement, as per statement above				771	0	0

Abstract.

	Rs.	A.	P.
On account of grain	1,000	0	0
„ „ Establishment	186	11	5
„ „ Land Improvement	771	0	0
Amount shown in last report	77,920	12	8
Grand Total ...	79,878	8	1

No. 28 F., dated Arrah, the 7th April 1874.

From—H. W. Alexander, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my 9th narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th April.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supplies in the bazars.

The supplies in the local markets in the Arrah, Sasseram, and Buxar sub-divisions have not in the aggregate fallen off in quantity.

In Bhubhooa matters in this respect are reported to be normal.

Large quantities of grain are still being imported into the district by rail, and the new rubbee is coming into the market.

Kinds and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.

2. In appendix A is given the kind and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district. It will be noticed that, on the whole, the prices are slightly more favorable than they were last fortnight.

Rainfall if any, state of corps, condition of the people, actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation, grain-thefts and robberies, condition of any particular tracts.

3. No rain has fallen. The rubbee has been generally harvested, and I think may be regarded as a much better crop than was at first anticipated. In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions, excluding the Deearah lands, the crop may, I think, be estimated as a fair average one; similarly so in the Sasseram sub-division.

In Bhubhooa sub-division Mr. Eyre estimates it as a 12-anna or ¾ crop, while the Deputy Collector estimates it as less. I am inclined to accept the former's as the more accurate calculation.

In regard to the condition of the people I have nothing new to add to my last report. In large towns, such as Arrah, Buxar, Chousa, Sasseram, Nasrigunge, Akherpore, Bhubhooa, Chynepore, where professional beggars congregate, and where many helpless indigent people belonging to the lower class are living, gratuitous relief and in-door subsidised relief has become now necessary, and in part has been commenced in one or two of the above-named places. In rural tracts no such necessity has at present arisen.

No cases of actual misery and starvation have as yet been brought to light. There has been no remarkable increase in the number of grain-thefts and robberies. Most of the cases reported have been petty thefts of crops, which are of yearly occurrence.

In the Sasseram sub-division, one theft occurred in a building, in which case 6 maunds 20 seers of wheat were stolen, and in another case 4 maunds 9 seers of rice were taken.

The comparative statement of crimes (Appendix B) shows an increase by 88 over the cases in 1873, and by 121 over the cases in 1872.

I have nothing more to add in regard to the condition of any particular tracts; if any material change does take place, it will, I think, show itself in June.

B.—Relief Works.

Full details in regard to all such works will be furnished in the statement called for in circular No. 5718, dated the 3rd December last, which is due on the 8th instant.

In the Arrah sub-division, work will be started immediately on the road from Gurahnee to Bihta *viâ* Sikrita.

In the Buxar sub-division, the village road from Chousa to Jumooaon has been completed, and the continuation of it from Jumooaon to Dhunsahi has been commenced.

In the Sasseram sub-division, work is being carried on upon the roads from Chenari to Mullipore, and from Akherpore to Juddoonathpore. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of laborers at the relief works during the cutting of the rubbee crops. Now that the harvest has been gathered, the numbers resorting to the works are daily increasing, and will continue to do so, I am inclined to think, up to the end of this month.

C.—Transport of Food.

There has been no falling-off in the importation by rail of grain by private traders in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions. The quantity so imported will be submitted in a separate return (which will follow), directly I receive detailed figures from the Traffic Department, East Indian Railway.

By river no importations are reported.

	Maunds.
The private importation in the Sasseram sub-division during the fortnight have been—By rail	3,865
From other districts	3,373
In Bhubhooa—	
By rail	210
From other districts	222

The means of transport are at present sufficient for all requirements. The Collector of Sarun is anxious now to employ only carts of this district for conveying his grain from the Arrah railway station to the river ghât; in other words, something more than 600 carts.

I now expect that further consignments of grain will be sent to me very shortly for this district, and I shall certainly not be able to convey it away if the Sarun grain is to absorb so much of the means of transport belonging to this district. One result has already shown itself, and that is, that I cannot convey grain at the same rate as I did when storing grain in January and February owing to the demand for carts which has thus arisen.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

In the Arrah sub-division, 117 maunds 7 seers of rice was received during the fortnight and despatched and stored at once.

In the Buxar, Sasseram, and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, no grain has been received or stored during the period under report.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

In the Arrah sub-division, an advance of Rs. 2,000 has been made to Nowrun Singh of Chandi for land improvements, and Rs. 300 to Jugdeo Singh of Aeer for the purchase of grain. No other advances of any kind have been made.

F.—Charitable Relief.

I have nothing further to add to my last report in regard to headings Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 of circular No. 1251 S.-R., dated 5th March.

For the Arrah sub-division, three supervising relief officers have been appointed on Rs. 40 a month, whose chief work at present will be to make a village-to-village enquiry in order to ascertain what persons are fit subjects for gratuitous relief, or subsidised in-door relief, or who can be employed on light out-door labor, such as rope-making and cotton-spinning. Poor-houses will be at once opened at Gurhanee and Arrah, at which it is supposed that the chief recipients of charity will be professional beggars, who, from physical infirmities, are incapable of performing any work.

Rope-making and cotton-spinning will be provided also for those who are able to do such light work; 36 persons are now receiving subsidised in-door relief, and 44 persons gratuitous relief daily at Arrah.

In the Buxar sub-division, 119 persons in all, including men, women, and children, have received gratuitous relief daily at the following places:—Buxar, Doomraon, Nawanuggur, Choura Khyree. Two supervising relief officers on Rs. 40 a month have been entertained for this sub-division.

In regard to the Sasseram and Bhubhooa sub-divisions, Mr. Eyre reports—"no charitable relief has yet been commenceed in Sasseram beyond the subsidised in-door relief of rope-making specified in my last narrative. The weekly returns of this relief are not to hand, and I cannot therefore supply them. Gratuitous relief has been commenced in Bhubhooa. I visited that place on the 31st ultimo, and personally supervised the relief. I could only find 41 persons fit recipients of relief, and some of these were fitted for light work. I left full instructions, and have since sent registers-tickets, and iterated the instructions already given. I am afraid this relief is being misapplied. The day after I left, the number of recipients is entered as 81, 40 was the number of the previous day. I will be at Bhubbooa on the 8th, and will specially report on this matter. Details regarding sex have been called for, and will be submitted in the report.

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries as shown in last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 24,963.

Expenditure during fortnight under report.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
In Arrah sub-division—		
For weighing 85 bags of rice	0 7 9	
„ loading 10 carts	0 4 8	
Cartage of 179 maunds to central depôt at Mullore, 19 miles	21 4 0	
Constructing golah at Bihta	15 15 9	
„ „ at Mullore	10 14 0	
Repairing golah at Sundais	7 4 6	
Supplying mats at Sahar golah	0 8 0	
Constructing golah at Sekrita	17 14 9	
		74 9 5
In Buxar sub-division—		
Paid salary of Saraja, Sarenja, and Itari golah establishment for January and February	43 6 3	
Advance to Rugoonath Pershad, golah-keeper of Itari, for current expenses	10 0 0	
Advance to Ilahi Bux, Saraja golah-keeper, for current expenses	10 0 0	
Advance to Gopi Rai for current expenses	322 3 0	
„ to Sub-Deputy Collector for current expenses ...	15 0 0	
„ to Ramruttun Lal, Saraja golah-keeper, for current expenses	25 0 0	
		425 9 3
In Sasseram sub-division—		
Paid to Ram Nath and Zaleim, &c., for carriage of grain from Sasseram to Kurgahur	8 10 0	
Paid to head constable Kochus, for construction of golah at Kurgahur	19 8 0	
Paid to Ram Jad Singh and Ram Lugun Singh for transport of grain from Zumania to Bhubhooa and to Chynepore	229 5 0	
Service stamps	20 0 0	
Paid to Meer Bundeb Ali, Akberpore	24 6 0	
Paid to Torbaz Khan Bukshi balance due to him of his previous account for carriage of grain	263 2 0	
Paid to Torbaz Khan Bukshi balance due to him of his previous account for carriage of grain	75 11 3	
Paid to Bissesur Chowdri for transport of grain ...	971 7 6	
Service stamps	15 0 0	
Paid to Bissoonath Sahae Bukshi, Sasseram, for carriage of grain from Sesseram to Nokha	12 8 0	
Paid to Bissoonath Sahae for weighment of the above grain	0 8 0	
Paid to Beni Pershad mohurrir, Tilathoo, his salary for January 1874, Rs. 3-13; for February 1874, Rs. 7 ...	10 13 0	
Paid to Kewal Pershad, golah mohurrir, Sasseram, his salary for 19 days of February 1874	4 12 0	
		1,655 10 9
To Nowrung Singh of Chandi for land improvements ...	...	2,000 0 0
To Jugdis Singh of Aer for purchase of grain ...	...	300 0 0
Total expenditure during fortnight	...	4,464 13 5
Grand Total to end of fortnight	...	29,427 13 5

Appendix A.

Prices-Current at the principal marts up to the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

No.	Name of places.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
		Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.	Srs.
1	1 Arrah	14⅕	12	19	...	18	19	...
	2 Bendawalia	13½	11	16¾	...	17¼	16½	...
	3 Sahar	14	12	17	...	16	...	...
	4 Jugdispore	15	12	18	...	17½	19½	...
2	1 Buxar	14⅕	13	19	...	18	20	17
	2 Doomroon	15⅕	13¼	19	19½	16½	19¼	18
	3 Raghoonathpore	15⅕	13	19½	20	16¾	19½	17½
	4 Chousa	15	12	19	19	19½	20	16
3	1 Sasseram	14¼	10½	18	18	...	18	15
	2 Dehri	13¼	10½	17½	16½	16	18	...
	3 Chenary	13⅛	10¾	18	17½	...	18½	...
	4 Akbarpore	14	11	16	16	...	20	...
4	1 Bhabooa	14	10	18	18	...	19	...
	2 Jehanabad	13	12	17	19	...	16	...
	3 Durgowatee	14	11¾	15	18	...	16	...
	4 Chynpore	13¼	11	...	18	...	...	...
	5 Hata	12	13	18	18	...	16	...

H. W. Alexander,
Collector.

Arrah,
The 7th April 1874.

Appendix B.

Comparative Statement of Crime, as per Government Circular No. 4081, *dated 20th December* 1873.

Dacoity (headings Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return A, Part I) ...	Month of March 1872		0
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	2
	„ „ „	1874 ...	1
Robbery (headings Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return A, Part I) ...	Month of March 1872		4
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	1
	„ „ „	1874 ...	0
Theft (heading No. 35 of Crime Return A, Part I, lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit theft) ...	Month of March 1872		44
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	59
	„ „ „	1874 ...	79
Heading No. 36 of Crime Return A, Part I, house-trespass with a view to commit theft ...	Month of March 1872		0
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	0
	„ „ „	1874 ...	2
Heading No. 43 of Crime Return A, Part I, excluding cattle-theft ...	Month of March 1872		49
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	68
	„ „ „	1874 ...	136
Total ...	Month of March 1872		97
	Corresponding month of March	1873 ...	130
	„ „ „	1874 ...	218

Arrah,
The 7th April 1874.

K. C. Mitter,
Court-Inspector.

H. W. Alexander,
Collector.

No. 891F., dated Mozufferpore, the 8th April 1874.

From—C. F. Worsley, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Tirhoot district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 4th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

2. In Seetamurhee sub-division the supply of grain is sufficient, except in Cherout and Jalley, where the people are dependent on Government supplies.

3. In Durbhunga sub-division, the supply in the Durbhunga and Rowserah bazars "still continues ample," but in the interior all articles of food are dear and scarce. In Hattee sub-division, it has been found necessary to supplement private trade by Government sales.

4. In Mudhoobunnee sub-division the sale of Government grain at Mudhoobunnee has caused much grain of all kinds to be brought to market, and has also had the effect of lowering prices generally. The bunyas, however, are stated to have recouped themselves to a certain extent by diminishing the number of local pice given in exchange for rupee coins, and the sub-divisional officer considers that it would be a good opportunity to introduce the standard pice coins. I would recommend that two lakhs of pice be forwarded if possible *viâ* Barrh and Chumpta Ghât for circulation in Durbhunga and Moodhubunnee sub-division.

5. In Hajeepore, Tajpore, and Sudder sub-divisions the bazars have been sufficiently supplied.

6. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts:—

Names of Marts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millet.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
Seetamurhee	10½	14	10	14	14	14
Jalley	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Mudhoobunnee	10	14	10	12	12	12
Khajowlee	11	16	11	12	12	13½
Durbhunga	12	.....	10	13	12½	.....
Bahera	11½	.....	9½	13	14½	.....
Singhya	9½	.....	9	12½	11½	.....
Hajeepore	13	19	11	.....	16½	16½
Mohoowa	13½	18	11	.....	15	17½
Dulsingserai	12½	17	11	.....	15	16½
Sarmastipore	13	16	9	.....	14	15
Mozufferpore	10	.....	9	.....	12½	14

7. In some of the western parts of Seetamurhee sub-division the majority of the ryots are reported to have sufficient grain for their own wants. Elsewhere no additional information has been obtained regarding stocks, though the hoards of grain invariably disclosed by outbreaks of fires indicate the existence of hidden stores. I have directed the district superintendent to depute clever officers to specially investigate these cases, which have of late been very frequent.

8. There has been no fall of rain in any part of the district.

9. In Seetamurhee sub-division the cheena and moong crops are suffering from the drought, and the same may be said of these crops in all parts of the district. In the western part of the Sudder sub-division, where sowings were probably made under as favorable circumstances as in any portion of the district, these crops are being fast dried up by the scorching west winds that have prevailed during the last fortnight, and when I was in that direction a week ago, the cultivators thought that they could not hold out for more than 10 or 12 days without rain.

10. In Seetamurhee sub-division the condition of the people has improved generally, but isolated cases of distressed women and children are still to be found. For all such cases the sub-divisional officer is specially providing. The condition of the people (some 50,000) who attended the recent large Seetamurhee fair was very fairly good; and as all came provided with grain for their own consumption and fodder for their cattle, no difficulty was experienced in supplying them with food.

11. In Durbhunga the sub-divisional officer has observed a marked improvement among the people, especially in the direction of Bahera. He writes: "I had myself grouped round Bahera, where I have no doubt the distress was as pronounced as in any other village in the sub-division. These were the villages in which I, in a former report, declared that famine had commenced; as then, so now. I had all the poor assembled, and were it not that I was assured by the jeyt ryot putwaree and group inspector that no famine-deaths had occurred, and that in the people now before me I saw the starving creatures of a month ago, I scarcely could have credited the change. I visited the village when the putwaree was distributing the daily allowance. There were no complaints whatever, and the improved condition of the recipients proved that the village headmen had not deprived them of the Government charity. Indeed, this system of village relief everywhere I went I found working well. Mr. MacDonnell and the sub-divisional officer of Hattee are now directing their attention to the relief of cultivators and small farmers whom it is difficult to bring to our relief works. To these they are making advances in money for seed-grain and in grain for their own support. The principle they have adopted is that of making advances to the applicants by whole villages, the applicants entering into an association or system of frank pledge for repayment, their estimate being based on returns submitted by putwaree showing the quantity of land cultivated by each applicant, and the quantity of seed-grain required being calculated at the rate of 20 seers per beegha. In some instances they have persuaded zemindars to take the seed

advances into their own hands, and one zemindar, Babu Bunsee Dareer, of Ragopore, proprietor of nearly half the Lehra circle, is specially mentioned for the public spirit and humanity which he has displayed in this respect, and in the administration of relief operations on his estates under their directions."

12. The *Mudhoobunnee* sub-divisional officer writes: "The time has now come when I must say that distress is general throughout the sub-division. A few favoured tracts, such as the neighbourhood of Ladma and Hurlaki thannahs, are still comparatively fairly well off, but the fact that we have little less than half the population on our hands shows that distress is severe in general. But for the Government roads we could not have hoped to cope with it; and, though, as our organisation becomes more complete, we may hope that village works will relieve us of the feeble part of the population, it is idle to suppose that anything but a vastly increased superintendence, much more largely supplemented than it is at present by European energy, will enable us to bring food to the mouths of four-fifths of the population (whom I expect to have to feed), if we have them scattered throughout the country in their own villages."

13. In *Hajeepore sub-division*, excepting perhaps the extreme northern tract, the condition of the people has not changed for the worse. There is still little demand for employment, owing, as the sub-divisional officer considers, to the high rates of wages paid on the Gunduck embankment by the Public Works Department. Local agency at present is quite sufficient to deal with all cases of distress.

14. The sub-divisional officer of Tajpore reports that "the people seem to keep up fairly," but that in the direction of the Tal Bareyla they are becoming pinched, and he looks for a marked deterioration in their condition in the next month or six weeks. The south-east portion of the sub-division also causes him some anxiety. The difficulty of disposing of tobacco produce, on which this sub-division greatly relies for its means of support, is thus noticed by Mr. Wace: "I should not be far out in saying that anxiety in the sub-division centres chiefly now in the question what is to be done with tobacco. There are a few buyers going about, but there is a considerable balance over from last season and a very fair crop of this year to be disposed of. The North-West merchants have, I suppose, taken alarm at the famine, and if they were here I do not know how they would transport their purchases. The carts now carrying rice to the north-east would in ordinary years be carrying tobacco up to barter for rice to bring down, or carrying tobacco down to the river. The matter deserves our earliest attention, for we have reckoned much on the wealth of Saraisa to tide it over the coming trial, and its chief source of wealth is tobacco."

Mr. Wace suggests that the tobacco might be conveyed down to the Ganges foom Nagarbasti by rail, or that advances should be given by Government on security of the tobacco. Both suggestions are good under certain provisoes. If purchasers can be found in the Patna district, the conveyance of the tobacco to the bank of the Ganges will be a great boon to the cultivators; and I would be glad if the Commissioner would kindly authorise the Collector of Patna to ascertain whether purchasers are likely to be found in his district. With regard to advances, they might certainly be made; but if the tobacco is to be treated as actual security, it must either be delivered and stored at Poosah, in which case a temporary special establishment must be entertained, or loans might be attempted through zemindars, who could be left to arrange the question of security between themselves and the cultivators. The only other course that occurs to me is for Government to buy up all the tobacco at the ordinary current rates, and to despatch and consign it to agents in the North-West Provinces for sale.

15. In the Sudder-division the condition of the people is good, so far as their outward appearance is concerned, but the demand for employment is increasing daily. I have lately made a tour through the whole of the western portion of the sub-division comprised within the jurisdiction of thannah Paro, and have met with no cases of distress except such as are being relieved gratuitously through the managers of factories. Having previously seen bad accounts of the extreme western tracts, I sent notice of my visit to the inspector of the thannah and desired him to produce before me some of the worst cases which he had reported. On my arrival however I was told that no "real distress" existed, but that professional beggars required relief and work was wanted. On a tank-work adjoining the thannah, which had been opened two days previously, I found about 200 laborers, all of whom were in very fair condition. Similarly on all the works which I visited (some 10 or 12) I found the people healthy and strong, and I was particularly struck with the good appearance of the children. I think very few of the laborers had become so destitute as to be wholly dependent on relief works for their support, but that they were certainly glad to avail themselves of employment offered to them near their houses. A large proportion of the population in this part consists of gowalas and other agricultural castes, and I have no doubt that the numbers on our relief works will increase very largely during this month, as there will be no work in the fields to employ the people, and they have not sufficient food or means to maintain themselves in idleness for the next few months. Distress (which term I understand to mean actual bodily suffering and enforced privation of food) did not appear to me to have yet arisen to any extent. The state of things however will require constant watching, and the arrangements now made with the Commissioner's sanction, and which will be detailed further on, will be quite sufficient for all purposes of relief.

In the north and north-east of the sub-division the condition of the people, as reported by the police, gives cause for more anxiety. I intend to take an early opportunity of visiting those parts. In the meantime Mr. Deputy Collector Warde-Jones has been deputed to make inquiries, and the relief superintendents are engaged in organising their circles and opening works.

16. Some cases of death from starvation are reported from the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, but from the accounts given of them it is impossible to say how far they were owing to want of food. The following is Mr. Magrath's description of the cases :—

"Of known cases of starvation I have few to report; notably two people have died at Mirzapore; one man was found by Mr. Metcalfe and myself, the other, an old woman, by myself some days after. The man was not so attenuated but that other causes than starvation may have led to his death, and had come along with all his people who however decamped when they heard that I was inquiring for them. The old woman was very old, and died within 20 yards of where grain was being distributed. The report of the circumstances of death has not reached me, and as the police do not make any inquiry but merely state that so many persons died of starvation in their reports, I do not hope for any additional evidence in the matter."

From Kutchra circle four cases of death were reported in mouzah Dhangah, pergunnah Jorail, the property of the Maharajah of Durbhungah. I at once sent notice to Mr. Nicholay, sent off an officer to the village, and late in the day visited it myself. After a careful inquiry it appeared that not one of the cases reported had occurred within the month, and that the friends of the people who died were not in a starving condition, and that there was reason to suppose the whole story untrue, more specially as the Beneputtee head constable, who reported the matter, had not been in the village for two months, and had made no inquiry whatever, taking the statement of the chowkeedar for gospel.

As however there were a certain number of helpless people in the village, Mr. Nicholay made arrangements for their receiving a sufficient supply of rice on the ticket system. I have had only one other report of the sort from that circle, *viz.*, of an old man in ill health at Damodarpore, and as Mr. Nicholay has 26 tanks, and the ticket system is at work in all but one of his eight circles, I have little doubt that the distress there will be efficiently met.

Mr. Williams reports that soon after his arrival in Motipore, seven deaths from starvation were reported in that circle, two of very old women, one at Bijai and another at Thowa (these persons were in receipt of Government relief); the third death was that of a mushar, who came to work on the Motipore road from the village of Chapahi. As the Chapahi zemindar (a woman) has been giving relief largely to her people, the reason of his leaving his village is not apparent. A fourth came from a great distance, no one knew whence, for relief. He must have passed by places of relief whatever way he came. The other three died in the villages of Gandanti and Sima, to which Mr. Williams called attention on his first arrival at Motipore, and where relief has been extensively given, though unfortunately too late to save the lives of these people. Had my circle officers been sent to me at the time I joined, as I was promised they should be, I have no hesitation in saying that most of these deaths would have been avoided. In his latter letter Mr. Williams, who has now visited his whole circle, takes a more hopeful view of the general state of things and concludes: "As long as the Mirzapore and Motipore road is in construction, I have no reason to apprehend any heavy distress in the villages in the west and north of my circle."

From the Mudhoobunnee circle Baboo Ishree Pershad reports that of the four cases of starvation reported to him, one was of a man found in good health working on the roads, a second that of a person who on inquiry proved never to have existed, the third case was not traced, and the fourth proved to be that of a man who, after working for one month on the Government road, died of dysentery from which he had long been suffering. He observes that the villages near and about Pandaul are those in the greatest distress, and attributes the poor condition of the Dosadhs to the difficulty they have now in finding anything to steal. Mr. Kisch from Bhakwa, which he has only recently joined, reports that of two cases of starvation reported to him one man died of a disease from which he had been suffering for two years, and the other of old age. He however found severe distress in Barawn, but relieved it at once. Whilst I was with him distress in Dhatwar was brought to his notice, but he took prompt measures for its relief."

"Mr. Azanne from Jhanjarpore reports one death at Meljhain from starvation. This village, although very close to Jhanjarpore, appears to have suffered considerably from distress. Mr. Azanne, however, on his arrival at once relieved those who were in want. Four deaths also occurred at Jhanjarpore; two of them had been fed for 19 days; the third man came from a distance, and was very ill when he came; the fourth had been at work on the tank for seven days. He reports the village of Nanour as in great distress, but has only heard of one death there, which was not alleged to have been from want. He also found five children deserted by their parents, and made arrangements for their support."

17. No cases of starvation are reported from other sub-divisions.

18. The annexed statement shows the number of thefts, &c., committed during the month of March :—

Sub-division.	March 1874.	March 1873.
Mozufferpore	87	50
Tajpore	28	19
Durbhunga	29	21
Hajeepore	Figures not given.	
Seetamurhee	65	28
Mudhoobunnee	Figures not given.	
Total ...	209	118

B.—Relief Works.

19. The number of laborers employed on relief works is as follows :—

Seetamurhee sub-division—	
160 Government works	32,547
Private works	5,000
Total ...	37,547
Of the Government works, 46 have been taken in hand during the past fortnight—	
Durbhunga sub-division—	
Village works in Hattee sub-division	16,000
Ditto in Durbhunga circle	2,352
Ditto in Mohomedpore ditto	30,000
Durbhunga Bahera road	38,754
Bahera Poopree road	2,643
Durbhunga Mohomedpore road	1,364
Anar road	4,145
Railway embankment	5,122
Works under executive engineer in Hatti sub-division ...	47,000
Works under Mr. Stevens	5,829
	153,209
Mudhoobunnee sub-division—	
80 works	196,486
Hajeepore sub-division	4,400
Tajpore sub-division	2,550
Sudder sub-division under executive engineer	1,624
Under planters, 49 works	21,900
Roads, tanks, &c., under local agency	8,695
Total ...	32,219
Grand total of laborers ...	426,411

C.—Transport of Food.

20. Of private importations the sub-divisional officer of Tajpore writes: "I can say but little. Zemindars and traders find in the difficulty of procuring carriage a ready and plausible excuse for a natural disinclination to turn southwards instead of northwards for supplies." The other sub-divisional officers do not notice this subject. As regards the Sudder sub-division I have observed that grain still finds its way into Mozufferpore town in sufficient quantities, and the difficulty, or rather the increased cost, of procuring carriage seems to have produced no worse result than a slight enhancement of prices. At Sahebgunge too, a large mart on the river Gunduck, I found the grain-market well supplied, and the dealers admitted to me that they experienced no difficulty in obtaining boats to import grain either from Patna or Revilgunge (in Sarun), both which places they have been drawing on for supplies. In short, all that I have seen and learnt confirms me in the opinion that the allotment of grain for which we have applied will be quite sufficient. It may perhaps be objected that if private trade is doing so much, there can be no necessity for laying in more Government grain at all; but to this I would reply (1) that the sub-division has not hitherto depended wholly on imported food for its support, and that it would therefore be hazardous to trust entirely to private dealers when local stocks are exhausted; (2) that we ought to be able to exercise some control over our prices, which we can only do by becoming grain-holders; and (3) that it is desirable during the season of cultivation and in the rains to lower prices to at least 12 seers per rupee.

21. Transport arrangements having been now placed under the immediate direction of Colonel MacGregor, it is unnecessary for me to say more on this head than that the companies on the western side of the district are working thoroughly well, and that the Durbhunga sub-divisional officer reports a great improvement on the part of the Southern Alliance Company. Though he declines to commit himself to any distinct statement, he believes that the company will henceforth be able to carry between 3½ and 4 lakhs a month.

D.—Storage of Grain.

22. The amount of food-grain already stored is as follows :—

Seetamurhee	333,678
Durbhunga	132,312
Mudhoobunnee	291,458
Hajeepore	5,179
Tajpore	19,624
Muzufferpore	44,677
Total ...	826,928

E.—Advances.

23. During the fortnight the following advances have been made—

Sub-division.	Nature of Advance.					Total.
	To grain-dealers.	To zemindars for support of their ryots.	To ryots for their own support.	For wells.	For land improvement.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Seetamurhee	50	1,050	1,100	40	1,260	3,500
Durbhunga	Not specified.				.....	4,700
Mudhoobunnee	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400	2,400
Hajeepore	.....	.....	.....	525	.....	525
Tajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzufferpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....

On the subject of advances Mr. Magrath writes:—"My remarks apply to the case of respectable ryots to whom at present no advances are being made. I should like something to be done for them at once, as otherwise they will go in with the rank and file of paupers. The working of Sir Richard Temple's loans up to the amount of Rs. 50, through the relief superintendents would, I am sure, be a great boon. The landholders also apply for loans; I was granting loans to them till the Additional Commissioner stopped me. I should like permission to be given to the relief superintendent also to give such advances up to Rs. 50."

F.—Charitable Relief.

24. The Seetamurhee officer under this head submits only a statement which I insert below:—

Number of sub-committees and committees as yet appointed ...		1
Ditto of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered ...		2
Ditto of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers		10
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents		10
Number of work-houses, or centres, for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief		8
Number of men, women and children, in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organisation daily.	Men ...	3,000
	Women ...	1,500
	Children ...	800
	Total ...	5,300

25. The sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga thus reports:—"I have already explained the machinery of charitable relief as it existed when first set in action. I have now to refer to an extension of the system, by which, while retaining our former organisation, we are enabled to render the administration of relief more searching and certain. It consists in having prepared through the jeyt ryot-putwarree of each village a list of all these who are in want of relief in the village, and according to this list the group store-keeper dispenses weekly to each village in the group the quantity of grain required for the week's consumption. The distribution is made in the village, by the village headmen and the putwari. Among the other duties of the inspector will be that of seeing that in this respect the village headmen are up to their work. The sub-division has been divided into 12 circles. The Banhar and Warisnuggur circles being outside the area where distress was most pressing, were not taken in hand till now. Of the other circles, the grouping has been completed in all except Lehera, Gungdak, and Hya ghat, where some villages still remain ungrouped. But before this week ends the work will be completed in these. In all of these villages the officers are at work, having the village list of distressed people made out, and looking to the fact that as our groups are made up, and inspectors appointed, this work can go on simultaneously in every group, it ought to be completed within a fortnight at farthest. My returns of those on charitable relief are incomplete, some circle officers having been unable to send in any returns, and others only returns for some groups. From these fragmentary returns, I learn that the daily average on charitable relief is 14,563. I believe this, however, to be much under the real number."

26. The Mudhoobunnee officer writes:—"Charitable relief is now everywhere at work on the ticket system. The system of giving out cotton, too, is taking root, particularly under

Messrs. Ozanne, Williams, Nicholay, and Baboo Ishree Pershad. I am establishing, through the relief superintendent at most places *quasi* hospitals under the native doctors, for care of those who are, either by starvation or disease, unfitted to go to their own people or to work. I would have the distribution of cooked food, where it is given, also under the superintendence of native doctors if a European is not present, as natives are slow to enquire into cases in which care and extra attention is required."

27. The Hajeepore officer reports—"I have appointed three inspectors on Rs. 70 per mensem to carefully find out all the really indigent in the north part of the sub-division. I have advanced Rs. 1,200 to the gentlemen noted in the margin who have all undertaken to relieve the really distressed round them at the rate of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 a month. I have directed the inspectors to put themselves directly in communication with these gentlemen, who have shown the most earnest desire to co-operate with me, and in whose hands we may safely leave the distribution of charitable relief. I have received one return, *viz.*, from Mr. James Smith of Shahpore. The others promise returns next week. With this organisation we shall be able to meet all cases of distress as they arise; at present they are scattered about the place, and I have no apprehension that in any part will there be any thing like universal distress."

	Rs.
J Smith, Esq. ...	... 500
C. H. Pope, Esq.	... 200
—Campbell, Esq.	... 100
C. Blake, Esq. ...	... 200
R. Park, Esq. ...	... 100
—McGregor, Esq.	... 100
	1,200

28. The Tajpore officer reports:—"It has been arranged that we should start at once a regular system of village supervision. The manager of every factory will receive through his putwaries, and jeyt ryots of the villages in farm to him, reports of the state of the village. For villages not in farm to a factory, which will be picked out on receipt of lists now coming in from factories, there will be a special organisation, either through sub-committees of which we propose to have four, or paid agency, reporting either to the nearest factory or the nearest sub-committee.

"It is further arranged that for the present every manager should give, in bad cases, gratuitous relief from the grain at his factory whether bought under Government advances or not, and that the price of this should be made good to him out of the relief funds.

"A subscription list has been opened. The donations made and promised up to date amount to only Rs. 676, and the monthly subscriptions to Rs. 67; no factory has yet subscribed. Three managers have promised subscriptions, while two have replied that they prefer to dispense charity from factory and private funds on the spot, to contributing to a general fund."

29. In the Sudder sub-division, gratuitous relief is administered in the town by a sub-committee as previously reported. The subjoined statement shows the numbers relieved during the past week:—

Date.	Member of committee in attendance.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Children.	Total.	Approximate amount of food distributed.	Kind of food.	Remarks.
						M. S.		
29th March ...	R. J. Richardson, Esq.	58	173	7	237	2 36½	Janera, salt, and gram.	None but the blind, lame, aged, sick, very poor, and weakly have been relieved; each adult has received ½ seer, and each child ¼ seer of jenera or gram (uncooked), with a small quantity of salt daily. The distribution each morning at 7 A. M., has been made under the superintendence of a member of the committee. A long shed is available for those who may wish to reside on the spot; as yet the building is unoccupied. Professional beggars and persons at all able to work have not been received.
30th ,, ...	Babu Wooma Churn Bose.	56	170	8	234	2 35		
31st ,, ...	Babu Poorna Chunder Mitter.	52	153	11	216	2 25½		
1st April ...	Mahomed Ally Khan...	269		16	285	3 18½		
2nd ,, ...	Baboo Nobin Krista Banerjee.	235		16	251	3 1½		
3rd ,, ...	Baboo Kooldeep Sahey	323		16	239	2 36½		
4th ,, ...	Baboo Wooma Churn Bose.	249		29	278	3 11½		
					1,740			

In the interior, gratuitous relief is given in the western part of the sub-division by the managers of the Sahebgunge, Seraiah and Jeypore factories, and in other parts by superintendents of relief circles. The officers having only recently joined their appointments, have been fully occupied in arranging their circles, and reports of progress made will be submitted in next Narrative.

30. With the Commissioner's approval, I have arranged to place all the villages in the Paru thannah and some in the head-quarters thannah, amounting together to about 700 under the direct management of planters and their assistants. I found, on making enquiry, that six factories held in lease or owned 695 villages; and as each manager was willing to take charge of his own villages, and of any others lying within the outermost limits of his lands, and to give the aid of his assistants for supervision of relief works, and administration of

charitable relief, I considered the scheme to be admirably suited for the particular locality. The circles will be constituted as follows:—

Name of head factory.	Names of managers.	Names of out-works.	Names of Assistants in charge of out-works.	Number of villages.	Cost of supervision monthly.
Kantee	Mr. Browne ...	Rajshye ...	Mr. Llewhellin .	140	546
Moteepore	„ Fraser ...	Muradpore, Chak Larwan.	„ Barclay, Mr. Abbott	135	606
Shahebgunge	„ J. Macdonald ...	Manain ...	Both, one other to be appointed.	115	556
Dooria	„ Studd ...	Majowbe, Karrumwaree.	Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Robertson.	130	596
Seraye	„ H. Macdonald ...	Kewulpoora, Azeezpore.	Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Thomas.	125	576
Jeytpore	„ Abbott ...	.....	.....	50	188
					3,068

31. It will be seen that the superior agency consists of 6 managers and 9 assistants. The former give their services gratuitously, but to each of the latter a remuneration of Rs. 100 per month will be allowed. A local man on Rs. 10 is to be placed over each group of four villages. The rest of the establishment is composed of clerks, golahdars, payadas, and peons, details of which it is unnecessary to mention here. The supervision of these six circles will be my own special duty, and Mr. Gordon will have similar charge of the other circles in the sub-division, *viz.*, Belsund, Toorkee, Katra, Raj Khand, and the Sudder, which will be worked in the ordinary way by relief superintendents.

32. The main advantages of administering circles through planters are—(1) that we shall always be able to prevent the congregation of people in large numbers; (2) that the planters' local knowledge and experience will enable them to detect all cases of imposition; (3) that planters can, and do succeed in extracting from laborers more real work than we can hope to get by direct management; (4) that Government grain can be stored in the factories, and sold at the local hâts with great facility and without disturbing the markets, and (5) that the system is economical.

I do not propose to try the system more extensively in the Sudder sub-division, because factories in other parts are comparatively few, but I think it may be applied, if necessary, in the Tajpore and Hajeepore sub-divisions.

33. Good progress appears to have been made in the grouping of villages in circles of the Durbhunga and Mudhoobunee sub-divisions.

34. I would respectfully suggest that the form and headings of some subjects of the fortnightly narrative be now altered, as they seem scarcely suited to the system of relief circles, and there appear to be some points on which it is no longer necessary for district officers to report (*e. g.*, transport); uniformity of practice in reporting on relief circles is very desirable. I would also recommend that more detailed instructions be issued regarding the information to be submitted under head (F), charitable relief.

G.—Financial Results.

35. Expenditure for the fortnight under report—

Advances to trustworthy residents:—	Rs.	A.	P.
To Mr. Tripe, Amoa factory	500	0	0
„ Sub-divisional officer, Seetamurhee, on account of advances to zemindars for helping their ryots ...	30,000	0	0
„ Sub-divisional officer of Tajpore, on account of advances to ryots for purchase of seed-grain, &c.... ...	5,000	0	0
Transport Expenditure.	35,500	0	0
Advance to Mr. Begg	28,849	0	0
„ „ Smith	65,213	4	0
„ Manager, Durbhunga	1,00,000	0	0
„ Mr. Fraser	2,000	0	0
„ Captain Ross	300	0	0
„ „ A. Money	1,162	4	5
„ Bissasur Sing, in charge of bullocks sent from Benares	610	0	0
To sub-divisional officer of Seetamurhee	30,000	0	0
„ District Superintendent of Police, for construction of a barrack	100	0	0
Advanced to the sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga ...	30,000	0	0
Ditto ditto ditto of Hajeepore ...	2,000	0	0
Total ...	32,000	0	0
Disbursed for tank-works	7,450	0	0
Storage, &c.			
Advanced to municipal secretary for construction of a golah	76	6	3
Amount advanced for relief works	3,16,041	4	0
Grand Total ...	6,19,102	2	8

No. 1477F, dated Sarun, the 8th April 1874.

Memo. by J. E. Drummond, Esq., Officiating Magistrate-Collector, Sarun.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Sarun District for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.

1. With the exception of Bussuntpore, where supplies are reported to be somewhat scarce, the bazars of the district are everywhere sufficiently supplied with grain, and though the importations have somewhat fallen off, private trade still holds out.

2. In the Sudder sub-division, during the fortnight the private importations were, to Revelgunge, 63,365, of which 12,750 were maize, 7,600 barley, 4,600 wheat, 7,050 rice, and the rest other grains; to Dooreegunge, 2,625 maunds, and to Maharajgunge, 1,382 maunds; while the imports from Chumparun were only 268 maunds. The exports of grain to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 6,164 and 848 maunds respectively.

3. Mr. Hudson writes as follows of his sub-division:—

"My own observations made in the Parsa thana assure me that the bazars are very well supplied indeed with every kind of grain and every description of ordinary food—vegetables, small fish, goor, &c. In Bussuntpore and Mashrakh the result of my inquiries shows supplies to be running short. In the latter thana I have the testimony of 103 putwarees to the existence of a deficiency."

4. The following is Mr. Wright's account for the Sewan sub-division:—

"There is no falling off in the supplies in the bazars of this sub-division; the supply is always more than the demand. During the fortnight under report the private importations amounted to 8,861 maunds at Guthoni, Siswan, Darawlee, and Sewan. The above amount was made up of 2,836 maunds rice, 693 maunds gram, 308 maunds Indian-corn, and small quantities of barley, wheat, and other grains. These importations were chiefly from Ghazipore, Azimgurh, and Goruckpore, on the other side of the Ghogra River, and small quantities from Patna and Bhagulpore."

Mr. Rattray reports under this head as follows:—

"Importations still continue, and the supply in the market is equal to the demand. The importation of Indian-corn has stopped, as the grain will not keep, and the stocks are said to be sold off."

5. Of the Hutwa estate Mr. Hodgkinson writes:—

"There has been no failure in the supply of grain during the past fortnight, but the firmness of the prices after the harvest points to the necessity of the supply being supplemented by sales of raj and Government grain before very long. Rice has, I regret to say, risen in price, only 15 and 16 seers kucha (9 to 9¾ pucka) being now procurable for a rupee. But as other grains, of which the late harvest has given a new supply, form the staple-food of the poorer classes of the people at this season, I do not propose to open our stores while these may be expected to hold out, although rice has gone below the limit of 10 seers.

Prices of Grain in Pucka Seers.

	Hutwa Bazar.	Meergunge Bazar.		Hutwa Bazar.	Meergunge Bazar.
Common rice ...	10⅝	10¾	Barley and gram ...	16	16
Makai	14¾	14¾	Wheat (jow kerao) ...	13	13

It is observed that Mr. Hodgkinson's prices differ from those returned by the police, and that the price of rice quoted in his remarks is not borne out by the price-current given by him below.

Kind and price of grain.

6. The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and outposts are given in the annexed statement. Prices are exceptionally high at Garhha, Bussuntpore, Dighwara, Goothnee, and Raghoonathpore, where, while the price of rice ranges at less than 11 seers, at the same time more than 14, 15, and 16 seers of grain of any kind are not procurable for the rupee.

Stock of food in the hands of the people.

7. Opinions seem to differ as to the ultimate destination of the crops just harvested, but, as stated in the last narrative, my own view of the matter coincides with that of the sub-divisional officer of Sewan, who reports as follows:—

"Up to the present, almost the whole of the grain of the rubbee crops which have just been reaped is in the hands of the cultivators; but they will not, I feel certain, retain much of it; the greater portion will be sold in the bazars, and a large quantity will also find its way into the hands of the mahajuns. It is only the better class of cultivators who will store any of it. The common class of cultivators in this district are not in the habit of storing grain, but depend on the bazars for their supplies. Very little of the food-grain sold in the

markets by the cultivators is carried out of the district. Most of it is bought up by the dealers in the bazars, who keep it to resell at a profit afterwards."

Mr. Rattray says that "the yield of the rubbee harvest has been reserved for private consumption, except where proprietors are much in debt to mahajuns." The Sub-Deputy Collectors, on the contrary, says "that they are paying the greater portion to their creditors and keeping the smaller for their own use.

"Besides satisfying the mahajun's debts, the cultivators have to pay their rent to their landlords, very few of whom, including even the largest zemindars in the division, will forego or even postpone their demands, and to meet these claims, the poorest class of ryots must dispose of the grain obtained from their rubbee crops, and would therefore be able to store very little for their own consumption even if they wished to do so; but, as I have already stated, it is not their custom to store it; they prefer depending on the local marts for their daily wants."

A contrary report, however, is made by Mr. Hudson, who writes:—

"(1) From personal inquiries made by me in the villages chiefly of the Parsa circle,

"(2) From the report of the police of same circle made after investigation,

"(3) From information given by the putwarees of 130 villages in the Bussuntpore and Mashrakh circles, it appears that the rubbee harvest, which has just been reaped, has been stocked by the ryots for their own consumption, and has not found its way into the hands of the zemindars and mahajuns."

And again he writes:—

"It is generally ascertained that the rubbee harvest throughout the three thanas is stocked by the assamees for their own consumption, and this supply, it is estimated, will last them for about two months. There can be no doubt that zemindars have stocks of grain in many places, but it is not generally admitted. At Sotihar, however, and other places in Parsa thana, where I made inquiries, the zemindars informed me that they were supporting their ryots with advances of grain; and this proves that they must have grain in stock.

"Two-thirds of the putwarees of Mashrakh and Bussuntpore, who have been questioned on the subject, deny that there are any stocks of grain at all; but as regards the recent harvest, I am convinced that this is a misrepresentation; and indeed the rest of the putwarees examined admit stocks in the hands of both ryots and zemindars, and confirm the result of my own investigation as to the rubbee crop."

Of course the crops just reaped are yet in the hands of the cultivators, but I doubt much their being permitted to retain them.

Rainfall.

8. There has been no rainfall during the fortnight.

State of the Crops.

9. The rubbee crops have now nearly everywhere been gathered, but complete returns of the yield have not yet been received. The principal planters have been asked to furnish information on this head, but answers have as yet only come in from a few. In the next narrative I hope to give the final result for each thana. As feared, the damage done by the hail-storm of the 16th has proved on inquiry to have been very serious. From the report of the canoongo it appears that the destructive part of its course was in a north-easterly direction from Ghorahat on the Gogra, 5 miles north-west of Manjhee, and that it extended thence for a length of 18 miles to within a few miles south of Mashrakh, with a breadth of from 2 to 4 miles. The thickness of the hailstones on the surface of the ground is reported to have been somewhere three inches and somewhere four to five inches, while in some places they are said not to have melted away within 50 or 60 hours after the shower. The area affected by the storm is computed to be 45 square miles in extent, and about 80 villages are reported to have suffered, in more than 30 of which the loss to the crops has been 8 annas and upwards. It is estimated by the canoongo that one-third of the rubbee food-crops on an area of about 10,000 acres has been altogether lost. He writes also that "the villages that happened to be on the skirts of the storm line have suffered far less than those occurring in the centre of it, which have sustained damage nearly 10 or 12 annas," and he adds that "the grain recovered after the hail-storm will barely suffice for a month's consumption." The action of the landholders in preventing cutting of the crops pending settlement of the rents has occasioned greater loss than would otherwise have occurred.

10. Mr. Macrae, of the Arrowah indigo concern, who has outworks also in the Mashrakh and Parsa thanas, writes as follows with regard to the crops:—

"About 12 annas only of the land usually applied to rubbee were actually sown, and the rest abandoned for want of moisture and facilities of irregation in the pergunnahs of Bal and Goa. In the month of January, the intense cold for some days greatly injured the crops of rahar, cotton, kerao, and mussur (pulses), and reduced their outturn to only about 4 annas yield; but the wheat and barely, which were helped by irrigation and some rainfall in February, have been very successful, and fully more than an average yield generally; but in the middle of March a destructive storm of hail and rain passed over a portion of the above pergunnahs, taking a direction from the village of Roosee to Mashrakh, some 10 koss in length and from ½ to 2 koss in breadth, and within that space the injury to the rubbee crops generally has been very serious. Of the opium crop, about 12 annas had been collected previous to the storm, and the balance was lost.

"Exclusive of the poppy, there has been of all rubbee crops about an average yield of 10 annas in pergunnahs Bal and Goa.

"In pergunnah Makair crops have been generally worse. A less area has been sown in rubbee, and less secured by irrigation from want of water, and the loss by cold and frost was in the same proportion as in the other pergunnahs, and little more than a 6-anna crop is reported."

Pergunnahs Goa and Makair comprise the whole of the Parsa thana and considerable portion of Mashrakh.
J. E. D.

11. Mr. Tullock, of the Nowadah factory, in the south of Parsa thana, writes that he estimates the actual yield of the rubbee crops in his "dehat" as under:—

Barley	8	annas.
Wheat	8	,,
Rahar	12	,,
Gram	8	,,

12. The report of the yield to the north of the Bussuntpore thana is, as was expected, very unfavorable, Mr. Exshaw, of Bala factory, writing that the rubbee crop has not yielded more than 4 annas in his neighbourhood.

13. Mr. Hudson writes as follows:—

"The outturn of the rubbee crop for Parsa circle may be taken at 12 annas for half the cultivated area, and 4 annas for the remainder, the former representing the irrigated and the latter the unirrigated soil. The outturn for Bussuntpore may be estimated at 4 annas."

14. The following is Mr. Wright's account of the state of the crops in the Sewan sub-division:—

"The rubbee crops are now almost entirely cut. A field or two of rahar may still be seen in places, but otherwise the country looks bare. The ryots are busy having their crops trodden out, and, as far as can be known as yet, the yield is pretty fair throughout the division."

Mr. D. N. Reid of Saddowah has been good enough to supply the following estimate of the rubbee crops in the Barowlee thana for this season, as compared with that of former average seasons:—

	Season 1873-74.	Former Season.
Wheat	9/16	14/16
Barley	7/16	16 annas.
Peas	7/16	16 ,,
Gram	4/16	16 ,,
Rahar	10/16	16 ,,

Of the crops in the Darawlee thana, the Sub-Deputy Collector reports that "the average outturn of barley and wheat is 13 maunds* per beegha against 15 maunds of previous years. Rahar yields at an average rate of 7 maunds per beegha."

* Probably kutcha maunds.—J. E. D.

Of the Sewan thana, the Sub-Deputy Collector says that "the average outturn of these crops (wheat and barley) in the jurisdiction of this thana is 9 maunds per beegha against 11 maunds of previous year," is confirmed by my further inquiries.

And Mr. Rattray, in reporting of the crops throughout pergunnah Pachlakh, states as follows:—

"I have been over the whole of the Pachlakh pergunnah. There are scarcely any crops to be seen in the fields, as the gathering of the harvest is nearly completed. Rahar and a few fields of sugarcane are all that remain to be cut of the rubbee crops. The yield of the rubbee has not, on the whole, been very much below the average of previous years."

After all, the present state of prices is the best test of the yield of the recent harvest, and under the circumstances one is justified in distrusting the view that the outturn "has not, on the whole, been very much below the average of previous years," save in the case of dearah lands, and where exceptional means of irrigation were available.

15. Regarding the Hutwa estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes as follows under this head:—

"I have nothing to add to my remarks in last report regarding the crop outturn. Cheena has been largely sown in opium and potato lands where water is procurable. The crop, as far as I have seen it, is healthy but certainly thin."

Condition of the People.

16. The continuous high prices of food are beginning to tell still more upon the people, as is evident from the increased numbers on the relief works, but owing to the ample means of employment provided for the people in the immediate vicinity of their homes, there is no general distress of an extreme nature.

17. Mr. Hudson reports as follows:—

"There is no alteration, as far as I have had the means of judging, in the condition of the people. My experience in Parsa thana during the past fortnight tells me that they are in tolerably easy circumstances. Noteably I have received spontaneous replies to this effect at Sotehar, Dhernee, Dighwara, Rasoolpore, and many other places throughout the south and west of the thana circle. I inquired at nearly every village along the road on my way from Garka to Teraiza, and everywhere received the answer 'hal achha hae.' All is well here at Mashrakh itself, and the Sub-Inspector makes a good report of the surrounding neighbourhood, but the putwarees of Mashrakh and Bussuntpore generally report distress amongst the people

of their villages, and say that there is considerable resort to the relief works. I have not had much opportunity lately of forming a personal opinion myself as to the condition of these two circles, having been absent in Parsa during the past fortnight. The planters whom I have met with continue to assure me that there is no distress in the villages leased to them."

18. Under this head the following is the report of the sub-divisional officer of Sewan :—

"There has been no material change in the condition of the people since the date of my last report. They are still employed in the rubbee harvest and on the numerous relief works throughout the division.

Under this head Mr. Rattray says "that the laboring classes are finding work in the gathering of the harvest, and there is ample work for the poorer classes on the public roads and tanks which are keeping many, now pinched for food, from lapsing into a state of starvation, and, so far as I can judge of the prospects before us, it appears to me that relief measures will have to be continued for the next five or six months."

The following is extracted from Mr. Rattray's diary of the 27th March, written from Sreenugger in the vicinity of Mairwah :—

"Bhaban Singh, the principal zemindar in the neighbourhood, informs me that there is no distress, and that the poorer classes are finding work in the gathering of the harvest and on the tanks being excavated in this part of the country. He tells me that there is no want of grain in the markets, though not to be had except at high rates; rice selling at 12 seers for the rupee. He does not think matters any worse than when I was in the neighbourhood in the beginning of January last. On the contrary, he thinks that matters are somewhat better with the gathering of the harvest. So far as I can gather from him, he does not think that matters will be any worse at any time during the year than they are at the present moment."

It is to be hoped that Bhaban Singh's sanguine view of the situation may be justified.

Known cases of Misery and Starvation.

19. There have been no cases of starvation, and the means of relieving distress, which cannot be met by the relief works, are largely available throughout the district.

20. Mr. Hudson reports as follows :—

"No cases of starvation have occurred (as far as can be ascertained), nor have any exceptional cases of distress come within my experience, or been reported to me."

21. And Mr. Wright makes the following report from Sewan :—

"No cases of the kind have been reported. Mr. Rattray says that there is no serious distress at present, and I have seen no misery or destitution in the villages."

Grain-Thefts or Robberies.

22. There have been ten cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

23. The accompanying comparative statement shows the number of offences against property involving an intention of theft committed in the month of March during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, as called for in Government Circular No. 4081, dated 20th December last.

It will be seen that the number of such offences is slightly fewer than in the two previous years, a result which, considering the nature of the season, is, I think, attributable only to the exceptional means of relief afforded to the people in the present year.

Condition of any Special Tracts.

24. The Chupra, Manjhee, Bussuntpore, Mashrakh, and Parsa thanas are the worse situated so far as the numbers on the relief works afford an indication of distress, the numbers in the Sewan sub-division being comparatively few, owing probably to the extensive sugarcane production in that sub-division having given employment to the poorer classes for some months past.

B.—Relief Works.

Progress of Relief Works, &c.

25. The annexed statements show the relief works in progress, and the number employed thereon. The average number daily employed during the fortnight has been 120,129, and the number on the last day was 135,079.

Now that the numbers are showing a rapid tendency to increase, it is of the last importance that the great works of the bank channel to the north of the district, and the proposed Gogra embankment to the south, should be put in hand at once. Already many have had to be placed on village roads to find employment for the people, and during the rains it will be still more difficult to provide continuous work. The percentage of persons belonging to the non-laboring class amongst those now employed is 33 per cent. During the fortnight ten additional works have been started.

26. Mr. Hudson writes as follows:—

"The results of personal inquiries made at random amongst the coolies show that they receive their due amount of wages in the currency of the place, and that the work is freely open to all classes."

27. Under this head Mr. Hodgkinson reports as follows :—

"Harvest operations have continued to keep down the number employed on relief works. The cowrie system, which has been invariably adopted on the raj works, has, after an experience of four months, been found to work admirably. The condition of the laborers is itself a sufficient proof that no evil results have followed from exacting work under this system, and it is most satisfactory to find that while persons of all ages and sizes, young and old, weak and strong, have been employed and none turned away who sought work, the outturn of work has been proved by measurement to be in almost every case not less than half the amount which able-bodied laborers alone would be expected to show in ordinary seasons; in other words, the cost is only double the amount which the cost estimated at the ordinary ticca rates would come to. In places where the works have been more directly under European supervision, still more favorable results have been obtained. The payment of the coolies for each basket-full of earth has been so regulated, that even the weakest and youngest on the works can earn sufficient for their livelihood; and it has not been found that the stronger have been able to make more than a fair day's wage. While the works have drawn the women and children of the laboring population to them in large numbers, the men of the family have kept to their field work and not been enticed from it, as they would have been if they found the cowrie system yield them unduly high wages."

28. The cowrie system is being tentatively introduced by the Executive Engineer, but unless increased remuneration is given to those who are old and infirm or of tender age, in which case many complications might ensue, it is difficult to understand how these can earn sufficient for their livelihood, while at the same time only subsistence allowance is obtained by the able-bodied for a full day's work. It is not enough that none should be turned away who seek work on the conditions offered, but it is also necessary that the system should be such that none are deterred from seeking work by the conditions of employment given. Mr. Wright reported that the introduction of the cowrie system at Sewan resulted in large numbers deserting the works, a result which was claimed by him as an advantage; but as the presumption is that these would not have come on the works at all, unless in need of the means of subsistence, the probability is that the relief intended to be given *failed* in a corresponding degree. Mr. Hodgkinson, with the extensive agency available on the Hutwa estate for seeking out and relieving in other ways cases of distress not met by the relief works, could perhaps afford to overlook this consideration, but with the limited agency at command at the outset in other parts of the district, serious danger might have been incurred by the general introduction of the cowrie system. Doubtless that system is the best, as far as the cost of the work is concerned, but it seems to me that the element of cost is quite a secondary consideration, and that the question is how best to ensure the saving of the lives of the people, and not how best to carry on the work given for that end. Perhaps the best solution of the problem would be to have the two systems in operation together on one and the same work, the one for the able-bodied and the other for the weak and infirm. But there are difficulties attending this plan also. As to the argument that persons would have deserted their field work for the relief works, if they had found the cowrie system yield them unduly high wages, I do not think that there is much force in it, as practically the ordinary wages of agricultural labor, being paid in kind, are much higher in a season like the present than any that could be carried on relief works, and where such laborers come on the relief works at a time of agricultural operations, it is because their employers prefer, during a period of scarcity, to perform themselves the labor which they would have hired in ordinary years, while if the cultivators who employ such labor are alluded to, it may be pointed out that it has never yet been found in any famine that this class are in the habit of neglecting the agricultural operations on which they depend for subsistence for the sake of a merely temporary employment on relief works, nor is it reasonable to suppose that they would do so. The comparatively low rents prevalent on the Hutwa estate, affording as they must exceptional facilities for the employment of agricultural labor, probably go far to account for the comparatively small numbers on the relief work there.

29. The relief works on the wards' estates were temporarily stopped owing to the Commissioner having demurred to the cost of such works being borne by the Court of Wards, except in the case of entire estates owned by minors in a thoroughly solvent position; and having objected also to loans being raised for the purpose. But the Commissioner having since explained that he did not mean to refuse conditional sanction to such works being carried on in certain cases, the general manager has been authorized to re-open the works to the limited extent conditionally sanctioned by the Commissioner.

State Emigration to British Burma.

30. Ninety-three emigrants have been despatched to Calcutta during the fortnight. More are coming into the depôt here.

C.—Transport of Food.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies, &c.

31. Such information as is available under this head has already been given.

32. Regarding the Hutwa grain supplies, Mr. Hodgkinson furnishes the following statement :—

	Mds.
Stored Hutwa granaries	66,016
Embankment granaries	4,874
Returned by Collector	13,006
Revelgunge	6,900
Between Patna and Revelgunge	1,000
	91,796

33. The Commissioner having refused to sanction the 28,000 maunds contracted for, for the General Wards' estates, at a time when the prospects of the future food-supply for those estates warranted alarm and seemed to justify the fullest precaution, basing his refusal apparently on the alteration for the better, caused by the more favorable outturn of the rubbee crops, the grain delivered at Revelgunge in accordance with previous contract should, if not sanctioned for the Wards' estates, be taken over on behalf of Government, and can, if so directed, be made available in reduction of the balance of the district allotment still remaining to be received.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

34. The accompanying statement shows the storage places, the distribution thereat of the grain allotted, and the amount of grain received at the different storage places up to the end of the fortnight. The total amount of grain received had been 4,02,920 maunds, of which 3,74,003 maunds had been finally stored and 24,334 maunds were in transit.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

35. Rs. 177-7 have been advanced during the fortnight for purchase of grain for sale, and Rs. 35,817 to zemindars for grain or money advances to their ryots, making up the total as yet advanced on these accounts to Rs. 1,39,877-7 and Rs. 3,44,904 respectively; and for land improvement Rs. 18,872 have been advanced, bringing up the total on this account to Rs. 81,146.

F.—Charitable Relief.

36. The number receiving charitable relief, so far as the returns obtained show, is noted below—

Thana.	Names of circles whence relief has been given.	No. of persons relieved.	Amount paid.
1 Chuprah	1 Arrowah	79	90 0 0
	2 Garbha	78	78 0 0
2 Manjhee	3 Banwar	141	95 9 3
	4 Parsa	294	8 15 4
	5 Ramghar	7	7 0 0
3 Dighwarah	6 Dighwarah	23	7 0 0
4 Parsa	7 Parsa	165	10 15 0
	8 Sitalpore	15	13 0 9
	9 Tehtee	47	100 0 0
	10 Jelalpore	49	100 0 0
5 Bussuntpore	11 Bagowra	58	81 13 0
	Total	956	592 5 4

37. Mr. Wright reports as follows under this head :—

"During the fortnight, the subscription to the charitable relief fund amounted to Rs. 140; the sums collected during the same period amount to Rs. 157."

In my last report I mentioned that Rs. 3,150 had been sent to the different circles for gratuitous relief of poor people who may be found unable to work. Up to date I have received intimation of only Rs. 3-13 having been paid. Of this sum Mr. D. N. Reid of Suddowah gave one rupee to a woman "whose husband was reported as having died from starvation," but on enquiry Mr. Reid discovered that the report was false, and that the man had died from natural causes. The balance (Rs. 2-13) was paid by Moulvi Golam Abbas of the Harpore circle to six persons.

38. And Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

"The number receiving charitable relief still continues very small.* The enquiries through village agency have been completed in some instances, and tickets will now be distributed to those who are reported to be incapable of working for gratuitous relief. In some cases this has been already done. Judging from the returns sent in I don't think that gratuitous relief will be necessary in more than for 800 to 1,000 cases in the Hutwa sub-division; but even after tickets are distributed, I do not expect that this number will be reached for some time to come. In my next fortnightly narrative I hope to be able to give the results of the enquiry and the steps taken on it in detail."

*Hutwa	14
Sreepore	8
Sonowhula	3
Bhorey	15
Chumokha	15
Nuniarah	5

G.—The Financial Result of the Fortnight.

39. The financial result of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shown	... ...	... ...	9,80,330 15 1½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works from 22nd March to 4th April 1874	.....	84,551 12 3	
2. Ditto ditto for protective works in the town of Chupra, from ditto to ditto	... ...	1,165 5 9	
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division, for relief works on the Sarun Embankment for the fortnight ending 2nd April 1874 ...	... ...	1,560 15 9	
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chupra under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate, from 22nd March to 4th April 1874, *viz.*—			
For levelling the Serai compound	500 0 0		
,, digging tanks	700 0 0		
,, repairing roads	200 0 0		
		1,400 0 0	
5. Amount advanced to Mr. W. C. S. Steer of Hurpore to complete the purchase of grain for sale	... ...	177 7 6	
6. Amount advanced for making tuccavee payments to ryots either in grain or in cash, *viz.*—			
To Girwardharee Sing of Semri, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	5,000 0 0		
,, Tupessari Lall, Mooktear, for Mussamut Raghoobunsee Kuer and Jodobunsee Kuer of Syedpora, Pergunnah Barai	5,000 0 0		
,, Mussamut Enayet Zahra of Burharria, Pergunnah Barra	4,000 0 0		
,, Baboo Gajadhur Pershad Narain Singh of Chainpore ...	3,000 0 0		
,, Tupessari Lall of Rattanpoora, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	1,000 0 0		
,, Gowree Shanker Tewary of Takipore, Pergunnah Baul ...	1,000 0 0		
,, Soodhun Sing, &c., of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	900 0 0		
,, Thakoor Buldeo Dutt of Rampore, Pergunnah Barai ...	900 0 0		
,, Sobh Narain Sing of Tarwara, Pergunnah Goah ...	975 0 0		
,, Sreedhur Narain Sing of ditto ditto	825 0 0		
,, Kedarnath and Gokhool Chand of Rookunbudha, Pergunnah Makair	651 0 0		
,, Kisharee Sing of Bheldi, Pergunnah Goah	600 0 0		
,, Ritbaran Sing of Rampore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	750 0 0		
,, Deobaran Singh of Tari, Pergunnah Baul	525 0 0		
,, Ramyad Singh of Semaria, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	450 0 0		
,, Ganga Persad of Doomri Sarung, Pergunnah Baul ...	450 0 0		
,, Baboo Kowldeo Narain Singh of Nekhtee, Pergunnah Baul	450 0 0		
,, Bahadoor Hossein, Agent for Mussamut Mootenjan of Abhooi, Pergunnah Baul	425 0 0		
,, Paregag Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	400 0 0		
,, Dhooruj Singh of Pasrampore, Pergunnah Makair ...	450 0 0		
,, Kesho Roy of Basoon, Pergunnah Barai	375 0 0		
,, Dhurmraj Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	300 0 0		
,, Luchmee Narain Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar	300 0 0		
,, Nundkishore Singh of Beshoonpore, Pergunnah Makair	300 0 0		
,, Soban Chowbay of Bhoputpore, Pergunnah Koadi ...	250 0 0		
,, Madar Bux of Sewan	250 0 0		
,, Mohadeo Sahay of Sewan	250 0 0		
,, Havihar Dutt of Sewan	250 0 0		
,, Terloke Singh of Poochree, Pergunnah Baul ...	250 0 0		
,, Kowlessur Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	275 0 0		
,, Ramowtar Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	280 0 0		
,, Soonder Singh of Eksour, Pergunnah Baul	250 0 0		
,, Sahebzada Singh of Bishoonpore, Pergunnah Makair ...	275 0 0		
,, Ganga Bishoon Matoe of Konda, Pergunnah Baul ...	200 0 0		
,, Sastoo of Mirzapore *alias* Chanchalia, Pergunnah Goah...	200 0 0		
,, Kaylasputti Singh of Nagowlee, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	200 0 0		
,, Ghina Roy of Mosuree Pakuwlee, Pergunnah Barra ...	125 0 0		
,, Boolakee Singh of Taleh Bahare Roy, Pergunnah Baul...	120 0 0		
,, Deo Narain Singh of ditto	120 0 0		
,, Ramessur Roy of Syedpore, Pergunnah Makair ...	175 0 0		
,, Ramgolam Singh of Panapore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	150 0 0		
,, Dhanook Dhari Sing of Basoon, Pergunnah Barai ...	150 0 0		
,, Bissessur Singh of Hansrajpore, Pergunnah Baul ...	120 0 0		
,, Sheo Perkash Singh of Baul	120 0 0		
,, Golab Singh of India, Pergunnah Manjhee	103 0 0		
,, Bodh Porree of Amnour Sooltan, Pergunnah Makair ...	100 0 0		
,, Achaiber Singh of Barhee Tolah, Pergunnah Barai ...	100 0 0		
,, Hemut Sahoy of Manopore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	100 0 0		
,, Sheo Narain Singh of Narainpore, Pergunnah Goah ...	100 0 0		
,, Purson Singh of Beshoonpore Jugdis, Pergunnah Makair	99 0 0		
,, Sham Narain Singh of Chuck Supta, Pergunnah Kusmar	57 0 0		
,, Harukh Singh of Doomree, Pergunnah Chirand ...	75 0 0		
,, Mohadeo Sahoy of Mosehri, Pergunnah Baul ...	80 0 0		
,, Maharaj Singh of Beshoonpore Jugdis, Pergunnah Makair	60 0 0		
,, Nundcoomar Singh of Toleh Bahare Roy, Pergunnah Baul	57 0 0		
,, Ganash Dutt of Senahwara, Pergunnah Goah ...	75 0 0		
		34,042 0 0	

Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c., *viz.* :—

FOR WELLS.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Mohunt Sesman Bhagat of Dhanowtee, Pergunnah Pachlukh	1,000	0	0						
„ Ram Charan Raoot of Telpa, Pergunnah Cherand ...	100	0	0						
„ Jawadur Gosain of Ramnugger, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	100	0	0						
„ Sekunder Hossein of Kharowla, ditto ...	175	0	0						
„ Jugdeo Singh of Mohesia, Pergunnah Makair ...	100	0	0						
„ Chatar Roy of Shahpore, Pergunnah Kusmar ...	95	0	0						
„ Sheo Tahal Raoot of Machagur, Pergunnah Goah ...	89	0	0						
„ Sheo Sahoy Pandey of Jugdispore, Pergunnah Manjhee	77	0	0						
„ Beetundi of Katesur, Pergunnah Baul	36	0	0						
	1,772	0	0						

FOR TANKS.

To Mohunt Sesman Bhagat of Dhanowtee, Pergunnah Pachlukh	5,000	0	0						
„ Manager, Court of Wards, Chupra	3,000	0	0						
„ Moonshi Benarsi Lall of ditto	2,000	0	0						
„ Baboo Gajadhur Persaud Narain Singh of Chainpore ...	2,000	0	0						
„ Sahgram Singh of Hokma, Pergunnah Baul ...	400	0	0						
„ Ramgopal Lall, Mookhtear of Nayagoon, Pergunnah Kusmar	400	0	0						
	12,800	0	0						

FOR EMBANKMENT.

To Mirza Asgar Ali of Telpa, Pergunnah Cherand ...	260	0	0						
„ Ramjewan Lall of Ratanpoorah, Pergunnah Manjhee ...	75	0	0						
	335	0	0						
							14,907	0	0
Amount advanced for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of district, *viz.* :—									
To Collectorate Nazir	12,050	0	0						
„ Major W. Jackson, on special duty, Arrah	9,000	0	0						
							21,050	0	0
Amount advanced to the Officiating Magistrate of Sarun for distribution to several relief circles for gratuitous relief to the poor or for giving loans under clause F of the rules for charitable relief							7,430	0	0
Ditto ditto to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan for ditto ditto							1,650	0	0
Pay of the Officiating Joint-Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, for March 1874							1,133	0	0
Travelling allowance of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty, for January 1874	140	0	0						
Ditto ditto February 1874	112	0	0				252	0	0
Pay of Baboo Beni Madhub Bose, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector of Sewan for March 1874							60	7	8
Pay of the famine establishment entertained for the transport of Government grain under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Arrah, for February 1874							195	2	3
Pay of the famine establishment (late salt department) in the Sudder division for March 1874							298	0	0
Value of judicial stamps supplied to the Officiating Joint-Magistrate Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty ...							60	0	0
Amount advanced by the Officiating Joint-Magistrate Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, for land improvement							3,715	0	0
Amount expended by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Sewan is as follows, *viz.* :—									
For digging a tank at Sewan	346	10	0						
„ purchase of grain	975	0	0						
„ land improvement	250	0	0						
„ constructing golahs	263	7	0						
Pay of Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for March 1874	400	0	0						
							2,235	1	0
Amount advanced by Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for purchase of grain for making tuccavee advances to ryots							800	0	0
									1,76,683	3	8
GRAND TOTAL									11,57,014	2	9½

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

The kind and price of Grain at the principal markets, and at different Thannahs and Outposts are given below :—

No.	Name of principal markets.	Coarse rice per rupee.	Indian corn per rupee.	Barley per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Gram per rupee.
1	1. Chupra	12	16½	18	14	17
2	Revilgunge	12½	17	18¾	14¾	18
3	Goldingunge	12	16	19½	14½	17½
4	Garkha	10	14	... ...	... ...	14
5	2. Manghee	10½	16	18	14	.....
6	Ekma	12	15½	... ...	14½	16
7	3. Bussuntpore	10½	15	15	12	15
8	Maharajgunge	11½	16	18	13½	16
9	4. Mushrakh	12	16	18	14	16
10	Baniapore	10	15	20	13	15
11	Moharanee	11	14½	.....	... ...	... ...
12	5. Pursa	10½	16	.....	12½	18
13	Amnour	11	... ...	... ...	14½	16
14	Mirzapore	11	16	.....	14½	17
15	6. Dighwara	10½	14½	.....	14½	16
16	Sonepore	11	15	.....	14	17
17	7. Sewan	10¾	14½	18	12½	18
18	Burhurria	11 9/16	15 1/8	18	14¾	15 1/8
19	Semaria	11½	15	... ...	14½	... ...
20	8. Durrowlee	11½	.....	... ...	13 1/8	14 9/16
21	Goothnee	10½	14½	14¾	13	13¼
22	Siswan	12	16½	18¾	13¾	16½
23	Raghoonathpore	10	15	15½	13¼	15
24	Mairwa	11¾	13¾	... ...	... ...	... ...
25	9. Barragaon	10½	17	... ..	11¾	13¾
26	Kattya	11¼	15	20	15	15
27	Bhorey	10½	12¾	... ...	... ...	... ...
28	Meergunge	11⅓	17	... ...	13½	14
29	10. Barrowlee	11	14	17	12	14
30	Gopalgunge	12	14½	... ...	... ...	15

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Statement showing the number of true cases of dacoity, robbery, theft, and house-breaking which occurred in the district of Sarun, during the month of March 1872, 1873, *and* 1874.

DACOITY—

(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1).	Corresponding month of March 1873	1

ROBBERY—

(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1).	Month of March 1874	1
	Corresponding month of March 1873	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	1

THEFT—

(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1 including cattle theft).	Month of March 1874	75
	Corresponding month of March 1873	68
	Ditto ditto 1872	76

HOUSE-BREAKING—

(Heading 35 of Crime Return A1).	Month of March 1874	144
	Corresponding month of March 1873	175
	Ditto ditto 1872	155
Total of all four crimes ...	Month of March 1874	220
	Corresponding month of March 1873	245
	Ditto ditto 1872	232

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Statement showing the allotment, receipt and progress in delivery of food-grains for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

1	2	3	4
District.	Number and names of store-houses.	Total grain allotted.	Arrived at final destination.
	For District Works.		
Sarun ...	1. Chupra	10,000	10,050 0 2
	2. Gurkha	5,000	5,000 0 4
	3. Deghwara	10,000	10,000 7 10
	4. Pursa	40,000	31,570 29 0
	5. Amnour	15,000	10,200 0 1
	6. Mirzapore	20,000	12,114 0 0
	7. Mushrakh	50,000	41,914 19 2
	8. Baniapore	20,000	3,282 0 1
	9. Paigamberpore		8,648 31 0
	10. Mobaranee	20,000	17,492 13 2
	11. Busuntpore	40,000	27,462 16 1
	12. Mobarajgunge	20,000	17,718 20 10
	13. Syedpoorah	6,000	3,000 3 0
	14. Manghee	15,000	15,000 25 0
	15. Ekma	10,000	6,148 15 0
	16. Sewan	45,000	30,560 33 10
	17. Burhurria	10,000	10,000 0 0
	18. Semaria	10,000	10,010 0 0
	19. Durrowlee	20,000	19,999 33 10
	20. Goothnee	5,000	4,791 20 9
	21. Siswan	5,000	5,000 0 0
	22. Raghoonathpore	4,000	4,005 29 0
	23. Myrwah	5,000	5,001 0 0
	24. Burrowlee	25,000	14,880 29 10
	25. Gopalgunge	10,000	10,000 0 0
	For Embankment Works.		
	1. Bijoypore	2,000	2,000 39 12
	2. Gopalgunge	15,000	5,096 1 11
	3. Olipore	3,000	2,873 10 9
	4. Sareya	10,000	5,035 15 8
	5. Banowlee	10,000	5,005 21 6
	6. Sarungpore	10,000	5,013 26 0
	7. Amnour	10,000	.....
	8. Bankerwa	10,000	5,024 23 15
	9. Sonepore	10,000	10,100 39 0
	Grand Total ...	5,00,000	3,74,002 24 5

J. E. Drummond,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 days ending 4th April 1874.

Officers in charge of works.	Total number of works in progress.	Length of roads, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food-grain per rupee.					At what distance obtainable from works.	Rate of wages paid for full works.				Total amount disbursed in wages during the fortnight.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Grain.	Maize.			To each man.	Woman.	Child.	
																									Rs. A. P.
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.	...	...	614,946	391,469	441,692	1,447,607	44,628	29,120	31,625	105,373	56,951	32,309	35,324	124,584	4 months.	12	11½	17	16½		Close to the work.	1 6 to 2 0	1 0	0 6 to 1 0	34,551 12 3
Ditto ditto (protective works for the town of Chupra.)	2	...	5,289	7,248	3,480	16,017	378	518	248	1,144	486	809	355	1,650											
Executive Engineer, Lower Gundnek Division.	13	...	18,199	9,167	7,199	34,566	1,300	657	513	2,470	963	604	551	2,118	6 months.	12	11½ to 15½	17	14½ to 18		On the work.	1 6	1 0	0 6	1,165 6 9
Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.	6	..	5,883	11,338	3,167	20,388	421	810	225	1,456	402	706	210	1,408	2 months.	12	11½	17	16½		Close to the work.	1 6	1 0	0 6	1,438 7 9
Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan.	1	...	906	1,359	2,073	4,390	68	97	148	313	112	133	218	463	2½ months.	10½	12	14	14½		Within 500 yards from the work.	1 6	By cowries ...		346 10 0
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.	12	...	27,493	38,032	32,859	98,371	1,802	2,629	2,191	6,740	2,323	2,964	2,638	7,934	.....	10½ to 12½	18	21	25		.....	0 6 to 0 9 pice.	0 4 to 0 6 pice.	0 2 to 0 4 pice.	5,675 2 9
Manager, Chupra ...	23	...	15,676	14,214	7,472	36,362	1,134	1,065	524	2,723	1,356	1,299	606	3,173	.....	10 to 12½	15 to 18	19	18		Within 4 miles.	1 0 to 2 0	1 0 to 2 0	0 9 pice.	2,773 4 0
Total ...	...	...	688,644	473,547	497,493	1,660,001	49,831	34,887	35,324	120,139	56,836	38,944	39,671	135,079	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	97,511 10 3

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days, ending Saturday, the 4th April* 1874.

	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Total number of persons ...	614,946	391,469	441,092	1,447,507	44,628	29,120	31,525	105,273	50,931	32,309	35,063	118,303
Add for Chupra protection works	5,289	7,248	3,480	16,017	378	518	248	1,144	486	809	385	1,680
GRAND TOTAL ...	620,235	398,717	444,572	1,463,524	45,006	29,638	31,773	106,417	51,417	33,118	35,448	119,983

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

J. MAY, *Captain,*
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun during the 14 *days ending Thursday, the 2nd April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	18,199
Women	9,187
Children	7,180
TOTAL	34,566

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	1,300
Women	657
Children	513
TOTAL	2,470

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	963
Women	604
Children	551
TOTAL	2,118

Rate of food-grain per rupee—

	Seers.
Rice	10½ to 12½
Dâl	11½ to 15½
Gram	14 to 18¾
Maize	14½ to 18

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the town of Chupra employed by the Magistrate of Sarun, during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the 4th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	5,883
Women	11,338
Children	3,167
TOTAL	20,388

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	421
Women	810
Children	225
TOTAL	1,456

Number of persons employed on the last of the six days—

Men	402
Women	796
Children	210
Total	1,408

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sewan during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the 4th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	958
Women	1,359
Children	2,073
Total ...	4,390

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	68
Women	97
Children	148
Total ...	313

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	112
Women	133
Children	218
Total ...	463

Rate of food-grains per rupee—

	Seers.
Rice	10¾
Dâl	12
Gram	14
Maize	14½

A. C. WRIGHT,
Sub-Divisional Officer.

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on the Relief Works undertaken by the Hutwa Estate under the Court of Wards in the District of Sarun, during the 14 *days ending Wednesday, the 1st April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	27,493
Women	38,032
Children	32,959
Total ...	98,871

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	1,902
Women	2,620
Children	2,191
Total ...	6,740

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	2,282
Women	2,984
Children	2,638
Total ...	6,934

Rate of food-grain per rupee—

	Seers.
Rice	18
Dâl	21
Gram	26
Makaee	25

BHUBUNESWUR DOSS,
for Manager, Court of Wards.

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Sarun, during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the 4th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	15,876
Women	14,914
Children	7,472
Total ...	38,262

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	1,134
Women	1,065
Children	534
Total ...	2,733

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	1,358
Women	1,209
Children	606
Total ...	3,173

Rate of food-grain per rupee.

		Md	S.	C.
Audipore, Pergunnah Chirand, Tank ...	Rice ...	0	10	0
	Dâl ...	0	13	0
	Gram ...	0	19	0
	Maize ...	0	16	8
Dhurumpoora, Pergunnah Bal, ditto ...	Rice ...	0	12	0
	Dâl ...	0	12	8
	Gram ...	0	16	0
	Maize ...	0	16	8
Bal, Pergunnah Bal, ditto ...	Rice ...	0	10	4
	Dâl ...	0	12	0
	Gram ...	0	14	8
	Maize ...	0	15	0
Siswan, Pergunnah Nurhun, Embankment	Rice ...	0	11	12
	Dâl ...	0	13	12
	Gram ...	0	16	0
	Maize ...	0	18	0
Adumpoor, Pergunnah Ander, Tank ...	Rice ...	0	10	8
	Dâl ...	0	10	8
	Gram ...	0	16	8
	Maize ...	0	15	0
Rewaree, Pergunnah Bal, Tank ...	Rice ...	0	11	0
	Dâl ...	0	11	0
	Gram ...	0	17	0
	Maize ...	0	17	0
Bhadakhoor, Pergunnah Barai, Well ...	Rice ...	0	12	8
	Dâl ...	0	14	0
	Gram ...	0	16	0
	Maize ...	0	16	0

J. E. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Sarun.

CHUPRAH MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
The 6th April 1874.

No. 967F, dated Champarun, the 9th April 1874.

From—H. KEAN, ESQ., Collector of Champarun,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief for this district for the fortnight ending 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I propose to deal with each relief sub-division according to its number.

Sub-division No. 1.—This sub-division, which comprises thanas Moteeharee and Adapore, is in charge of W. B. Oldham, Esq., C.S. He reports—"that none of the bazar supplies of the grain usually offered for sale at this time of the year have fallen short, but rice is scarce, while there is still an abundance of maize, and gram is quite equal to the demand." At Segowli (the head-quarters for the present of this sub-division), coarse rice has been selling at 11 seers for the rupee. At Ramgurwa, six miles to the north of Segowli, it was rather dearer. The great annual *mela* at Adapore (on the Nepaul frontier) had been held during the fortnight, and there Mr. Oldham found that common rice was selling at between 10 and 11 seers.

At Kutkenwa (another frontier outpost) 7 miles east of Adapore, and where the supply had shown signs of running short, the same price (nearly 11 seers for the rupee) obtained, while there was an abundance of maize at nearly 15 seers. The market at Kutkenwa had suddenly lightened within the fortnight, which Mr. Oldham assigns to the excellent *rubbee* crops existing just north of Kutkenwa in the Nepaul territory, and which had begun to be harvested.

With regard to supplies of grain in the hands of zemindars, &c., Mr. Oldham says:—"There are indications that the people still have considerable supplies; a large fire occurred at Segowli which destroyed 35 houses; only one of these was a grain dealer's, the others belonging to petty tobacconists and shop-keepers. In several of the latter, I found large supplies of *maize* and oilseeds, and some rice. One tobacconist stated that he had lost 600 maunds of rice. Another indication is the fluctuation in the numbers of the laboring gangs. In checking the relief distribution at Koraiya, a frontier village, reported as the most distressed in this sub-division, I found some persons who had been relieved, and despatched to the relief works lately opened there, in their houses. They explained to me that they did not care to work every day. Again, at Kutkenwa which was also thought to be badly off, on very light task-work being introduced on the relief-works there, the number of laborers fell one day from over 1,300 to 600."

There had been no rain during the fortnight. The crops, with the exception of "cheena," were being harvested; the barley, wheat and dal crops have been and are certainly not less than 8 annas of an average season. The poppy crop is said to be very fair. The "cheena" was looking poor at present, on account of the west winds, where not irrigated. A large portion, however, had been irrigated from the local streams, and none is irrecoverable if even a little rain would fall. Of the rice lands, *i. e.*, those unfit for any cultivation but rice, fully two-thirds have been prepared for the next sowings.

Of the condition of the people Mr. Oldham reports very favourably; he says:—"Their condition is very much better than I expected, and they show no signs of sinking. All the gangs employed on the relief works consist of able-bodied people, all of whom are fit to have task-work exacted from them. They still swarm to the works, but show an independence both as regards their choice of sites for working, and when it is attempted to make them give a due return of labor, which is very significant; for instance, I found numbers of persons from villages near to and south of Segowli on Mr. Lethbridge's works at Ramgurwa, while work on the tanks being made here by the Public Works Department is very poorly attended. On the works under me I have been trying to introduce light task-work, that is, to exact at least 1,000 cubic feet from each gang of 50 persons, containing not less than 15 able-bodied men with tools. The result of trying to get only two-thirds of this work from the laborers at Kutkenwa has already been noticed. On introducing it at Sripore, 13 miles north of Motiharee on the road there, the coolies employed struck work altogether."

This description of the condition of the people is very significant and speaks for itself. Mr. Oldham had only seen two cases of emaciation during his tour through his sub-division. One was an old Mussulman cultivator who had come into the Ramgurwa poor-house for food. He lived only two miles off and had three beegahs of land, which his son cultivated; he was himself long past work.

The other case was that of an old Rajpoot in a village about three miles from Ramgurwa factory; his grandchildren were in good condition, and he had two bullocks. He said he had starved himself to give his grandchildren food. He was supplied with a maund of maize and 20 seers of rice.

The spinning relief which Mr. Oldham is introducing will meet these cases.

Just before Mr. Oldham went round his sub-division, charitable relief had been distributed. This no doubt accounts partly for the good condition of the people. The usual number of beggars swarmed, Mr. Oldham says, at the Adapore "mela," and they were all in good condition. The mela, however, was not so numerously attended as usual. Of the whole sub-division the northern two-thirds, Mr. Oldham says, is the portion which will

require most attention, and of that tract, the fifty square miles adjoining the Ramnuggur country (*i. e.*, sub-division of Bulthur, which forms a portion of the Ramnuggur relief sub-division) are the worst of. This portion consists almost entirely of only rice soil, and is, moreover, more thickly populated than the rest of the rice tracts.

Relief sub-division No. 2.—This subdivision, comprising thanas Dhaka and Modhubun, is in charge of Mr. S. Kilby. Regarding bazar supplies Mr. Kilby says :—"There is no difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies at any of the bazars; a very small quantity of the new rubbee crop had found its way into the markets, as the cultivators seem very loth to dispose of it." With regard to the prevailing rates of food, Mr. Kilby gives the following table :—

Rice	...	...	9 to 10 seers.	Rahar	...	...	16 seers per. Re.
Maize	...	...	12½ to 13 „	Cheena	...	...	15 „
Barley	...	...	13 „	Kodo	...	...	15 „
Wheat	...	...	12 „	Murwa	...	...	15 „
Gram	...	...	13 „	Mussur	...	...	16 „
Peas	...	...	17 „	Oorid	...	...	13 „
Kerao	...	...	17 „				

There had been no rain, and the prospects therefore of the "cheena" crop (which is not irrigated to any large extent in these thanas), are very bad; indeed, unless rain falls shortly, this crop will be a failure except in low-lying and irrigated lands. Regarding the condition of the people, Mr. Kilby reports that in consequence of the numerous relief works that have been opened out, their condition is satisfactory. No cases of death from starvation have occurred, though some cases of emaciation have been met with. These persons have been regularly fed, and they are now able to work on the roads. Funds have been supplied to each member of the sub-divisional committee, and to the police at Dhaka and Madhubun to enable them to provide gratuitous relief to all who from bodily infirmity cannot be referred to the works. About 80 persons had been thus relieved during the fortnight.

The central portion of this sub-division is stated by Mr. Kilby to be the worst, as it is for the most part a rice-growing country. The "rubbee" was being harvested, and a great portion had been threshed. The outturn, it is estimated, will be about as follows :—In the north of the sub-division (around Ghorashan), a ten-anna crop is expected; about Meerpore not more than a five-anna crop; further south to Seeraha about a four-anna, and in the neighbourhood of Modhubun and south to the Tirhoot boundary, an eight to ten-anna crop.

Relief sub-division No. 3.—This sub-division, comprising thanas Gobindgunge and Kessuriah, is in charge of Mr. Weekes, C. S. He reports as follows :—

"The state of the crops is again altered for the worse. There is hardly any moisture in the soil, except in some of the lowest lying lands. The indigo *does not* germinate, or germinates and dies, and the millet is being scorched up." With regard to the rubbee, Mr. Weekes reports that the crops are very much better in the west and north-west of his sub-division than in the north and south-east; the crop is being rapidly harvested, but the produce is in many places indifferent. The "kodo" crop is also said not to have germinated.

The harvesting of the cold-weather crop had caused a lull in the progress of distress. He is of opinion that the agriculturists will be able to tide over April, and the more fortunate part of them half through May with the assistance of the cold-weather crop.

In particular tracts, *i. e.*, from Gobindgunge along the Gunduck, past Burhurwa, Serni, and along towards Arrey Ra, the fortunate villagers will be able to last through the whole of May and longer, but it is different, he thinks, with the rest of the division; no confidence can be placed in the millet crop. The two lowest classes (the incapables and the day-laborers) are provided for by the relief works and charitable relief. The royts of all grades are clamorous for loans. If this estimate of the condition of the people is correct, Mr. Weekes should lose no time in organising village-to-village relief, and this I am glad to see he is doing. He says,—

"The relief works reach most of the day-laborers. To ensure the relief of those unable to work, the aged, infirm, and the sick, I have been constantly in tents and on the move, and, with the assistance of the planters, have established a satisfactory system. The principle is to keep the people as much as possible in their villages. The putwaree of each village brings all incapables in his villages to the planters (who are members of the sub-divisional committee and relieving officers of the several circles), and their names, caste, residence, &c., as guaranteed by the putwaree are entered in a register; each putwaree then receives every 7 or 15 days enough rice at ½ seer per head, to support those who are entered in the register, and residents of his village." This plan, Mr. Weekes says, is answering very well. Store-houses and centres are being selected, but he does not propose to build many granaries as there are many empty ones, he says, which he intends to fill when the need arises from the main stores, which are situated principally at factories within easy reach of each centre. Mr. Weekes has also used every endeavour to promote cotton-spinning and weaving, and with considerable success. All the putwarees have been directed to extend this kind of relief, and are strictly enjoined to see that each person in want applies for and obtains the mode of assistance best suited to his or her case. Domes have either had separate earth-work assigned to them or been employed in making baskets; this has been

found necessary, as other people object to work in company with Domes. Mr. Weekes has also pushed on the work of granting land improvement applications as fast as possible, and the pains he has taken has had the desired effect of increasing the number of applicants. The putwaree agency is indented upon largely also in this species of relief, each putwaree having to testify to the quality of the security tendered in every case in which Mr. Weekes does not personally inspect the property, and in each case in which money is advanced inquiries are made into the use to which it has been devoted. Another class of loans had been made through the European planters who have, both in this sub-division and in all the others (where planters reside), taken advances from Government for the assistance (in grain or money) of their ryots. These gentleman, as Mr. Weekes observes (and as has already been frequently brought to the notice of Government), have shown great public spirit and humanity in this and in many other ways.

These loans (for assistance to ryots) have been of great value, reaching (as Mr. Weekes points out), "the main body of the middle class, who are the only large body, and at the same time by far the most important class, who are not reached by other relief measures."

Relief sub-division No. 4.—(Thanas Bettiah and portion of Lowrya).—Mr. Samuells reports that the state of the bazars remains as before, and that no scarcity of supplies is felt. The price of rice was reported to have risen about 10 seers at Rutwal, but it was found to be incorrect, and when Government grain was offered for sale it found no purchasers. The people are said to be fully employed in harvesting the rubbee, and in their sugarcane fields. The price of rice had been steady at 10 to 11 seers. No cases of starvation had occurred and no increase in crime.

Relief sub-division No. 5.—(Bugha and portion of Lowrya).—Mr. Howe reports from this sub-division, as follows:—

"No rain has fallen during the past fortnight, and matters are much the same as when I last wrote. The sale of Government grain has proved a great success, and is much appreciated; it will, I think, have soon to be extended to the east of the sub-division, where supplies, though procurable, are getting scarcer. Rice has been selling during the last fortnight at the following rates:—

Ramnuggur, Government rice through the traders, 11 seers cleaned, 12 seers uncleaned.
Shikarpore, varying from 9 to 10.
Harnatour, 10 seers.
Bughaha, from 9 to 10½ seers.

"Makai' has and been selling at Ramnuggur at 13 seers, at Shikarpore at 12; it has been procurable in sufficient quantities. In the east, rice (as above stated) had become more scarce, and the sale of grain will soon be necessary; at Harnatour (north-west) on the other hand, it had become more plentiful." This Mr. Howe attributes to the fact of sufficient advances having been given. The Jharoos are more or less independent, and the demand being less, the owners of grain stores are more anxious to sell, perhaps, because they fear that Government rice may be brought to the market.

With regard to the general condition of the people, Mr. Howe reports—"Generally speaking, our relief measures have very beneficially affected the condition of the people. During the fortnight the daily average receiving support by working on the roads was over 9,000 during the first, and over 12,000 during the second week, and the total number employed was 143,000. Large advances (*vide* heading E) have been made to Assamees, and though the condition of the latter in some part of the sub-division is still far from satisfactory, there can be no doubt that the advances already made have saved the Assamee population from starvation. The sale of Government grain, by bringing ample supplies into the most distressed parts at cheaper rates, has greatly diminished the general distress, and restored the confidence of the people, whose condition by these measures has been assimilated to that of ordinary years." There had been no cases of starvation, nor had grain-thefts occurred, and fires had been much fewer, and all were accidental. Speaking of special tracts, Mr. Howe says—"In Tuppah Butsura I have been able to obtain, through the European members of the sub-committee, accurate statistics of the 'cheena' and rubbee crops. The area under cultivation was as follows:—

Cheena	347	beeghas.
Rubbee	365	„

"Owing to insufficiency of rain the outturn has not been good. As mentioned in my last narrative, the manufacture of sugarcane gives employment and support to many, and the worst time for the tuppah will be when this employment ceases. The arrangements for meeting distress are, however, fully advanced, so that we are prepared for the worst."

"In the Ramnuggur tract, and generally, throughout the east and south, there has been no "rubbee" to speak of.

"In Ramnuggur and the south, the people now, in some form or other, depend almost entirely on indirect Government help; while in the east we are rapidly coming to this condition. By this, I mean that in the former tract trade has failed to bring in supplies, and that but for the sale of Government rice there would be great scarcity and suffering; secondly, that the Assamees depend for food-supplies on advances made, and to be made, by Government; and thirdly, that our works keep alive a large portion of the population. But the number of persons who receive direct gratuitous aid from Government is compara-

tively trifling. In the east, food is gradually becoming scarcer, and as soon as the necessity of selling Government grain becomes inevitable the measure will be adopted.

B.—Relief Works.

The following is a list of the relief works, and the number of persons employed :—

Sub-Division No. 1.

Roads.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Motiharee station road	9,579	8,205	2,422	20,206
Segowlee to Rajoul	23,965	13,142	11,451	48,558
Ramgurwah to Adapore	11,954	4,448	3,470	19,872
Adapore to Kut Kenwa	4,485	5,306	3,324	13,115
Kut Kenwa to Motiharee	8,084	9,125	3,507	20,716
Narkatya to Goraghat	1,020	880	592	2,492
Total ...	59,087	41,106	24,766	124,959
Tanks.				
Ramgurwa		Not received.		
Sakrar		Ditto		
Pursutampore	3,506	4,828	2,928	11,262
Narkatya	921	1,783	777	3,481
Total ...	4,427	6,611	3,705	14,743

Sub-Division No. 2.

Name of work.	Number of people employed.
Dhaka to Nepaul boundary	2,562
Jamoah to Suraha	31,724
Dhaka to Pareywa	1,862
Dhaka to Belwaghat	12,110
Motiharee to Dhaka	21,168
Dhaka to Pudumkair	29,288
Ghorashan to Kut Kenwa	17,066
Pareywa to Tilhara	6,692
Pareywa to Pakri	10,010
Pakri to Buraor	7,686
Pakri to Etwaghat	9,618
Modhubunghat to Seeraha	18,046
Seeraha to Modhubun	16,940
Kuttahaghat to Madhuba	180,940
Sullypore to Simraghat	6,720
Tanks—	
Nusrouli	2,852
Surata	7,084
Bandar	3,864
Dhaka	4,732
Pursoni	4,270
Mudwaha	6,986
Kahargawah	22,274
Total	261,794

The returns for Sub-division No. 3 are so imperfect that they cannot be given in detail, but the approximate number of men, women, and children employed on the works in that sub-division during the fortnight were—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
18,951	17,371	12,595	48,917

Sub-Division No. 4.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bettiah to Gobindgunge	25,230	26,230	14,434	65,894
Bettiah to Tangraghat	18,945	23,436	6,335	48,716
Lalseryah to Bettiah	17,787	15,083	8,686	41,556
Dhokraha to Pursa	2,893	5,416	1,543	9,852
Lawriah to Bettiah	5,414	2,680	1,125	9,219
Lawriah to Bugha	1,449	728	204	2,381
Total ...	71,718	73,573	32,327	177,618

Sub-Division No. 5.

Name of work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ramnuggur to Bugha	8,021	8,785	3,227	20,033
Ditto to Shaeya	18,293	21,605	4,097	43,995
Ditto to Chankee	12,028	14,695	2,903	29,726
Shikarpore to Lawriah	1,503	1,618	701	3,822
Ditto to Bulthur	2,823	3,544	1,045	7,412
Bettiah to Bhoura	900	842	490	2,232
Bugha to Harnatur	2,259	3,890	1,394	7,543
Harnatur to Tirbeni	1,318	3,844	1,710	6,872
Total ...	47,661	60,337	15,826	123,824
Lower Gunduck Embankment	79,189	406	840	80,435

Therefore, the grand total number employed is 832,290 and the daily average is—

59,449	
18,000	Upper Gunduck Embankment.
77,449	

Regarding circle No. 1, Mr. Oldham writes :—

"There is a full supply of food in the neighbourhood of all the works, except at Ramgurwa, where temporarily grain payments are being made. At some of the works, where the men were getting only 4 pice on the task-work system, when the 6 pice rate was started, they refused to work, saying that they preferred the 4 pice without the measurement."

All the laborers, Mr. Oldham says, are in a fit state for task-work to be rigorously exacted, and, indeed, for the able-bodied to be turned away and drafted to the Public Works Department works.

To prevent the task-work system pressing too hard, an invalid gang has been started at each work, to be composed purely of persons who are unfit for task-work. Experiments in spinning relief on a small scale have been made, and were eminently successful. Cotton was given to some 20 persons only, all of whom gladly received it, and have spun it into very fair thread, and accounts strictly. Unfortunately, cotton is not procurable in any large quantities, and Mr. Oldham has therefore written to Gazeepore for some.

Mr. Kilby also reports that in circle No. 2 food is procurable near all the works, and that no complaints had been made to him on that score. Wages are distributed daily. The work-people bring their own tools, and higher wages are given to men who bring their own kodalis, *viz.*, 9 pice (1¼ anna). Mr. Kilby has started the "cowri khep" system, and finds that it works admirably. The maximum wage of 9 pice is given only to men who perform a full day's work, 7 to 8 pice being given to others. The Public Works Department has lately taken charge of most of the relief works in this sub-division, and much credit is due to Mr. Eckstein, the Assistant Engineer, for the trouble he has taken to break up the gangs, which were getting unwieldy and putting matters altogether on a better footing. He has commenced several tanks, and has introduced the petty contract system, under which men with kodalis get on an average 2 annas a day, and others 6 or 7 pice. Baboo Durgapersad, of Modhubun, a wealthy landed proprietor, is constructing a road from Modhubun to Kodudporeghat, for the relief of his ryots.

In circle No. 3 Mr. Weekes has several tanks in progress, and he also has tried the "cowri khep" system with success. Mr. Weekes has been working hitherto without assistance from the Public Works Department. Mr. Arnot, who has lately joined the district, has now, however, been deputed by the Executive Engineer to the charge of the works in this circle.

Sub-Division No. 4.—In this circle, Mr. Samuells has also been working without assistance, except from the planters. The district has now been divided into East and West Champarun, and an Executive Engineer and staff* of officers placed in charge of each division. It will now be possible to systematise matters, and put the whole of the relief works on a more satisfactory footing.

Bettiah sub-division, styled West Champarun :
Mr. Armstrong, Executive Engineer.
" James ... } Subordinates.
" Smart ... }
" Scallon ... }
Sudder Division, styled East Champarun.
Mr. Handcock, Executive Engineer.
" Eckstein ... }
" Arnot ... } Subordinates.
" Wells ... }
" Johnstone ... }
" Saunder ... }

Some of these officers have been deputed to Mr. Howe's circle also. The daily average in this sub-division, No. 5, has reached 12,000 or 3,000 more than in the previous week. "People of all classes," Mr. Howe says, "flock to the roads and tanks, the poorer among the cultivating classes coming in very large numbers. The roads which attract most laborers are those around Ramnuggur, in which tract distress has been more severe than in any other part of the sub-division. The health of the laborers is good, and a *marked* improvement in their condition is perceptible. They have now had regular employment and good pay for some months, while food has become plentiful and comparatively cheap since Government rice has been sold to the public. These causes have had the effect of considerably improving the condition of the laboring classes, and of all who come to the relief works,

there are, however, of course a large number still who, from weakness, are unable to perform a full day's work." "On the three roads branching from Ramnuggur, traders who purchase rice from Government retail it to the workmen at 11 seers. In the east and west portions of the sub-division, where the system of selling rice to the public has not yet been introduced, sales to our workmen under rule A continue. At Harnatur and Bughaha the rate is 10 seers. The Executive Engineer, Upper Gunduck embankment, reports that rice was less plentiful than before, and was selling at 9 seers per rupee. The laborers are still purchasing maize and other grains at 12 seers and 13 seers. The Government sale had been very small. He states that the Burmah rice is not liked, and that a good deal of paddy is mixed with the rice.

About half of the earth-work has been finished. He complains of the inefficiency of the sub-overseers, and states that as portions of the embankment are finished, the coolies working thereon return to their villages, and are seldom persuaded to go further on for work. Out of the total assignment of grain, 150,000 maunds, 128,000 had been stored. The daily average of persons employed was 18,743.

C.—Transport of Grain.

The contract for the transport of grain is working most satisfactorily, even more than the stipulated amount having been conveyed per week into the district. The contractors complain that grain is not delivered to them fast enough at Bunkurghat. The route through Sarun to Gobindgunge is in full working order.

D.—Storage of Grain.

The construction of storage golahs is still going on. The following is the amount actually stored on the 3rd April :—

	Mds.	
In the Ramnuggur tract	168,543	Includes embankment grain.
In the Bettiah sub-division	175,457	
In the Sudder district	153,247	

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

The following sums were advanced during the fortnight :—

	Rs.
I. For storage of grain	Nil
II. For assistance of ryots	7,500
III. For land improvement	2,315

The total amount expended up to date under these three heads has been—

	Rs.
I.	1,32,000
II.	1,33,726
III.	22,507

F.—Charitable Relief.

Sub-Division No. 1.—Mr. Oldham reports as follows, regarding this heading—"The arrangements for charitable relief are completed. I have now the following members in my sub-committee, and shall have added to their number within the next fortnight :—

Mr. R. Lethbridge, Ramgurwah factory.
„ Thorp, Huroliah.
Captain F. Knowles, Commanding 2nd B. C., Segowlie.
Mr. A. Edwards, Motiharee.
„ W. F. Gibbon, Tirkowleah."

Mr. Oldham has also two sub-committees under him. He say : "Mr. Lethbridge's assistance is invaluable. He has undertaken, and is actually looking after, the whole of the tract in farm to his factory, which embraces a great part of that which will require most attention. There is a poor-house and hospital at Ramgurwah, both of which are being enlarged under Mr. Lethbridge's supervision. I found that he had started the ticket system as followed in Orissa, and up to date tickets for grain have been issued from his centre to 320 persons. The two inspectors under me have now visited almost every village in the sub-division, and distributed money relief as they went, as have also done the Sub-Deputy Collector, Baboo Jugeshwar Singh, and Moonshee Durbari Lal. These distributions, with Mr. Lethbridge's arrangements, have fully alleviated all present distress, and left time for the grain-ticket system, which has now been started in all but the south-west portion of the sub-division, to come into operation. The inspectors have also convened and established 'punchayats' in all the villages visited by them, to whom they have made over the sums for the maintenance of the persons charitably relieved, and, on checking the visitations, I have found that the 'punchayats' had acted very well, nor did I hear a single complaint against any of them."

Sub-Division No. 2.—Mr. Kilby writes—"The sub-division is being divided into ten circles, each containing 40 villages ; a member of the sub-divisional committee will be placed in charge of each circle, having an inspector and 3 sub-inspectors under him ; each sub-inspector will be put in charge of 15 villages."

In this way Mr. Kilby proposes to account for the whole of his sub-division, each portion being placed under the charge of some responsible person, and each village provided for. This scheme differs from the system adopted by Messrs. Oldham and Weekes in the 2nd division, and Messrs. Samuells and Howe in the Bettiah division. In that the sub-agency to be employed is paid, and will be somewhat costly, but it has its own advantages. One of the members, Mr. Macqueen, has started the system in 90 villages. Mr. Begg, another

member, is making arrangements for his circle, and Mr. Kilby has commenced the scheme in 60 villages. These three circles comprise the worst portions of the sub-division, and the other circles will shortly, Mr. Kilby reports, be in working order. Mr. Kilby states that he is almost swamped with applications for loans, which, although not really required in most cases, necessitate enquiry in all ; arrangements are being made to provide Mr. Kilby with assistance. A hospital has been erected at Pakree, but the health of the people is so good that there have been no admissions. A village-to-village enquiry has been, and is being made by Mr. Kilby and his inspectors ; those who are incapable of working, receive gratuitous relief from the members of the sub-divisional committee, and in a few instances funds have been supplied to the village punchayats for distribution.

The measures adopted for charitable relief in sub-division No. 3 have already been notified in this report. In sub-division No. 4 (as reported in a former narrative for the fortnight ending the 21st February), Mr. Samuells has divided his jurisdiction into eight relief centres, each centre being placed in charge of some responsible person. The agency employed is altogether unpaid. Poor-houses have been opened at Rutwal and Bettiah, and about 4,000 persons receive charitable relief daily throughout the sub-division.

Sub-division No. 5.—Regarding the arrangements in this sub-division, Mr. Howe writes : "The questions of the most pressing importance are, first, to provide the 'Assamee' population with sufficient good grain ; secondly, to provide them with, or to enable them to obtain, seed grain. Almost the entire population of the sub-division is agricultural, and the proportion of the cultivating class that comes to our works is small, though the actual numbers are large. The remainder now depend almost entirely on the advances they have received either from their zemindars or from Government, nor have they anything except advances to look forward to until the next rice crop is reaped. The best of them are poor and in debt, and it is from this fact that the question of advances becomes so difficult. On the one hand, unless advances are immediately made on a large scale, the 'Assamee' population will be reduced to starvation ; while, on the other hand, there is the risk that, unless great care is taken in investigating each case, the security will be insufficient. To make advances too readily (except in the comparatively small class of cases coming under Rule F), tends to demoralise the people, and renders them reckless in getting still further into debt. The difficulty is to combine sufficient promptness with sufficient caution, and to make a searching investigation without thereby losing the right moment for action." Mr. Howe has submitted a scheme which has been sanctioned, and on which he has been acting. The following is an outline of this : a register (mouzahwar) is prepared in each tuppah, in which the amount required approximately for each village is entered. This register is prepared in the first instance by the inspector of the circle, assisted, where possible, by any influential member of the committee resident in the tuppah. It is then carefully tested by the officer in charge of the circle, who can alter (increase or lessen) the total amount fixed in round numbers. As soon as this has been done, a certain quantity of grain is sent to each village, where it is kept in charge of the headmen of the village, from whom due security for its safe custody is taken. The class of cases requiring most immediate relief, *i.e.*, "Assamees," coming under Rule F (which fortunately are comparatively few), will then be taken up and disposed of summarily. These men can be readily found, as there are but few in each village. The object of sending grain to each village, Mr. Howe explains, is—"first to give confidence, for experience shows that the mere presence of grain in a village (if the object of its being brought is known) has this effect ; secondly, to enable the advances under Rule F to be made at once. The summary inquiry preceding distribution under Rule F will be carried on simultaneously, and, having once decided to whom to give under this rule, there is nothing like *immediate action*, which of course can only be taken if the grain is ready. Thirdly, because now is the best time for carrying grain throughout the interior, and we should therefore avail ourselves of it. Having provided every village with an amount of grain which, approximately, will suffice for advances, and having relieved the worst cases under Rule F, a register in the following form will be prepared and carefully tested by circle inspectors and officers in charge of circles :—

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Mouzah.	Amount already distributed either by Rajah of Bettiah, or under Rajah of Ramnuggur's loan.	Number and names of Assamees requiring advances, with amount required by each.	Nature of security.	Remarks.

When this return has been carefully tested, the zemindar will be called upon either to make the advance or to go security, Government making the tuccavee distribution. If he declines, the best security available will be taken, and the procedure laid down in Circular No. 1088 of 25th February will be followed, *i. e.*, the zemindar will be warned that Government reserves the right to recover the advance by legislation or otherwise. There are numerous landholders, jaghirdars, aritdars, &c., whose security will be sufficient. The other landholders in the sub-division are the Rajahs of Bettiah and Ramnuggur. Mr. Howe has addressed Mr. Gibbon, the manager of the estates belonging to the former, and he will no doubt afford his cordial co-operation. Under the Rajah of Ramnuggur's security Mr. Howe has advanced 5,094 maunds, and Colonel Boulderson about 4,000. There are numerous villages, he reports, not belonging to the Rajah, where advances have to be made direct to Assamees, and where the procedure under Circular 1088 of 25th February will have to be followed. The tuppahs in the south belonging to the Rajah of Bettiah also require attention, the advances made by Mr. Gibbon being either incomplete, or having proved insufficient. Mr. Gibbon has been addressed on this subject, with regard to the very important question of providing seed-grain to the Assamees. Mr. Howe promises to submit a report as soon as he has completed some further inquiries he is making. There is very little seed-grain, he says, in his sub-division, and he fears that it will be withheld in order that high prices may be obtained. Under the special head of charitable relief, Mr. Howe writes:—"The sub-division has been divided into four large circles with 11 sub-circles (corresponding with tuppahs), in each of which there is a sub-inspector who prepares and tests the register of those unable from weakness to work. The poor-houses at Ramnuggur and Bagaha are in full working order. The principal feature in the charitable relief scheme is the village-to-village relief system (Rule 4); about 1,400 poor are supported each day. Colonel Boulderson manages the circle in the east (Balthur), with five sub-circles; Mr. Joakim is at Hurnataur, where a similar system is in force; while I manage the Ramnuggur circle with four sub-circles. The Bagaha sub-committee supervises tuppah Butsorah and the poor-house at Bagaha. In this way every part of the sub-division has proper supervision, and the rules are being carried into practical effect. The congregation of large masses at any place is avoided, while no case of distress can occur without being brought to notice and relieved.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, all details of which were therein given	9,67,221	15	9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

On relief works—			
Executive Engineer (East Chumparun)	46,302	0	0
Ditto (West ditto)	202	0	0
Mr. Nicolay	800	0	0
„ Gibbon	5,000	0	0
„ Lethbridge	5,000	0	0
„ Edwards (Poornabia)	5,000	0	0
„ Begg	5,000	0	0
„ Shaw (Rajpore)	100	0	0
Baboo Jogessur Sing, sub-deputy	3,000	0	0
F. F. Overseer	2,000	0	0
Assistant Magistrate of Bettiah	20,000	0	0
Establishment	60	0	0
Total ...	92,464	0	0
On charitable relief—			
Dr. Pullen	200	0	0
Assistant Magistrate	6,000	0	0
Mr. Howe	6,000	0	0
Establishment	195	6	0
Total ...	12,395	6	0
On transporting arrangements—			
Mr. Lethbridge	13,281	4	0
„ Gibbon	1,54,697	3	6
Total ...	1,67,978	7	6

Construction of golah.			
Baboo Jogessur Singh, sub-deputy	200	0	0
„ Woodit Singh	218	5	0
Total ...	418	5	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for assistance of ryots.			
Shewtobul Lall	1,500	0	0
Mr. Carter, agent of Munoo Tewary's estate ...	1,000	0	0
„ Macleod (Piprah)	5,000	0	0
Total ...	7,500	0	0
For land improvement	2,315	0	0
On staging bungalows—			
Executive Engineer	2,500	0	0
On telegraph office	2	11	0
Total expenditure including advances during fortnight ..	2,85,782	2	6
Grand Total to end of fortnight ...	12,53,004	2	3

Crime Return.

Dacoity—			
(Headings 30, 31, Part I)	Month of March 1872		1
	Corresponding month of 1873		0
	Ditto ditto 1874		0
Robbery—			
(Headings 32, 33, Part I)	Month of March 1872		0
	Ditto ditto 1873		0
	Ditto ditto 1874		0
Theft—			
(Heading 43, Part I) ...	Month of March 1872		29
	Ditto ditto 1873		28
	Ditto ditto 1874		63
House-trespass—			
(Headings 35, 36, Part I)	Month of March 1872		25
	Ditto ditto 1873		38
	Ditto ditto 1874		25
Total ...	Month of March 1872		55
	Ditto ditto 1873		66
	Ditto ditto 1874		88

H. Kean,
Collector.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

Read—

The district narratives of the Bhagulpore division for the fortnight ending on the 4th April.

Resolution.—*Monghyr.*—The supplies in the bazars of the Monghyr district appear to be sufficient, and all who have money can get food; prices, except in Buktiarpore, are nowhere below 11 seers per rupee. The condition of the people generally is unchanged. Village-to-village visitation is going on in the worst tracts, and the people are found to be generally in good case, except in Buktiarpore, where the relieving officer had, at his village visitations, to deal out grain to 350 persons. It is reported that no deaths have occurred from actual starvation; at the same time it is said, that on a road near Buktiarpore was found the body of an old traveller who must have suffered from want.

2. Relief work can, it is said, be had by all who want it, yet the numbers so relieved are not large, *viz.*—

On Government relief works	3,071
Commissioner of Wards' works	4,000
On works executed from advances	1,103
Total ...	8,174

It is explained, however, that the people have not yet come back from their work in the harvest fields. The Magistrate-Collector and the Commissioner must be careful to watch the rubbee country, wherein a considerable quantity of Government grain is already stored, so that they may be able to declare, as soon as possible, how much of the grain may be held as reserve, available for the wants of more necessitous tracts.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees for the most part in the views expressed by Mr. Lockwood, in regard to making advances for purchase and storage of grain; he believes that Collectors and their subordinates exercise an intelligent discretion in the matter. And that being so, public money will go further in advances for purchase of grain, and in advances for land improvements than it could do in any other shape. It is satisfactory to learn that in all cases of advances to ryots, the Monghyr authorities have been able to employ the services, and get the security of superior landholders. At the same time it must be remembered, that where ryots are really in need, advances of grain should by no means be withheld merely because the superior landholders will not come forward to share the responsibility. On this particular point the Lieutenant-Governor does not at all follow the view of the Collector. It ought to be possible to afford some aid to distressed ryots, to sustain life till the new crop shall come in, without causing the abuses and demoralisation which the Collector seems to apprehend.

4. 3,459 maunds of grain have been sold to the public, and about 20 maunds to work-people. 1,367 persons are daily in receipt of relief; and the relief officer in the worst part is sending grain to distressed villages, and distributing it through the local village agency in a manner which seems to be successful.

5. *Bhagulpore.*—Though the spring harvests have been decidedly good, yet prices have not fallen in Soopole and Muddehpoorah. Nothing is said of the condition of the cheena crop, of which the breadth is said to be beyond anything known in previous years. No ascertained cases of famine-death are reported, except that of an infant of thirteen months. The numbers employed on relief works have risen greatly during the fortnight, and are now—

On Government relief work	...	8,300
On Soopole works, under the Court of Wards ...	...	25,435
Total	...	33,735

The number employed on private works seems to be less considerable than in Monghyr.

6. The transport of Government grain has gone on very satisfactorily and efficiently, except that the supply delivered at the railway stations, was for some days less than the transport contractor required. Four lakhs of maunds of Government grain were stored in North Bhagulpore before the end of March. 157 maunds was sold to relief laborers, and 340 maunds to the public. The sales to the public appear to have operated satisfactorily, and not to have stopped such private trade as there was. Sales to the public are now beginning at three other places in North Bhagulpore. 1,633 people are in daily receipt of charitable relief; many of the applicants are people from Tirhoot. Registers of people for house-to-house relief are being completed. Zemindars have taken considerable advances for helping their ryots; but it has not been necessary to make direct advances to ryots on any considerable scale.

7. *Purneah.*—The supply of grain in the bazars would seem to be fuller than at the time of last Narrative. The Lieutenant-Governor approves Mr. Kemble's action in stopping sales to the public at Dengraghat, when he saw that local traders were coming forward to sell; still we need not regret that sales were temporarily begun, seeing how very low the supply in the bazars at one time fell. On the whole, the condition of the people seems certainly not to have grown worse during the fortnight, and the information obtained regarding the possession and importation of seed-grain by the Purneah ryots is satisfactory.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is much merit in the plan described by the Collector of advancing grain to village communities, on the collective security of the community; and this method will be suggested for consideration in other districts.

9. The number of people on the relief works has risen greatly during the fortnight, the daily average being now 17,250. Government grain is being sold at 12 out of 16 of the larger relief works; but the quantities as yet taken are not large. The transport operations in Purneah are well forward. The charitable relief arrangements appear to be working well, and the circle officers are carrying out the rules intelligently. The average number of people in receipt of this form of relief is 2,178 daily.

10. The Sonthal Pergunnah's Narrative has not yet (10th April) been received.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2374 S.-R.

COPY, with copies of the district narratives, forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna, Bhagulpore, Rajshaye; to the Relief Commissioners, Dinagepore, and Durbhunga, and to the Magistrate-Collectors of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The attention of Commissioners is invited to paragraph 8 of the present orders regarding the advisability of making advances to ryots on the collective security of the village community.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

P. S.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs' Narrative has now (13th April) been received. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that Mr. Boxwell has visited the neighbourhood of which the Reverend Missionaries reported so badly, and has found the people all in very good condition, though there is cause for fearing much scarcity and distress a month hence. The works which have been at once opened, and the Government grain which is being carried into the district should enable the Magistrate fully to relieve distress, and to give advances of food to carry ryots through the rainy season. The goodness of the mowah crop will greatly help the people. The great rise in the numbers of the work-people, who now amount to 26,869, would seem to show that the people had been much in want of work. There seems as yet to be no need for charitable relief in the Sonthal Pergunnahs; but the Deputy Commissioner will have to arrange by what means he will make advances of grain to ryots such as he adverts to at paragraphs 30 and 31 of his Narrative. Happily the village organisation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is very well preserved, and the Government officers will be able to work through village headmen, as well as through zemindars.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE bazars generally continue to be well supplied, and the price of grain remains almost stationary. The rubbee grain has not yet come into the market in large quantities, but when it does come in, I do not anticipate much change. Rice is selling from 10 to 12 seers per rupee, gram and peas from 17 to 18, and wheat from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. The deficiency in the Buckteerpoor market, however, continues, and had it not been for the prompt measures taken in opening the Government golas, there would have probably now been a famine in that part of the district; as it is, about 2,000 maunds of grain have been disposed of, and Mr. Manson, the Relief Superintendent, anticipates that all our stores there will be readily purchased before the next rice harvest. Mr. Manson with the zemindars calculates that the rubbee grain cut in those parts will only feed the people for a fortnight; but as I have been over a good deal of that part of the country myself I consider that this estimate is understated. I calculate that the rubbee now cut should supply the Buckteerpoor market for at least two months, particularly as high local prices and scanty carriage will, I hope, induce the owners to sell what they have in the pergunnah instead of exporting it as is generally done in favorable years.

In consultation with Relief Superintendents, I am of opinion that during the fortnight the condition of the people has not materially changed. The poorer classes have not yet returned in any considerable numbers from the rubbee cutting, but the harvest will not last much longer, and the miserable hovels of the low-caste people found in every village will soon be occupied again. I have made inquiries from every one likely to give me information on the subject, and it appears that each person employed as a labourer in cutting the crops, on an average, will bring home about a maund of grain, so that these persons, numbering probably 600,000, will have at least a month's supply to go on with. Indeed, if all goes well with the crops remaining to be gathered during the year, the poorer classes will probably look back on the past time between the rice and the rubbee harvest as the most trying period of the year. The mowah prospects are excellent. Mr. Roberts at Khurrukpore agrees with me in putting it down as a 16-anna crop, and the mango prospects, although not so good as at first anticipated, promise fairly. On the whole, the cheena is looking well, but the Indian-corn sown after the February rain looks poor, except where it has been freely irrigated. The early maize will not have any perceptible influence on the price of grain as it is too limited in extent. Mr. Currie, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Money, and their assistant Shah Abdool Hossein, express anxiety for the next three months; but I think the gigantic efforts which have been taken to give relief wherever necessary should remove all real anxiety as to the future, supposing that prices return to their normal state after the next general harvest. There has fortunately been no rain during the fortnight, and the district has reaped a good rubbee crop under very favorable circumstances. Khalians with piles of grain are now to be seen all over the rubbee country, and the samples of corn, barley, gram, and rahur which I have examined have been excellent; even the oats, which in most years are little better than wild oats, have some little amount of grain within the husk.

I have lately sent to the Asiatic Society Museum in Calcutta specimens of 27 kinds of jungle roots and seeds which are largely consumed by the poor people in this district. They were collected by Major Waller during his recent cold-weather tour of police inspection. The native names and manner of cooking them are described, and Major Waller has also recorded his opinion regarding their flavor and general advantages as food. Some of them appear to be highly poisonous unless carefully prepared, and I hope that some one sufficiently learned in botany may be able to indentify them.

Mr. Roberts, the Assistant Manager at Karakpore, continues to report favourably on the Durbhunga estate at Khurrukpore. He has issued notices inviting persons to apply to him for *bonâ fide* tuccavi advances, and on any local distress being reported he at once goes to the place, and if necessary affords work or gratuitous relief. In all the other Court of Wards' estates and Government estates labour is being provided whenever necessary, but fortunately these are nearly all favorably situated, and require very little assistance. A report just received

from Mr. Currie shows that since the 1st of April, Mr. Wight, Superintendent, Luckhiserai, and his assistant Nowab Willayet Hossein, have visited 44 villages, and that although relief has been given without stint, the total amount given is small. Regarding the country north of Luckhiserai Mr. Currie writes—"The people say they are provided for the next month or six weeks, and here about the Mushurs, &c., who have returned from the rubbee harvest, say with perfectly happy faces that they have grain for 10 days. They take no thought for the morrow of the 10th day. The sickly smell of mowah is strong round their villages, and that will support them a few days more. I should not be surprised if in a fortnight or three weeks, we had distress rather bad; the mowah and mango crops may help to eke out a living, but I cannot think they will support the people altogether. For myself I do not know how the people live, yet with the exception of one or two in every village, and six or seven in the large villages, they seem plump and happy.

"I was at Owri on the 1st and found the place in a bad way; the ground looks as if it had been fallow; not a grain was got from 1,072 beegahs either of paddy or rubbee. Large tuccavee advances are being taken by the zemindars, but the place is cursed with the bane of this country,—numerous owners of minute shares.

"I have sent grain to the putwari for distribution to some people whose names were taken down."

From the tenor of all the reports received by me, as well as from my own observations, the condition of the district may be stated as follows:—

All who have money to purchase it can get as much grain as they want. The owners of the rubbee grain are well off, and happy in consequence of the high prices. The ryots on the Jumooee rice-country, and those to the north Furkya towards Buckteerpoor, as well as the entire purely labouring population are hard pressed for food, in consequence of high prices. But work can be got by all who require it, and actual distress is being relieved by the Government officers wherever they find it.

B.—Relief Works.

Since the commencement of distress in this district, I have done my best to persuade the zemindars and ticcadars to come forward and provide work or money for their ryots wherever necessary. Most of the zemindars have come to me and given an account of what they are doing and intend to do. I have given advances to all who appear to require them under the law for the improvement of estates, and these advances, already amounting to Rs. 40,000, have certainly taken away a good many laborers from our works. As I have remarked in former narratives, I have been particularly anxious to encourage irrigation works in the distressed parts of the Jumooee sub-division, because since November I have visited nearly every village there, and in each have found signs of departed prosperity in immense silted-up tanks, probably two or three hundred years old, most of which were dry even before the end of the year. I calculate that the money now advanced in this district will give employment on irrigation works to nearly 10,000 people until the rains set in. This and considerable tuccavee advances should do a great deal of good and take off pressure from our relief works.

No Government roads other than those already in hand have been commenced during the fortnight, but I have submitted to the Commissioner a map showing 17 villages where if necessary most useful tanks can be dug out under the Public Works Department, and 41 villages where light labor tanks may be dug out under superintendents of circles. These tanks will afford labor to 150,000 persons for two months if necessary. The 300,000 persons lately employed in the poppy fields have not much to do at present, but the six lacs of rupees distributed amongst them by the opium agent should keep them from starving until they can get labor elsewhere either gathering mowah or ploughing their fields as they will do after the first good fall of rain.

The rubbee harvest is drawing to a close, but immense numbers of persons are still in the fields or at the threshing floors, and I hope they may find employment there for a week or two longer.

The zemindars have not got into the groove yet for submitting returns of laborers punctually, but I find that the following number of persons are employed either in wards' estates or in estates where relief works have commenced by Government advances:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Kamasi	41	21	9
Lakhochuck	38	29	0
Kewl	75	63	0
Damodurpur	15	13	0
Kharagwara	23	22	0
Sondhi	64	25	0
Phulwaria	44	0	0
Burara	50	30	0
Pertabpore	500	0	0*
Ekara	250	0	0*

Besides the above about 4,000 persons are employed at Karakpore.

* These returns were verbally given by the zemindar.

C.—Transport of Grain.

I annex a statement shewing the movement of private grain by rail. As might be expected, it is inconsiderable. Seeing that there is a vast quantity of grain in the district, and although a very considerable proportion is set aside for exportation, it will not leave the district until the rains finally set in and render the Ganges navigable.

Vast quantities of carts have been attracted here through the agency of Mr. Thomas, the contractor, moving on grain to Northern Bhagulpore. The only drawback is that the railway cannot supply grain fast enough, and the cartmen, who are an independent race, go away unless their carts are loaded as fast as they wish. I found great want of grain at Surroop Gita Ghât, where large bodies of men connected with transport are collected, so I sent a petty trader with grain and an assistant to set up a shop at the place at once. The Durbhanga grain also arriving at Monghyr is shipped off at once, and no block of any kind has occurred. I give all parties any assistance which they may require directly it is asked for.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The only places now to which the Government grain is being moved is to Sondhi and Girna Pursunda between Jamooee and Luckhiserai. It is proposed to store a total of 25,000 maunds at Sondhi and 10,000 maunds at Girna Pursunda. The gola at Sondhi is nearly ready, and as there was great difficulty in getting materials for building at Girna Pursunda, I went to the place myself and got the loan of a good gola, where 8,051 maunds have already been stored. A little addition to this place will give all the accommodation we require. I do not see any reason for changing my opinion, already expressed in former narratives, that unless some unexpected change in the condition of the district takes place, we have sufficient stores of grain to meet any demands on us. Although immense purchases of Monghyr rubbee are being made on all sides for exportation, I think that what will remain, supplemented by our stores, will prevent actual famine in the district. It must also be remembered that I have advanced Rs. 61,000 to private parties for the purchase of grain, and although the first purchases have in many instances been disposed of, the money is being used again to buy more.

There is a considerable amount of Government grain now stored in the good rubbee country. It was stored there before the January rain, at a time when the rubbee prospects were bad. It will not, I think, be quite safe to dispose of this grain yet, but the golas are to be sealed up for the present and placed under the least possible establishment.

Arrangements are being made for taking stock of all the golas on the 15th. Copy of circular No. 1828, dated 26th March, has been supplied to each officer, and I hope that there will be no delay whatever in the matter.

E.—Advances to Parties and their Results.

The advances for purchase and storage of grain have formed one of the principal and most satisfactory methods of relief in this district. All the money advanced has been received by gentlemen who have not only taken a good deal of interest in the matter, but who have personally seen that the grain is retailed to those who most require it at cost price. Advances to private parties for land improvements form also, I think, an excellent scheme for relief, and although only Rs. 40,690 have been hitherto advanced, the total amount of applications I have received is very great. It is said that some of these advances will not be properly applied, but I am myself of a different opinion, for, besides having put the credit of the applicant and his security to a reliable test, I think that very few persons will consider it worth their while to misuse the money, particularly as the works are visited from time to time by Government officers. Hitherto reports on these works have been very satisfactory, and the zemindars know that if the reports do not continue satisfactory, the full amount advanced with interest will at once be demanded back by me.

Another excellent form of relief is that of tuccavi advances to ryots through zemindars, and here also, although I have only been able to advance Rs. 18,900 as yet, the applications for advances are very numerous. It will be difficult for the landholders to misappropriate the money when they have in each case to furnish lists of the persons to whom the money is advanced.

All the persons to whom I have advanced money are zemindars, ticcadars, or persons who have given full and ample security. I have not made any direct advances to ryots. If once such a course was followed to any extent, it would I think be impossible to prevent the most widespread and demoralizing abuse, besides causing endless trouble and loss to Government.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Mr. Currie, the additional sub-divisional officer, reports that during the fortnight 95 villages (names given) have been visited in his sub-division. This number will be largely increased during the next fortnight, now that the relief officers are settling down to their work and deputy assistants have been appointed. On reading Mr. Currie's report the most noticeable points are that the poorer classes are still away from their homes cuttting the crops on dearah lands; that although in almost every village destitute persons are to be found amongst the aged women and children, no deaths from actual starvation have occurred; that grain is procurable in all the bazaars throughout the sub-division, and that although the people at present appear pretty well off, yet considerable anxiety is felt for the time when the temporary relief afforded by the rubbee harvest has worn off. Mr. Currie reports that he has visited several

works commenced with money advanced by Government, and except in one instance the result was satisfactory. The complaint, however, is general that during the rubbee harvest laborers are procured with difficulty, and, as we have no desire to press labor, I have told all zemindars taking advances that I am not for the present very anxious to see their works progressing.

I have seen Mr. Money, the Superintendent of the Sheikpura circle, and he reports that there is hardly any perceptible change in the condition of the people during the fortnight; that the hovels of the poorer classes are still deserted; only very few persons have returned from their migrations, but that those who have returned have brought back a maund of grain each, which will carry them on for another month at least. Mr. Money gives a good account of his assistant Shah Abdool Hossein. This gentleman has an elephant and horses, and he gets over a good deal of ground during the day.

Since his arrival at Bucktiarpore on the 11th March, Mr. Manson, Superintendent, has been actively engaged in visiting the villages within his circle, and affording relief wherever necessary. On the whole, I consider this part of the district more distressed than any other, and indeed in two villages, Sitanabad and Hurewa, Mr. Manson found the people so famine-stricken that he was compelled to deal out grain to no less than 350 persons. These persons were chiefly the old and very young of the lowest classes, whose rice crops almost entirely failed. The system followed by Mr. Manson is that which has been generally adopted in the district of sending grain to the village, and dealing it out daily through the most respectable persons in the village. I feel confident that this system will not be abused, and indeed, considering that each receiver of the Government bounty is registered, and a calculation of the total requirements made, the person to whom the grain is entrusted, even supposing him dishonest, would hardly consider it worth while to appropriate the grain for himself. Most of the villages within the circle have been visited and timely relief afforded. The total amount of persons who have received out-door relief during the month in the Bucktiarpore circle is 741, making a total of 1,156 persons relieved. Mr. Manson has a good active assistant in Baboo Bhola Nauth Dutt. the zemindar of Burowni. An English-speaking deputy assistant, Baij Nauth Sahai, has also joined, so that part of the country is well provided for. There is no doubt that the gigantic exertions we have been making to pass grain into Tirhoot and Bhaugulpore has raised the rates of carriage here, and consequently private trade at and round Bucktiarpore has not lately been so active as it probably would otherwise have been. I think, however, that whatever damage we may have done has been amply compensated by our sales of grain and Indian-corn, amounting already to 2,000 maunds, at a fairly cheap rate.

Mr. Manson during his tours found by the road-side two miles north of Bucktiarpore the body of an old man who had evidently died, if not from actual starvation at all events from the effects of want. Although Mr. Manson made all possible enquiries, he was unable to learn the man's name or his place of residence; apparently he was a traveller going north. Mr. Manson also found an infant deserted by its mother, who probably knowing that he would have it taken care of, threw it in his way.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure as shown in last Narrative				2,31,163	5	1
Detail of the above.						
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ...	86,175	0	0			
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,149	7	2			
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhaugulpore grains	400	0	0			
On disbursement for construction of golas	1,954	6	4			
On establishment of golas	497	3	7			
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0			
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0			
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	56,800	0	0			
Advances to Municipalities	5,000	0	0			
Advances to zemindars for land improvement ...	33,790	0	0			
Tuccavi advances	11,300	0	0			
Total ...	2,31,163	5	1			
Expenditure during the fortnight.						
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ..	*Nil.*					
On disbursement to Officers in charge of transport arrangements	*Nil.*					
Advanced to Captain Grant, Transport Agent, North Bhaugulpore	1,307	14	6			
Advanced to Mr. C. D. Fletcher, Transport Agent of Tirhoot grain	100	0	0			
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor of Bhaugulpore grain	83,056	14	0			
Construction of gola	200	0	0			
Payment of gola Establishment...	*Nil.*					

On account advances for purchase of grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Total advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,600	0	0			
To municipalities	*Nil.*					
Ditto to zemindars for land improvement	7,800	0	0			
Tuccavi advances	7,500	0	0			
				1,06,564	12	6
Total expenditure ...				3,37,728	1	7
Final payments	*Nil.*					
Advances recoverable	1,26,790	0	0			

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Prices-current of principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

NAME OF PLACE.	Rice, common.	Wheat.	Maize or Indian-corn.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Monghyr	12	13	14	17
Begoo Serai	11	14	15	17
Jamooee	11½	.....	12	17
Bukhtiarpore	9 to 10	.....	13	13
Luckee Serai	11	. ...	15	18

MONGHYR COLLECTORATE,
The 6th April 1874.

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Statement of Cases from 6th to 19th March 1874, *and corresponding dates of* 1873, 1872, *&* 1871.

			Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Column IV of AI, minus col. IXA.
Dacoity.				
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI	1872	...	2	.....
Robbery.				
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI	1874	...	1	.....
Theft.				
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft.	1874	...	23	6
	1873	...	14	6
	1872	...	19	6
	1871	...	11	6
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft.	1874	...	26	7
	1873	...	14	3
	1872	...	40	13
	1871	...	18	9
Total of all three crimes	1874	...	48	12
	1873	...	28	9
	1872	...	61	10
	1871	...	29	14

MONGHYR,
The 6th April 1874.

H. E. WALLER, *Major*,
District Supdt. of Police.

Progress Report of Relief Work actually open during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

Names of Roads.	Progress in working out relief roads.	Progress in opening out relief works.	Number of laborers, 4th April 1874.
Monghyr Sub-District.			
Patna road	16 miles marked out...	All who present themselves get work; work going on in 8 places.	191
Bhaugulpore road	More than 5 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto in 1 place...	128
Bucktiarpore to Bhottea	About 5 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto ...	665
Bulkur to Eorah	About 4½ miles marked out.	Ditto ditto ...	Daily reports not received for this day. 14 Petty repairs only. Ditto.
Barriarpore road	.....	.....	499
Kujrah road	About 12 miles marked out.	Work going on in 4 places.	
Begoo Serai Sub-division, Tirhoot road—			
Jamooee Sub-division, Gyruck road— 1st section	.....	Ditto ditto in 2 places	324
2nd ditto	.....		
Sheikhpoora to Secondra	17 miles marked out...	Ditto ditto in 1 place	224
Secondra to Jamooee	12 ditto	Ditto ditto wherever required.	51
Chakie to Simultolah	.....	.....	.....
Gungta to Mallerpore	9 miles marked out ...	All who seek for work get it; work going on in 3 places.	132
Jamooee to ditto	2 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto in 1 place...	95
Ditto to Luckee Serai	No earth-work going on; bridge-work in progress.		
Secondra to ditto	15 miles marked out...	Work in 3 places ...	388
Ditto to Newada	.....	Ditto ditto in 1 place...	350
Other petty works.			3,071

Condition of laborers.	Supply of food thereat.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursements during the fortnight.
					Rs. A. P.
Good	From the nearest bazars	Daily and twice a week	1-9 per 1,000 ...	Supplied by Government.	120 11 6
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ..	¾ bring their own tools	97 15 0
Fair	Ditto as well as from Government Gola; up to date 9¾ maunds rice and 10 maunds Indian-corn have been sold.	Ditto	Ditto and 1-14 where the soil is hard.	¼ ditto	339 4 8
Ditto	From the neighbouring bazars.	Ditto	1-9 per 1,000 ...	1/6 ditto	*97 7 6
	Ditto.	.....	.....	.....	12 6 3
Fair	From the neighbouring bazars.	Daily and twic a week	1-9 per 1,000 ...	More than ¾ bring their own tools.	191 9 9
Ditto	Ditto	Daily	0-16 to 0-2-0 0-1-0 and 0-0-9	Supplied by Government.	486 9 3
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	¾ bring their own tools	513 8 9
Ditto	Ditto	Twice a week and daily	1-14 per 1,000, and 0-1-6 to 0-2-0, 0-1-0 and 0-0-9.	Supplied by contractor and Government.	35 0 0
		Work stopped by order of the Commissioner.			
Fair	From the nearest bazar.	Twice a week	1-14 per 1,000 ...	Supplied by contractor	325 9 0
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Supplied by Government.	411 9 6
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	458 15 9
		Total wages paid during the fortnight			3,000 10 11
		Boilers, &c.			308 7 9
		Tools and plant			90 14 0
		Brick manufacture, &c.			271 9 0
		Establishment, &c.			150 9 9
		Other items			197 4 6
		Metalling Bhaugulpore road			448 14 3
				GRAND TOTAL ...	4,408 6 2

P. S.—About 14 per cent. belong to the non-laboring classes, of which the weavers bear the largest ratio.

* Impreat accounts not received.

RAM RUTON MOZOOMDAR,
Asst. Engr., in cve. charge, Monghyr District.

Statement showing the quantity of food-grains received in, and despatched from, the Railway Stations in the Districts of Monghyr from 14th to 28th March 1874.

Name of Station.	Outward.		Inward.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
Burriarpore	247	...	45	...
Jamalpoor	210	...	545	875
Monghyr	169	1,684	1,08,700	5,493*
Dhurrarah	...	...	...	...
Kujrah	...	142	2,011	187
Burhea	783	6,416	9,059	2,961
Luckee Serai	281	122	4,927	3,851
Mánanpoor	...	34	...	...
Jamooee	...	...	1,222	892
Gidhour	...	...	23	...
Newadi	...	...	...	328
TOTAL ...	1,690	8,398	1,26,532	14,587

* This includes the Government and Durbhunga grain.

Report of sales of Government Grain to the public and to laborers on relief works from the commencement up to 31st March 1874, in the District of Monghyr.

Name of Gola.	Amount of grain in it at beginning.		Amount sold to public.		Amount of money realized.	Amount sold to laborers on relief works.		Stock remaining in gola.	
	Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. As. P	Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Bags.	Mds. Srs.
Backtiarpore ...	8,888	18,585 20½	804½	1,942 8½	4,017 12 6	9	19 30	8,074½	16,623 22
Khagaria ...	125	306 29	125	306 29	613 13 6	...	... ...	...	... ...
					31 4 0 price of bags.				
Gogree	171	421 27	171	421 27	843 6 0	...	... ...	...	... ...
					42 12 0 price of bags.				
Luckee Serai ...	6,660	13,246 8	315	788 37	1,628 0 0	...	... ...	6,345	12,457 11
TOTAL ...	15,844	32,560 4½	1,416½	3,459 21½	7,177 0 0	9	19 30	14,419½	29,080 33

The grain sold to the public is the damaged grain and maize received from Delhi.

MONGHYR,
The 6th April 1874.

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Daily average of persons relieved at the different Relief Centres in the District of Monghyr during the fortnight.

Name of Relief Centre.	Number relieved			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Jumooee	16	8	...	24
Monghyr	79	157	125	361
Chuprah	115	87	61	263
Bucktiarpore	19	12	121	152
Begoo Serai	14	18	8	40
Birpore	39	40	18	97
Tegrah	28	37	9	74
Luckee Serai	37	30	37	104
Choara	6	19	1	26
Burbigha	10	11	2	23
Khurruckpore	11	44	23	78
Gungta	3	3	2	8
Bagmukdumpur	13	22	12	47
Sheikpoora	13	29	11	53
Emamnuggur	5	10	2	17
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	1,367

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

Rules for the guidance of Relief Superintendents.

The poor-houses which have been erected at Monghyr, Jumooe, Begoo Serai, Sikandra, Bucktiarpore will remain under the management of the officer of the circle to which they belong, and all the expenses connected with them will be defrayed from the money at the disposal of the Superintendent. Very few persons have as yet taken advantage of the accommodation afforded, apparently preferring to hang on in their own hovels, however wretched; but by degrees, particularly when the rains commence, many persons will come in, and a medical officer will, if necessary, be provided for each poor-house. Cooked food will as a rule be distributed at these poor-houses, and each Superintendent will provide any food which appears necessary for the patients from the funds at his disposal.

A sum of one thousand rupees has been placed to the credit of each Superintendent, either at the Government treasuries or at the cutcheries of the nearest banker or zemindar The first persons who should receive the attention of Relief Superintendents are respectable ryots and others who, in consequence of their crops failing, have been reduced to poverty, and who only require small pecuniary assistance for purchasing food to help them over the present season of scarcity. These persons have not an equal chance with common laborers and professional beggars in the struggle for existence.

The best plan to provide for these persons is to give them money advances through the zemindar, ticcadar, or mahajun. On arriving at a village the first care of the Superintendent will be to ascertain the number and names of such persons, and then call on the zemindar and ticcadar to advance them money at once, say ten or twenty rupees each, according to circumstances. If the landlord pleads inability to advance from his own funds, the Superintendent may advance up to Rs. 200 to any single zemindar, ticcadar, or mahajun, and take from him a bond on plain paper according to the sample furnished. This advance will at once be reported to the Collector, and the amount will be adjusted. If, however, the landlord refuses, or is unable to furnish good security for repayment, special report of his case should at once be sent to the Collector for disposal or report to Government under Circular No. dated . Such reports, however, will I think be rare, as I have found landlords very willing to make advances where necessary. In the meanwhile, if delay appears dangerous, the Superintendent may advance not more than Rs. 20 either in money or grain to ryots direct, merely taking a note of hand under promise to re-pay the amount when the next crop is cut. A respectable jeth ryot may perhaps be induced to stand security for several such persons. Respectable purda-nisheen women might be included in this system of advances, but the Superintendent must be on his guard that he is not imposed on; he should insist on the women's names being recorded, notwithstanding any alleged breach of etiquette in doing so. If they can be persuaded to re-pay the amount advanced by spinning so much the better. A list of persons to whom money is advanced with the amount should be demanded in every case where the advance is made with the Government money, and the Superintendent on visiting the village, without in any way appearing to doubt the probity of the landlord, should ascertain whether the money has actually been advanced or not.

Superintendents will find particularly as the season advances in almost every village many persons of low caste who are regarded by their more aristocratic neighbours very much in the same light as the village pigs. These persons have little money and less credit, and as they are the first to die of starvation in times of scarcity, they form the greatest source of anxiety. The able-bodied amongst these races can work, and they should at once be directed to the relief roads and tanks, but those to whom the labor test cannot be applied, must be relieved. It will generally be found useless to tell such persons to go and get cooked-food at our centres. I have myself tried the experiment, and found that many of them would probably die on the road.

The only practical method of relief is for each officer either to send or take grain to the villages, and having registered the persons requiring relief leave sufficient food with the headman to support them until he can visit the village again. The headman should be treated courteously, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he will readily and faithfully discharge the duty of dealing out the grain daily to the poor. The chowkidar should be called on to attend daily the distribution of food to keep order, and as he will probably be found badly off, he should receive half a seer of rice daily for his trouble. Money for the purchase of salt, dâl, &c., may, if necessary, be also given.

Superintendents will be careful to enquire regarding the sufficiency or otherwise of seed-grain in each village, and if he finds that reported deficiency cannot be met by small advances through the zemindar, the matter should be reported at once to the Collector, who will see that the necessary supply is given. But I do not anticipate much want in this particular, for I have seen seed-grain religiously sealed up even in the most distressed villages.

Each Assistant Superintendent of circles will have a permanent advance of Rs. 50, and as each Assistant is a zemindar of high standing, he should receive the full confidence of the Superintendent, and he be allowed to distribute tickets and money for dall, salt, &c., to those whom he finds starving in the villages within his circle. He should also bring at once to the notice of the Superintendent any cases where an advance of money can be recommended.

Rules regarding light labor relief have already been circulated.

E. LOCKWOOD
Offg. Collector.

No. 398. R., dated Bhagulpore, the 7th April 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, ESQ., Collector of Bhagulpore,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to forward my tenth fortnightly narrative.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Soopool sub-divisional officer reports:—"There is very little difference between the present supply of food-grains in the various bazars and what it was at the date of the last fortnightly narrative, but on the whole prices of all grain, except wheat and barley, have an upward tendency, and, contrary to expectation, the harvesting of the rubbee crops has had little or no effect on the general condition of the market." At Soopool itself rice is selling at 9 seers, and murwa at 12, and throughout the sub-division prices range, for rice from 9 to 11 seers, and for murwa from 10 to 15 seers.

3. The Muddehpoora officer writes:—"Supplies are more plentiful than they were at the the time of my last narrative, owing chiefly to the sales from the Muddehpoora Government golahs, and from the private stores of Baboo Hurbullub Narain Sing at Sonebursa. Barley was selling at the Sonebursa market at 20 seers the rupee (80 tolahs weight); at the Muddehpoora market, held on the 3rd, clean rice was selling at the rate of 5 pice a seer (64 tolahs weight), and coarse rice at 4½—or 10 seers 3 chittacks and 11 seers 7 chittacks, standard weight, against 8½ the previous week.

4. The Banka officer reports that the supply of food-grains is more abundant in consequence of the rubbee harvest, and murwa being available; the price of rice has remained unchanged, but that of wheat has fallen by 1 to 2½ seers, and that of gram has fallen by ½ to 1½ seers; new barley is selling at 22½ seers.

5. At the head-quarters there has been a very slight fall in the price of common rice, and a slight rise in the price of wheat.

6. The rubbee harvest is now almost over, and in pergunnah Chye and the head-quarters sub-division the crop may be safely put down as a very good one indeed, and above an average crop of ordinary years. In Banka sub-division what rubbee there was has also yielded above an average crop. In Muddehpoora the sub-divisional officer reports an 8-anna crop to the north of his sub-division, but taking the whole sub-division together, I am not wrong in putting it down as a 12-anna one. The Soopool officer admits a 12-anna or an average crop. The cheena cultivation, which is far beyond anything ever seen in this district, is not taken into account; it is still in all stages of growth.

7. The mowah is reported as excellent, but the mango crop, it is said, now will not be so good as was at first anticipated (in some parts of the north of the district).

8. The Soopool officer writes:—"No cases of misery and starvation* have come to light; a large proportion (on one occasion, when an account was taken at the centre here, it was found to be nearly 50 per cent.,) of our paupers are from the Tirhoot district, and most of them are most worthsome objects; as yet very few others than the very lowest classes, and those who in the best of years would have been to some extent dependent on charity, have been attracted to our relief centres, though I recognise the fact that nothing but the most careful village-to-village inquiries—and these are now in progress—can insure that many fit objects of relief are not holding out in their own houses.

9. The Muddehpoora officer writes:—"I have heard of no new cases of deaths from starvation; in fact, from inquiries made by me during my late tour to the west no starvation is likely."

10. There have been a few deaths at some of the relief contres in the Soopool sub-division which cannot in any way be put down to starvation, and are not to be wondered at when one sees the class of persons who come to them. Mr. Smith says:—"Five out of seven deaths were those of residents of the Tirhoot district, and in most of them I can certify that disease (in many cases of long standing) was the cause, though possibly the end has been accelerated by privation)." Many of the persons who died had been for a long time in the relief poor-house with a doctor in attendance and properly looked after and fed.

11. There is no actual distress in either the head-quarter nor Banka sub-division.

12. The following statement shows the difference in prices of some of the food-grains now and at the corresponding period of 1866:—

	Rice, 1st sort.		Rice, common.		Murwa.		Indian corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
Soopool	.....	9 10	.....	10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8
Muddehpoora	.....	11 0	.....	13 0	.....	13 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0
Head quarters	11 6	10 3	12 0	11 6	.....	.....	15 2	15 2	11 6	14 8
Banka	.....	11 0	14 0	12 0	.....	.....	18 0	14 0	.....	15 0

* Two deaths have been just reported at the Mullarh tank (Court of Wards): a child o f13 months from inanition and one of the working coolies. The Deputy Collector, Baboo Ram Sunker Sen, says he received the body, and considers starvation to have been the cause; but Mr. Duff does not say so. The deceased's wife and three children were working at the tank as well, and were not new-comers.

13. The theft and grain robbery statement for March is annexed.

B.—Relief Works.

14. I annex a statement showing what has been done under this head during the fortnight, as also one showing the number of persons employed on the Durbhunga Court of Wards' estates in this district. Now that the rubbe harvest is over, an increase may be expected in the number of laborers on all works.

15. Some 157 maunds 23 seers of grain have been actually sold to laborers on the relief roads, and arrangements are being made to have rice for sale on every work, so that those at work may have the option of purchasing it in preference to other grains in the bazars.

16. As regards the works being carried on by private individuals or zemindars, it is next to impossible to procure any information as to the *total number or daily average of* persons employed. Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh is the only honorable exception, and is the only man who shows he is taking a real interest in what he has undertaken, and the only one who voluntarily supplies any information; he has in hand one bandh, eight tanks, and what he calls miscellaneous work; he shows a total number of 7,121 men, women, and children employed. *There* are other works being undertaken, but Mr. Kirkwood remarks he is afraid none with any vigour; they are carried on by fits and starts; payments, whether in cash or in kind, very irregular; and in the case of Mr. John Christian, who has undertaken an extensive work in the shape of bandhs, he writes—"Mr. Christian has a bandh in progress near Bungaon, but the wage given appears very inadequate for all but the sturdiest laborers." The fact is, that none of the zemindars have attempted to raise their rates when we did on our works. Though it is almost impossible to get any statement approaching to accuracy from any private works, yet it is satisfactory to know that works of this kind are being carried on, and a certain number of persons, however small, being benefited thereby.

C.—Transport of Grain.

17. At the Bhagulpore railway station but little has been done during the fortnight in the way of imports or exports. The exports were only 6,949 maunds, of which 571 were *local*, and the rest 1,947 maunds wheat and 4,431 oats, to Howrah. The imports were about 6,000 maunds only, the chief being 1,362 maunds Indian-corn, 491 maunds wheat, 1,138 maunds gram, 891 maunds rice, and 975 maunds paddy; about 292 maunds of rice were imported at the Pointee station, 574 at *Colgong*, 28 at Ghogha, and 729 at Sultangunge, exclusive of Government rice. The exports were almost nothing.

18. There is but very little private importation going on, and nothing is heard now of exportation from the interior of the district; there is a small amount of private importations in the north from Monghyr.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

19. The following shows the quantity of grain stored at each of the places of storage in the district as far as is known:—

Muddehpoorah Sub-Division.

		Mds.	Already stored Mds.	
Muddehpoorah	... ...	50,000	29,220	
Bhowanipoor	... ...	25,000	9,982	
Kamp	... ...	50,000	26,298	
Sonebursa	... ...	12,980	12,980	At Phoolout
Patterghat	... ...	2,614	2,614	and Sonebursa.
Byjnathpoor	... ...	15,000	4,516	
Lalpoor	... ...	10,000	5,148	
			90,758	

Soopool Sub-Division.

		Mds.	Mds.
Soopool	...	... 130,000	56,319
Chundail	...	... 10,000	1,000
Rutowlee	...	... 8,000	4,496
Hurdi	...	... 10,000	...
Nowabakkur	...	... 30,000	22,099
Dugmurrah	...	... 30,000	27,274
Roshwar	...	... 40,000	30,870
Nurgo	...	... 20,000	19,709
			161,767

			Mds.	Mds.
Chandpeeper	...	...	12,000	4,000
Bhuptiahi	Court of Wards	...	12,000	4,000
Burhurra	...	...	6,000	4,133
Peepra	...	...	20,000	4,964
Pertabgunge	...	...	30,000	40,332
Bhulooa	...	...	20,000	10,535
Simrahi	...	...	40,000	4,746
Nathpore	...	...	10,000	7,436
Bheemnuggur	...	...	5,000	5,052
Urjillee Dulgaon	...	...	8,000	8,000
Ekar	...	...	60,000	28,834
Pachgachia	...	...	20,000	...
Semani	...	...	20,000	...
Nohutta	...	...	10,000	4,020
Burgaon	...	...	5,000	...
Bungaon	...	...	30,000	15,000
Muheshi	...	...	10,000	...
				3,02,819

Sudder Sub-Division.

Permeshurpoor	...	...	1,000	1,000
				1,000

Banka Sub-Division.

Dhoorya ...	...	...	2,250	2,250
Kutoorya ...	...	...	4,773	4,773
				7,023

20. The Phoolout route is closed, and the two contractors are carrying away the grain from Jugdis Chuck and Monghyr very rapidly.

21. Mr. Smith has been sending rice from the Soopool golahs as fast as he can, and all the outlying golahs will now soon have their full allotment.

22. It will be seen that about 1,20,000 have been stored during the fortnight, and over four lakhs stored in all, and it is possible that more has been actually stored in some places than I have as yet received intimation of; some grain has reached Pachgachia, but I have not heard how much.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

No further loans were granted during the fortnight under Act XXVI of 1871.

The following zemindars received advances for helping their ryots:—

Name of zemindar.	Place of residence.	Amount. Rs.	A.	P.
Hur Narain Singh	... Beerwa	... 1,000	0	0
Mr. Bowers	... Bhuptiahi	... 15,000	0	0
Baboo Hirun Gurbh Narain Singh	Sookpore	... 3,000	0	0
„ Thakoor Man Singh	... Ditto	... 2,500	0	0
„ Ram Lall Sahoo	... Kushur	... 4,000	0	0
	Total	... 25,500	0	0
	Altogether to end of fortnight	... 62,900	0	0

Rs. 5,000 have since been sanctioned by the Commissioner for payment to Mr. Bowers.

Rs. 5,000 have been advanced to the municipality under Government orders No. 1242, dated 4th March 1874, and only Rs. 200 to a petty shop-keeper for purchase of grain from the nearest bazars.

F.—Charitable Relief.

23. All the circles in this district referred to in my previous narrative are now officered, and it is unnecessary for me to rewrite the details.

24. Under this head sales to the public may be properly dealt with. As mentioned in paragraph 36 of the last fortnightly narrative, arrangements were made to sell to the public at the rate of 12 seers for the rupee, in quantities not greater than one maund, nor less than one rupee's worth, from the Ekar and Bhowanipore golahs at the head-quarters of circles of the same names. But Mr. Kirkwood writes, owing to the delay in receipt of the letters (the moving about) the sales from Ekar and Bhowanipore could not commence before the 4th April. The results will be fully detailed in the next narrative.

25. I considered it advisable to open the Muddehpoora golah, as rice was only, so it was alleged, procurable in the bazars at 8½ to 9 seers the rupee. Orders were issued to this effect, and the result is thus reported by Mr. Kirkwood: "The effect of the sales at Muddehpoora has been as may have been anticipated,—the price current in the bazar has fallen from 9 to 11 seers per rupee, and 11 seers is now the retail rate" (see Mr. Martin's remarks, para. 3); "but it is only the very poor who buy at that rate, all who can club together to make up a rupee, buy at the golah. The sales at Muddehpoora during the five days ending 3rd April show 597 purchasers of 340 maunds 19 seers, at 12 seers the rupee. All the proceeds, except Rs. 595-15 realized on the 2nd and 3rd, have been paid into the treasury; that amount has not been paid in as the treasury was closed. As on the first day only 25 maunds were sold, we have 315 maunds, or an average of 79 per diem, for the other days."

26. The rule as laid down by me originally and approved by the Commissioner, was that not more than 100 maunds should be sold in any one day, and not more than one maund or less than one rupee's worth to be sold to any one person. I further added a restriction that no person purchasing one maund should purchase any more for 30 days; this restriction was objected to on the ground that a person with a large family could not live on a maund a month; though this may be the case, my own idea was that the purchaser of one maund of rice could easily supplement his purchase with murwah and other cheaper grains. Mr. Kirkwood, moreover, remarks:—"A rule that no man is to buy more than a maund a month is of course practically defeated every hour; such a rule, it may safely be asserted, is one impossible of enforcement."

27. There cannot be any doubt that great difficulty will be experienced in preventing the system of sales to the public being abused; but with the quantity of grain we shall have stored in this district, if the rice thus sold gets into the hands of those for the benefit of whom the sales are intended, there will not be many persons left to be gratuitously relieved.

28. The golahs of Ekar and Bhowanipore are now open, and I am now issuing orders for sales from Soopool.

29. In the Muddehpoora sub-division there are two circles only, and the undermentioned five relief centres are open, *viz.*, Muddehpoora, Byjnathpore, Ghylar, Gummeria, and Sonebursa. The average number of persons gratuitously relieved at each is given by Mr. Kirkwood thus:—

Muddehpoora	16
Byjnathpore	31
Ghylar	5
Gummeria	19
Sonebursa	15
	86

30. These relief centres will be removed altogether as soon as the house-to-house relief system is in full operation, and a very fair commencement has been made in this direction. Poor-houses will take their place, and are already in course of erection at Kamp and Bhowanipore, the head-quarters of the circles. These will have a doctor attached, and all the houseless, poor beggars, lepers, and other diseased and miserable objects will be collected and properly looked after; deaths may be expected to occur among them, but such deaths of such objects cannot be called deaths from starvation.

31. Mr. Kirkwood reports:—"At some of the golahs, notably those at Bhowanipore and Ekar, considerable numbers of light laborers have been employed on earth-work, rope-twisting, &c. At Ekar, too, about 800 people have been daily relieved by receipt of pice in exchange for baskets of grass as fodder for cattle; these were nearly all women and children. He adds—"No regular relief has as yet been issued to these people; the registers for house-to-house relief are in course of preparation. Urgent cases of distress here and there have been relieved by money gratuity."

32. In the Muddehpoora sub-division five ryots have been advanced Rs. 72 for the purchase of grain and seed, and four more applications had been received, not yet dealt with.

33. The following shows the daily average of persons gratuitously relieved at the centres in each of the circles of the Soopool sub-division:—

Soopool Circle.

Soopool, daily average	100
Sookhpore	43
Chandail	31
Burooari	57
Khoknaha	45
Total ...	276

Narredigur Circle.

Nawabakkur	31
Deeghia	20
Bhuptiahi	99
Dugmurah	64
Burhurra	35
Chandpeeper	33
Total ...	282

Ekar Circle.

Ekar	41
Patchgachia	112
Murwullah	10
Bungaon	234
Muheshi	134
Koond Birhat	46
Burgaon	26
Notha	131
Total ...	734

Simrahi Circle.

Dharrara	99
Battaneah	61
Bhulooa	62
Khubdah	13
Nathpore	20*
Total ...	255

34. Most of these, again, it is hoped, will be closed as soon as the house-to-house registers are complete and the poor-houses erected; these have been commenced at Soopool, Ekar, and Burgaon, and also at Nawabakkur and Simrahi. At Soopool 50 per cent. of those relieved are from Tirhoot; and Mr. Kirkwood found many of those relieved at Bungaon unfit recipients of entirely gratuitous relief; these were sent off to work.

35. Mr. Smith, the Soopool Sub-Divisional Officer, remarks: "The tract to the west *along* the Tiljooga is undoubtedly the worst off, and will doubtless be the only tract where, at all events for some time, general distress may be expected. It is, however, the object of special attention, and fortunately the *population* is very thin. The careful diaries of Mr. Fanshawe, the Soopool circle officer, show that he is working exceedingly well, always on the move, and constantly visiting village after village, and I think with care and a little system, we have not much to fear as regards this circle.

36. About 157 maunds 23 seers of grain have been sold on the Government relief works; the laborers, as a rule, supplied themselves from the markets, but in the case of the Durbhunga Court of Wards' tanks, a system had been commenced of payment of grain; this was considered objectionable, especially, as Mr. Smith remarks, as it amounted to little short of gratuitous distribution to all applicants without any attempt at getting any return for it; and payment in cash has been ordered, the laborers being at liberty to purchase Government rice, which is ready for them.

37. Spinning and weaving have not yet been commenced, but cotton has already reached Soopool and Muddehpoora ample for a fair start in this direction.

* Approximate return not received.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.	Number of work-houses and centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily.
District committee, three sub-divisional committees, and six circle sub-committees, have all been appointed.	1	All are now manned: in all six.	Part of the Ekar circle is looked after by Mr. J. Christian.	Four in Muddehpoora, 26 in Soopool.	1,633

G. Financial Results of the Fortnight.

38. Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative, Rs. 2,87,845-7-3, minus Rs. 5,000 refunded by Mr. Hensley, remaining Rs. 2,82,845-7-3.

Detail of the above Total.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursements to the District Engineer for relief works	48,000	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora ...	1,000	0	0			
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements	1,18,295	7	3*			
Ditto to Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora for construction of golahs	6,000	0	0			
On account advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain	66,400	0	0			
Ditto to traders for purchase of grain ...	1,400	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	4,350	0	0			
Advances to ditto for helping their ryots ...	37,400	0	0			
				2,82,845	7	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
* Through Nazir	12,276	2	6
„ Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
„ „ Muddehpoora	8,800	0	0
„ „ Soopool	17,900	0	0
„ Mr. Hennessy	5,665	15	6
„ „ Ditto, as contractor	28,017	5	0
„ „ H. M. Durand	13,150	0	0
„ „ F. Hensley	5,000	0	0
„ Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector ...	19,084	15	3
„ Major W. Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly ...	7,000	0	0
„ Ditto for Police	150	0	0
„ Ditto Captain Conolly	400	0	0
„ Ditto Mr. Meredith	85	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages of weights and scales sent from Calcutta	37	11	0
Ditto for 20 bales of small bags sent from Alipore ...	49	15	0
Total ...	1,18,295	7	3

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure during the fortnight under report on disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works				*Nil.*		
On purchase of food				*Nil.*		
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements		...		30,395	9	0
Through Nazir	686	0	0			
„ Deputy-Collector of Muddehpoora ...		...				
„ Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly ...	2,000	0	0			
„ Ditto for Police		...				
„ Captain Conolly, for making bridge ...	50	0	0			
„ Mr. Hennessy, contractor ...	24,373	7	6			
„ Mr. G. Meredith, Police Inspector ...	24	0	0			
„ Mr. Inman, grain officer, Jugdis Chuk ...	20	0	0			
Paid railway freight for 8 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	20	3	0			
Paid cost of 50 oiled tarpaulins, purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	3,221	4	6			
Total ...	30,395	9	0			
Payment on account of establishment of storage golah	*Nil.*					
On account advances for purchase of food ...	*Nil.*					
Total of advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	*Nil.*					
To traders for purchase of grain ...	200	0	0			
To Bhagulpore municipality ...	5,000	0	0			
To zemindars and others for land improvements ...	*Nil.*					
To ditto for helping their ryots ...	25,500	0	0			
Total of the fortnight's expenditure:—						
(*a*)—Final payments made... ...	*Nil.*					
(*b*)—Advances repayable	30,700	0	0			
				30,700	0	0
Grand Total to end of the fortnight ...				3,43,941	0	3

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in making out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.
							Rs.A.P. Rs.A.P.		Rs. A. P.
Road from Soopool to Bhooteah, No. 19N.	All done ...	12 miles in five different places.	1,440 coolies daily on average, consisting of 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring classes.	70 per cent. from bazar and 30 per cent. from Government moodees' shop.	Things are not yet so bad as was apprehended. Grains of sorts are to be had in the local bazars. Brahmins and other respectable classes have not yet joined the work. No diseases of any epidemic kind have broken out.	Daily ...	Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Children ... 0 0 6 to 0 1 0	All tools are now supplied from Government store.	1,922 0 0
Road from Bellah to Barroary and Mahia Ghat, No. 20N.	Ditto ...	3⅜ miles in two places.	706 ditto ...	Ditto ...	The call for work in this road is great. Laborers of worse descriptions, *i.e.*, sickly, disabled, and famine-stricken, are gradually resorting to works. There being no shops in this road, the laborers draw their supplies from Bellah. No diseases of any epidemic kind have as yet broken out. Brahmins and other respectable classes have not joined the work. It has become very hot, hence most of the laborers who could have done their full task failed in so doing.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	861 0 0
Road from Nowhatta to Bellah	4½ miles ...	2 miles in six different places.	2,050 coolies daily on average, consisting of 80 per cent. laboring and 20 per cent. non-laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Things are in a tolerable good state; grains of sorts are to be had in the local bazars.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,305 0 0
Rajanpore bund; improvement of Government Khas Mehals.	3½ miles nearly	1½ miles in three places.	918 ditto ditto ...	Government grain is sold to all laborers.	One moodee's shop has been opened at Bellah in the Soopoo land Bhooteah road, and another at Bhagore on the Rajanpoor bund. Brahmins and respectable classes have not joined the work. No diseases of epidemic kind have broken out. It has become very hot, hence most of the laborers who could have done full task failed in so doing; hence the number doing less than full work is large.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	979 0 0
Road from Sookpore to Pejwar	4⅝ miles ...	4½ miles in six places.	2,547 ditto, being 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring.	70 per cent. draw their supplies from local bazars and 30 per cent. from Government moodees' shops.	Arrangements are being made to open shops at the Mohia and Bejwar roads. There being no shops in this road, the laborers draw their supplies from the shop at Bellah. Rest as above.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1,660 0 0
Singhessar to Nathpore, No. 10N.	All done ...	6,700 running feet	720 coolies daily on average; nearly all of laboring class.	Nearly all supplied from bazar.	Condition of the laborers bad, and general feature of the country fair.	Both by task work and daily labor.	Mates at ... 0 2 0 to 0 2 6 Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Children ... 0 0 6 to 0 1 0 By task work per 1,000 c. ft. at Rs. 1-14 to 2-0.	Ditto ditto ...	1,245 0 0
Singhessar to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17N.	Ditto ...	Maintenance of the whole length of the road.	17 ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	65 0 0
Soopool to Peeprah, No. 15N ...	Ditto ...	2,900 running feet	414 ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	323 0 0

Melkoe Road, No. 5N ...	Ditto ...	3 miles in 3 places	116 ditto, consisting of 97 per cent. laboring and 3 per cent. non-laboring classes.	All supplied from bazar ...	Condition in general good and cheering. All are employed in harvesting. A single cooly cannot be had when searched for at the usual rates.	By task work	Re. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft. below 5 feet embankment, Re. 2-2 above that height.	The majority of the beldars bring their own tools, and the rest are supplied from Government stores.	269 0 0
Muddehpoora Road, 1st section, No. 1N.	Not necessary	500 rg. feet ...	32 ditto, 98½ per cent. non-laboring and 1½ per cent. laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Both by task work and daily labor.	Daily— Men at As. 2 0 Women „ 1 3 Children „ 1 0 By task work at Rs. 2-4 per 1,000 c. ft.	Supplied from Government store.	64 0 0
Muddehpoora Road, 3rd section, No. 1N.	Ditto ...	1,540 rg. feet ...	133 coolies daily. All are laboring classes.	Ditto ...	The condition of the laboring class is good. Thousands of them are gone to gather cold season crops.	Daily and task work.	Ditto ditto ...	The coolies are ordered to bring their own tools, but those who are unable to bring are supplied from Government store.	154 0 0
Muddehpoora and Bailo Road, No. 7N.	Done ...	1 mile in one place	276 ditto ditto ...	The coolies procure their food themselves.	Ditto ditto ...	Task work ...	Rs. 2-4-0 per 1,000 c. ft., including digging and ramming.	Ditto ditto ...	200 0 0
Muddehpoora to Sookbasan ...	...	...	...	No information received.					
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11N.	...	In one place ...	201 coolies daily on average. All laboring class.	From bazar ...	Condition of laborers bad and general feature of the country far from fair.	Both by task and daily labor.	Task work, at Re. 1-12 per 1,000 c. ft. Daily— Men at As. 2 0 Women „ 1 3 Children „ 0 6 to 1 0	The laborers bring their own tools, except the day laborers who are supplied from Government store.	118 0 0
Bungaon to Phoolout, No. 21N...	Work not commenced.								
Narainpore to Narkatia and Soneburra, No. 4N.	...	...	30 coolies on average...	No further information.					
Bowsee Road, No. 1S ...	Work stopped.		Repairs completed.						
Dhooria to Bowsee, No. 9S ...	Completed ...	...	962 coolies daily on average, consisting of 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring classes.	From bazar ...	One-third of the laborers are really distressed, and the remaining 2-3rds are little better than them. The people do not feel inconvenience to purchase food-grains at present.	Ditto ...	Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Children ... 0 0 9 to 0 1 0	Those who have bring their own tools, and the rest are supplied from Government store.	1,226
Katooria to Simultollah, No. 27S	Ditto ...	455 rg feet of earth-work. 8ths of a mile dressing finished; 1 mile roughly dressed.	166 coolies daily on average consisting of 4 per cent. non-laboring and 96 per cent. laboring classes.	All from bazar ...	The number of coolies falling off on account of their going to pick up "mowah" which has commenced to fall in abundance.	Daily ...	Men ... 0 1 6 to 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 0 to 0 1 3 Boys ... 0 0 6 to 0 1 0	The village people are supplied from Government store.	274
Katooria to Banka, No. 28S ...	...	160 rg. ft. of earth-work.	20 coolies daily on average; all are laboring classes.	Ditto ...	The condition of the lower class people has improved owing to "mowah" crop. They are all engaged in picking it.	Ditto ...	Men ... 0 1 6 Boys ... 0 1 0 Task work at Rs. ... 2 0 0 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto ditto ...	26
Pointee to Barabaut, No. 16S ...	...	½ of the first mile	34 coolies daily on average, consisting of 16 per cent laboring and 84 per cent. non-laboring.	Ditto ...	Good	Ditto ...	Men ... 0 2 0 Women ... 0 1 3 Boys ... 0 0 6	Some bring their own tools, and others are supplied from Government.	30
									295
Cart track ...	...	Details not furnished.							11,007.
Other roads have not yet been commenced.									

Statement showing Cases against Property, as called for in Government Letter No. 4081, dated 20th December 1873, for the month of March 1874.

			Remarks.	Total of all 4 crimes.				Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.				Theft.				Robbery.				Dacoity.			
								Headings 35 & 36 of Crime Return AI.				Headings 33 of Crime Return AI. including cattle-theft.				Headings 32 & 33 of Crime Return AI.				Headings 30 & 31 of Crime Return AI.			
				Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.		Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.		Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.		Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.		Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.	
Sudder				33	23	30	33	7	5	13	18	23	18	5	23	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Muddehpoorah	Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.			17	9	29	17	10	4	12	5	9	5	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banka				13	3	19	13	10	...	8	5	19	3	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soopool				16	11	23	16	10	...	10	5	13	11	5	13	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total				79	46	101	79	37	9	43	33	64	37	33	64	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...

C.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works in the District of Bhagulpore during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Name of Work.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily Number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks. [Any information available as to the proportion of the different classes of persons employed, viz., whether they belong to the ordinary laboring or non-laboring classes or castes, should be given here. It should also be stated how many of the work-people are doing full work.]
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
South Emigration Road for Government.	2,966	1,430	700	5,096	593	286	140	1,019	...	...	...	...	Rate of wages paid for full work—
North Emigration Road	10,598	8,761	8,615	27,974	963	797	783	2,543	2,361	1,948	1,676	5,985	As. P.
Bhaptiahi Tank ...	7,319	6,112	2,211	15,642	1,045	873	316	2,234	910	894	357	2,161	To each man ... 1 6
Kundowlie „ ...	24,356	24,095	12,352	60,803	1,740	1,721	882	4,343	1,327	2,640	915	4,882	„ woman ... 1 0
Nowabakur „ ...	13,348	14,307	9,619	37,274	1,112	1,192	801	3,105	505	383	225	1,113	„ child ... 0 9
Dugmurrah Road ...	125	206	5	336	42	68	2	112	...	...	...	...	Total amount disbursed in wages during the last week.—Rs. 10,883 were paid during the week endig 4th April 1874; the expenditure of the previous week is not given.
Mullarh Tank ...	17,140	11,453	4,862	33,455	1,714	1,145	486	3,345	769	579	261	1,609	
Chowhutta „ ...	19,668	1,253	6,491	37,709	1,398	903	392	2,693	590	297	73	960	
Girdharee „ ...	9,219	8,241	2,063	19,543	709	634	160	1,503	866	784	244	1,894	
Rynee Burhara „ ...	33,596	17,018	10,675	61,286	2,684	1,309	821	4,714	1,712	607	442	2,761	
Nurja Bhoolia „ ...	1,274	1,221	763	3,258	137	122	76	335	231	227	153	60	
Chupkee „ ...	2,807	3,279	1,673	7,758	401	468	238	1,107	969	1,218	580	2,767	
Total number employed	1,42,316	1,08,770	59,048	3,10,134	1,21,948	9,518	5,097	27,043	10,170	9,577	4,506	24,653	

BHAGULPORE,
The 8th April 1874.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 1451F., dated Purneah, the 7th April 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, ESQ., Magistrate and Collector, Purneah,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fortnightly narrative for the period ending Suturday, the 4th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

A.

During the fortnight I have visited Arrareah; Dengra, Kusba Amour, Bulrampore, Barsoe, and Kudba.

At Barsoe, where from reports I had been led to believe that there was a serious deficiency of grain in the market, I found a good supply, several boats laden with rice, kullai, &c., had come up the river, and the quantity not only of grain but also of sugar, fish, &c., was abundant. In this neighbourhood I also found that the villagers had generally a good supply of seed-grain.

Prices at Barsoe hât—

Rice brought from Hyatpore and other places in the Maldah district ... ... 10 to 11 seers, 85 sicca weight.
Potatoes ... ... 20 „
Kullai ... ... 16 „
Indian-corn ... ... 11 „

Mustard was selling at Rs. 3-2 a maund, and was being taken away in the boats which had brought up the rice; dried fish was being sold for export to Rungpore and Dinagepore at Rs. 16 a bundle; and sugar, brought from those districts, was sold at Rs. 3-2 a maund. Private trade being so active here, I did not avail myself of Sir Richard Temple's permission to sell Government grain to the public. Matters are looking brighter near Kudba owing to private trade, the good rubbee in the south, and the relief afforded by Government works.

At Bulrampore the people have a larger stock of grain than in any other part of the district I have visited as distressed; they have no rubbee, and consequently will feel the pressure more later on. Mr. Meeklejohn and Captain James are organising relief measures here.

At Dengra and Kusba Amour there is less private trade than in other parts, but the scarcity is beginning to encourage private enterprise here as elsewhere. A cloth merchant of Kissengunge has opened a large store on the banks of the river, and keeps his supply up by small boats. In this neighbourhood I last fortnight authorised the sale of Government rice. Mr. Gouldsbury sold 10 maunds at Rata hât, and Mr. Wyer 16 maunds at Mathour, and 107 maunds 11½ seers at Ootri, 15 seers per Burma and 12 seers Bengal. The consequence of this was that on the next hât day, at Rata and Mathour, not a single private trader appeared. I consequently reduced the rates to 12 seers, and forbid the sale of Government grain at the public hâts. This has restored confidence, and the baparees are now buying as fast as ever from the Purneah bazar from the merchants who import it from Caragola.

I have directed the relief officers at Dengra and Kusba Amour to sell at 12 seers and 10 seers at their relief centres on fixed days; and after inquiry, to village communities, or group of villages, not more than 100 maunds is sold at each circle until further orders. In villages, when the people are badly off, grain is advanced on credit, the village community

giving a joint bond for the repayment of the advance. This system works capitally, it keeps the people in food, it allows them to spend their money on seed, which is procurable in nearly every hât, and is being imported largely from the north, and it enables us to distribute our grain at no cost at a time when carriage is available. Mr. Wyer at sudder has worked this system, and found that it succeeds better than any other, the people like it, and it is far better than making them advances in money, except in places (which are, in my opinion, very few) where there is no seed-grain to be had.

In most villages the well-to-do ryots have seed-grain which they are ready to advance to their poorer neighbours if they see any prospect of being repaid. An advance of Government grain for food on joint security, or its sale in some cases, prevents the seed-grain from being eaten, keeps the poorer people in their homes, and enables them to cultivate their fields. The brisk trade in seed-grain is a good sign. At head-quarters there has been a rise in the prices, but this is owing almost entirely to a large quantity of coarse rice brought up by a few traders being nearly all consumed. There has been no great general rise in prices, as the price currents sent up would lead one to suppose. Private traders as well as Government have suffered from the inability of the railway company to supply carriage. Mr. Rattray from Arrareah reports prices much easier. Rice was selling in the north of his sub-division at 9⅔, and 10 seers at Turkeli, and wheat at 12¼. The rubbee crop up here has been first-rate.

Mr. Craven reports from North Kishengunge that if Government Burma grain were offered at 12 seers to the people, they would not take it, as rice was selling there at 12 and 13 seers the rupee, and throughout the sub-division there had been a general fall in prices from 1½ to 2 seers the rupee.

Here, as elsewhere, rain is now wanted for the rice sowings, and for the kauni and cheena. Mr. Craven however reports that the lower classes are beginning to show signs of distress, and that beggars are increasing. This is the case everywhere, but the relief afforded by our works, and by the charitable committee, will, I hope, prevent any severe distress being felt. During the fortnight three deaths have occurred at our relief-houses, two at Barsoe and one at Kusba. I inquired into those at Barsoe myself, and found that both the deceased had been sufferers for some time from disease, and that their deaths could not be attributed to want; they had both for some weeks been inmates of the poor-house. The case at Kusba Amour was of the same description.

We have now native doctors at all our circles, except Bahadurgunge, who will be of great use in treating these cases of diseases, which are, in the present time of scarcity, brought so prominently to our notice. Mr. Craven reports that he notices that much charitable relief is given in every village by well-to-do Mahomedans, and this is, I believe, the case everywhere, and amongst Hindoos also.

The most unfavorable symptom I have to report this fortnight is the frequency of fires, which both Messrs. Rattray and Craven assert are the work of incendiaries; from enquiries which I had made myself I think they are right. It seems that these fires generally occur in some village where there are a number of fairly-stocked golahs. In Belgachi, Saifgunge, Kusba, and Raneegunge, and in many other places, there have lately been large fires.

Zemindars are at last getting alive to the necessity of helping their ryots. Aga Saifulla Khan is making advances near Kusba Amour, where they are wanted, and I have advanced to a good many putneedars in Kishengunge.

Of the crops at present much cannot be said as the rubbee is all cut.

The number of grain-thefts amounts to 26 during the fortnight. The value of the property stolen is Rs. 167-4. This is not very alarming.

B.

The progress return of Mr. Cordner is annexed. I have during the past fortnight been with him over the greater part of his roads, making arrangements to enforce some task from the large numbers of all able-bodied men who flock now to our works. I have no doubt that this will soon be managed; it is everywhere found that the village people soon get accustomed to use the kodali and prefer contract work. A few beldars, who under orders should have been drafted off to the north road, have been allowed to remain on each work, as they distribute themselves among the villagers, serve as duffadars, and teach them to measure.

Under orders from the Commissioner, for women, children, and others who cannot do a fair day's work, employment will be provided by the relief officer on petty works.

The number of persons employed on these last is increasing. The returns do not show all the persons relieved by road-work, as considerable sums of money have been given out for village roads which have been made by villagers, who cannot be got to send in return of laborers. I have sent up this week a map showing all the works opened or proposed, except petty village roads, including sites selected for tanks, in case there should be a greater demand for employment than our roads can satisfy. This, however, is not likely to be the case, while I trust that we shall be able to finish the work laid out. Huts have been built at each work but are not patronised by the workmen.

Mr. Rattray pays his coolies in grain, at 15 seers the rupee for Burma rice, to the amount of their daily earnings. The average number of laborers engaged on the Department Public Works works by last return is 14,669, and on the relief officers' petty works 2,587; this gives a total of 17,250. Grain is now sold on all the works at 12 seers and 15 seers, which is above the rate at which it is sold to the villagers.

It is not necessary to copy here the returns which have already gone up; the above figures differ from them, and slightly, as the latter did not include 64 persons employed on roads and 140 on tanks at Assaragurh by Mr. Craven, and 9 employed by Mr. McQueen. The last-named gentleman's figures, which include no women or children, show that in Dhurumpore the demand for work is far less than in other parts of Purneah.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Work for the week ending 28th March 1874.

Name of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening work.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Purneah to Kowsiya road.	The whole line from Purneah to Kooligama has been laid out.	Two parties, one at Purneah and another at Baikuntha, have been started.	1,473	Procurable in the local markets.	**No active distress** has as yet appeared in this part of the district. The people were somewhat backward in coming to work, but now they are beginning to come in. Women and children are in excess of men. Almost all the laborers work by contract or task-work.	The mode of paying laborers in the whole of this district is now as follows:— Laborers working by daily wages receive their pay every day. Those working by contract receive the full value of work done by them as each tank or side-cutting is completed. Where a tank is so large that it cannot be completed in a couple of days, the gang at work on it gets an advance for the amount of work done whenever it is required, and the balance is handed over as soon as the work is finished; the laborers are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.	The contract rates are as follows:— For class No. 1, ordinary earth-work in banks up to 5 feet in height, at 3 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto, in banks above 5 feet, 3¾ annas; earth-work on hard ground 4 annas per 100 c. ft. up to 5 feet, 4 annas per 100 c. ft. Ditto, in banks above 5 feet, 4½ annas. In exceptionally hard ground, rates up to 6 annas may be granted at the discretion of Executive Engineer. The tank-work rates for Class II, *Division A*, are as follows:— Men ... 2 annas. Women ... 1½ ,, Children ... 1 ,, In order to earn the above rates each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 feet, and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil a man must do 40 c. ft. on banks up to 5 feet, and 35 c. ft. in banks above that height, except in the case of beldars. Women who work with their husbands at contract rates in Class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth. We therefore but few women in Class IIA. In laying down each man's task, I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer, after he has been at work for some time, can earn from 2 annas to 3 annas per day at our present contract rates by working really hard.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started, but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our works brought their own. It was feared, however that if villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers work with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as the others, as a rule, have their own tools, and bring them to the works.	144 0 3 2,916 0 0 461 9 9 288 4 0
No. 2, Nathpore to Atwaree.	The whole road, 90 miles in length, has been laid out, 65 miles of it having been levelled and surveyed.	6 parties at work...	19,607	Government stores are opened for sale.	**People are seeking work** on this road in increasing numbers. Very few cases of severe distress have appeared. The huts built as they prefer to quarter themselves in the adjacent villages. As the country is almost a dead flat there is a very scanty supply of spring water, and there are but few people employed on contract laborers.				
No. 3, Kissengunge to Titalya.	40 miles at old Ganges and Darjeeling road laid out, and estimate submitted.	2 parties at work ..	3,465	Government stores are opened for sale; average price in markets is about 10 seers.	**The people appear** to be in distress about here, and are now eagerly asking for work. Rubbee crops are very scanty. Nearly all the laborers are employed on contract and task-work; as a rule they prefer the former.				
No. 4, Kissengunge to Nalkmard.	Whole line laid out. Estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties at work ...	1,826	Government stores have been opened; the average price in the market is about 10 seers.	**The number of laborers** along this road is increasing, and work is now eagerly demanded. Rubbee crops are very scanty all along this road. Nearly all the laborers are employed on contract or task-work. The condition of the laborers is very good.				

PURNEAH DISTRICT—*continued.*

Name of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 5, Dengrah Ghat to Turkeli.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties at work ...	28,826	Government stores have been opened.	The laborers, as a rule, are in a fair condition when they come to our works; there are, however, cases in which some rather emaciated persons come to us, but they soon pick up when they get regular food. Up to the present about half the laborers only are doing contract and task-work, but arrangements are now made to task every able-bodied man. The women and small children do little or nothing in the way of actual work. The former refuse to work near the men, or to carry earth, so that *it is difficult to know how to employ them.* Some more suitable employment might, I think, be found for them. The same people do not come every day to the work, as they divide their time between the road and their fields which is very satisfactory, as it allows them to keep up their cultivation. There are not now 20 beldars employed on this road; they have all been sent up to the north road. None of the people remain at night in the huts provided for them, as they prefer to return home, even to a distance of 5 miles.	.....	It may be observed that the rate per 100 c. ft. for task-work is in excess of that for contract, but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more *than* 2 as. as long he elects to do task-work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs where, by real hard work, he may get up to 3 annas a day. All able-bodied men must now join either the contract, or task-work gangs, and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work; they will be chiefly employed breaking clods, dressing slope and surface of roads. The pay for this class, *viz.*, Class IIB, is— Men ... As. 1 6 Women ... „ 1 0 Children ... „ 0 6	.....	2,353 10 3
No. 6, Dingraghat to Bhopia.	All marked out and levelled.	3 parties at work ...	4,441	Government stores have been opened for sale of rice.	The condition of people on this road is fair; there are but very isolated cases of emaciation. The numbers on the work are rapidly increasing. About half the laborers are employed on contract and task-work, but arrangements have now been made to put every able-bodied man into Class I or Class IIA.	.....	Clods, dressing slope and surface of *roads.* The pay for this class, *viz.*, Class IIB, is— Men ... As. 1 6 Women ... „ 1 0 Children ... „ 0 6	.....	519 0 3
No. 7, Raigunge to Bolrampore.	All marked out, levelled, and surveyed.	4 parties working ...	16,154	Government stores have been opened; the average price of rice in the markets *is about* 10 seers.	Although many of the laborers, when they first join the work, look rather out of condition, yet, after working and getting regular wages, they rapidly improve. Work is eagerly sought for, and people are rapidly flocking to the works. As most of the laborers have never worked before, they require a great deal of training before they can be made to adopt task-work, with the exception of about 50 beldars scattered about the works. These beldars have proved very useful in showing the villagers how much more beneficial it is for them to go in for contract in place of day labor; crop very scanty.	.....	.....	.....	1,991 9 3
No. 8, Maldah and Horinkooree road.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be commenced as soon as it is considered advisable to do so.							
No. 9, Kudba to Barsoe.	Ditto ditto ...	3 parties working...	7,474	Government stores have been opened.	On the western portion of this road distress is not so evident as at the eastern portion, towards Barsoe, where numbers are now flocking to the work. As the work has only lately been started, *we have not got the* contract and task-work system into full swing, but arrangements are now made to make them the rule and not the exception on this road. A good deal of grain has been sown along the road; other rubbee crops very scanty.	.....	.....	.....	721 12 6
No. 10, Purneah and Nathpore road.	Repairing old embankment.	1 party working ...	451	Procurable in the local markets; common rice from 12 to 13 seers for the rupee.	Condition of laborers satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	46 4 0
No. 12, ditto and Mattiaree road.	Ditto ditto ...	2 parties ditto ...	565	Ditto ditto ...	Laborers to all appearance strong and healthy; no distress visible. Rubbee crop being now cut. On the 27th about half of the large and populous village of Kusba was burnt down.	.....	.....	.....	50 0 0
No. 16, road from Purneah to Kudha	Embanking existing road.	2 ditto ...	3,866	Government stores have been opened.	The number of laborers on this road is less than that reported last week, as nearly all the beldars have been drafted off the road No. 1. About half the people on this road have been engaged on daily pay, and the rest on contract and task-work. Arrangements are now made to put every able-bodied man on task or contract work. Laborers do not remain in the huts provided for them. There is a good deal of ploughing going on for the spring sowings.	.....	.....	.....	273 9 6
No. 23, road from Kissengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Ditto ditto ...	1 party ditto ...	3,518	Government stores have been opened, Market price of rice about 9 seers.	The people about here are now more eager for work, and but very few are employed, except on contract or task-work, the former being the more popular with the laborers. Crops poor and scanty.	.....	.....	.....	289 5 3
No. 35, road Saifgunge to Mohenderpore.	Repairs and embanking district road.	1 ditto ...	639	Government stores have been opened.	Condition of the laborers is good.	.....	.....	.....	66 3 9
No. 38, Chownagra to Bulrampore.	Line marked out; estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties ditto ...	7,554	Ditto ditto ...	The people are now flocking to this work. More than half the people are employed on contract and task-work.	.....	.....	.....	640 14 6
Bahadoorgunge to Torubarree.	Line marked	1 party ditto ...	2,821	Ditto ditto ...	Distress is commencing to be felt along this road, and the laborers are increasing on the work. Nearly every laborer is working by contract or task-work. Few signs of rubbee crops.	.....	.....	.....	299 9 1
		Total number of people employed during the week.	102,685	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,051 12 4

R. A. CORDNER,
Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

C.

I have not received any return from Caragola this week to show me the quantity of private grain imported. From reports in the bazar I fear it has fallen off a little, owing doubtless to the same cause which brought about the stoppage in the importation of Government grain last fortnight.

The means of transport have not failed as in the district yet, nor is it likely that any difficulty on this head will arise. Private trade continues as active in the south-east of the district as ever. The Morung authorities have either found that they have some spare grain across the border, or they are not so vigilant to prevent smuggling as they were, as Mr. Craven reports that rice is being brought in for sale; he also reports large quantities brought from Julpigoree.

D.

Mr. Mulock's note on the golah and carting arrangements is annexed.

All the golahs are being or have been leeped, and special arrangements made to protect them from fire at Saifgunge. Last week, when half the bazar was burnt down all round them, the golahs were preserved. I hope soon to have arrangements complete for distributing the grain to the villages and smaller golahs.

During this fortnight 4,727 carts left Caragola carrying 27,267 bags, or 54,534 maunds of grain. This is an average of 339 carts per day, a great falling off from our former averages. This is caused by the causes mentioned in the last narrative, namely, the sudden running short of our stores of grain at Caragola, and the consequent impression among the carters that no more grain was coming to the district. Our liberal rates, however, are again drawing them back, and Mr. Munro writes that he expects to have carted away five lakhs of maunds from Caragola before Thursday next.

All the golahs for the reception of Government grain are being fast completed, and the sub-divisional relief officers are looking after their construction; sites have been chosen at Kooti, Rudail, and Azimgunge; the three new golahs decided on. The new golahs at Palankof and Sirsee are completed.

Preparations are being made for the general stock-taking on the 15th current. I have distributed personally the forms to eight goladars, and thoroughly explained the principle of the accounts and forms; and Mr. Craven, who was in the station on Saturday, took away the forms for eight more to explain to his chowkeedars. It will be very difficult to have European officers present at all the golahs, but at Dingra, Turkeli, Mutiari, Kishengunge, Bahadurgunge, Kusba Amour, Bulrampore, Barsoe, Kudba, and Purneah, I expect to be able to have European officers to check the stock-taking. In any golah where the amount at stock-taking is stated to be much less than our register shows, it will be necessary to have a European officer deputed to recount the bags. The coolies who take out the grain will be paid in grain, which will be more acceptable than money, and will obviate the necessity of sending large sums of money to the goladars.

I have received 38 bales of 30-seer gunny bags from the Allipore Jail, which I have distributed, with 4 packing needles and 2 maunds of twine, to all the principal golahs.

E.

The advances to private parties have this fornight been small, amounting only to Rs. 3,000 to two persons, Gopaul Sing and Udhan Mull, for purchase of grain, and Rs. 3,000 to Srikant Jha and Aga Saifulla Khan to help their ryots.

The last-named gentleman has, however, asked for Rs. 3,000 more, which I have recommended shall be given.

Advances have been made by relief officers to ryots and others, but I much prefer to help the poorer classes of people by advancing food-grain to them, and thus prevent them from eating their seed, which they would have to do in many cases if not helped.

I hope that the example set by Aga Saifulla Khan would have been more generally followed, and trust yet that it will be.

Since the end of the fortnight under review further advances have been made.

F.

Charitable relief has been generally and freely given throughout the district. The report of Mr. Wyer, the relief officer, submitted a few days ago, was very incomplete, as the sub-divisional officers had not fully understood that their reports were to go to him.

I can from personal inquiry state that the relief officers are generally actively engaged in their work, and I am sure that the existence of relief centres and relief works is known in every corner of the district, and that if any person in want does not get relief it is his own fault. Mr. Wyer, at head-quarters, has visited most of the villages in the distressed part of the sub-division; he has advanced money for seed to those ryots whose landlords would not help them, and has, under my orders, sold and advanced grain to villagers where the need of such help was apparent; he has not given any relief by cooked food.

Mr. Thornton and Mr. Gouldsbury, at Dingra and Kusba Amour, have been very active in giving out twine and cotton and jute, and in arranging circles of villages for the sale and distribution of grain.

Mr. Perry, at Kusba, has been more active in opening out road and tank work; he finds but few applicants for relief at poor-houses. He and the Dengra and Kusba Amour relief officers work the ticket system very successfully, and check the lists. The active and intelligent way in which Lieutenant Thornton has taken to this work, which is quite new to him, is very creditable.

Mr. Craven, at Kishengunge, and Mr. Bertleson, at Bahadurgunge, are working on the ticket system, and are opening a number of useful works both in roads and tanks. Some bunds for irrigation purposes have been taken in hand by Mr. Bertleson. Both these officers have done well in looking after the larger Department Public Works works in their circles; they have been directed to open more petty relief works.

Mr. Rattray, at Arrareah, has started a very large number of petty roads, and has worked the ticket system fairly; but I fear that he has been too indiscriminate in his charity.

Instead of advancing cotton and twine to indigent persons for spinning, he has advanced a large sum in cash for the purpose, he explains, of enabling such persons to buy the raw materials. The plan I cannot approve and have stopped.

The average number of persons, according to the last return, who are in receipt of charitable relief, is 2,178. This is far below the real number.

The return does not include persons in receipt of relief by spinning, and has not been received from some centres at all. Regular rules and tables for returns about which up till lately there has been some misunderstanding have been sent out now. The rules are based on those circulated in Tirhoot.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 2,79,355-12-6+Rs. 1,46,240-2-3=Rs. 4,25,595-14-9.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
The details are as follow:—						
Village roads	9,675	4	0			
District Engineer	50,000	0	0			
To planters and others for district road repairs ...	7,700	2	0			
Purchase of tools and plant	5,206	3	0			
Transport of grain	2,56,172	1	11			
Construction of golahs	19,095	9	6			
Advance to residents for purchase of grain ...	60,725	0	0			
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.	11,950	0	0			
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay ...	50	0	0			
Office establishment	378	4	0			
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014	2	0			
Advance for clearing cart tracks	1,500	0	0			
Office contingencies	679	14	6			
Golah establishment	449	5	10			
Total ...	4,25,595	14	9			
Expenditure during the fortnight advanced for village roads—						
To Bhola Mundul, for Mathore and Ticapore road	75	0	0			
To principal overseer for Barsowni road ...	210	0	0			
To Joy Narain Mitter	11	8	0			
				296	8	0
To District Engineer	.....			50,000	0	0
Carriage of tools	.....			135	13	6
Advanced for transport of grain—						
To Lieutenant Coles	7,000	0	0			
To Mr. Mulock	20,200	0	0			
To Mr. Rattray	16,000	0	0			
				43,200	0	0
Payments to contractors for hire of carts and commission	5,824	14	9			
Paid for carriage of 30 seers gunny bags sent for Calcutta...	255	4	6			
Establishment for transport of grain	24	1	10			
				49,304	5	1
For construction of golahs—						
To contractor for 2 golahs at Kishengunge ...	102	8	0			
To contractor for 2 golahs at Kalligunge ...	142	0	0			
To golahdar of Kanaharia	100	0	0			
To Superintendent of Jail	50	0	0			
				394	8	0
Office establishment	.....			215	9	5
Office contingencies	.....			190	13	7
Golah establishment	.....			200	3	9
Advanced to traders for importing grain—						
To Gopaul Sing, of Moheshna	1,000	0	0			
To Udun Mull, mahajun of Purneah town ...	2,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0
To zemindars and others to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.—						
To Srikant Jha	1,000	0	0			
To Aga Saifulla Khan	2,000	0	0			
				3,000	0	0
Total ...	.....			1,06,737	13	4

W. Kemble,
Magistrate and Collector.

A 1

DISTRICT PURNEAH.

Statement of Dacoities, Robberies, and Thefts for the month of March 1874, *and the corresponding months of the years* 1871 *and* 1872 *as called for by Government letter No.* 4081, *dated 26th December* 1873.

			Month of March 1874.	Corresponding month of March 1873.	Corresponding month of March 1872.
Dacoity.	Headings 30 & 31 of Crime Return.	Month of March 1874.	4	2	1
		Corresponding month of March 1873.	.....	2	.....
		Corresponding month of March 1872.	5	.....	.....
Robberies.	Headings 32 & 33 of Crime Return.	Month of March 1874.	.....	1	1
		Corresponding month of March 1873.	.....	.....	.....
		Corresponding month of March 1872.	.....	.....	.....
Thefts.	Heading 43 of Crime Return.	Month of March 1874.	38	20	28
		Corresponding month of March 1873.	13	9	1
		Corresponding month of March 1872.	11	4	.....
House-breaking and Thefts.	Headings 35, 36, & 42 of Crime Return.	Month of March 1874.	47	2	3
		Corresponding month of March 1873.	25	19	5
		Corresponding month of March 1872.	32	2	8
Total of all 4 Crimes.		Month of March 1874.	89	25	33
		Corresponding month of March 1873.	38	30	6
		Corresponding month of March 1872.	48	6	8
Remarks.					
Head-Quarters Division, Purneah			4	2	1
Sub-Division, Kishengunge			2	1	1
Sub-Division, Arrareah			1	1	1
Total			7	4	3

W. O. LEWIS,
Court Inspector.

PURNEAH,
The 8th April 1874.

Dated Camp Sibpore, the 8th April 1874.

From—A. BOSWELL, ESQ., Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending 5th April 1874.

2. For the last fortnight I have been travelling fast, and never staying more than three days in any place. I have left my office all behind me, and have found it necessary to sacrifice report-writing considerably.

A.

3. I.—Supplies are not said to have failed anywhere. Food is reported plenty in the Deoghur sub-division, except at head-quarters, where the demand is very great; it is surprising that a resort of beggars and devotees like Baidzanath has not furnished a good deal of distress before this.

4. In Godda the laborers are chiefly supplied from the Government golah at Doi.

5. It is impossible to say whether the local markets would have stood the strain or not unhelped.

6. Anyhow there is food for the people, and they are able to get it.

7. I have not heard from Rajmehal.

8. There is a considerable quantity of rice stored in Sultanabad; but the mahajuns are unwilling to sell, wishing to force up prices. It is likely enough we shall have to import a little to prevent prices rising too high.

Extract from Price Current A—II, 9th paragraph.

Market.			Wheat.	Rice, best.	Rice, common.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
Doomka	...	...	12	10	11	16	16	12½
Pakawar	...	...	17½	13	14	19½	17¾	20
Deoghur	...	...	12	12	13	...	13	15
Jamtara	...	...	...	12	13	...	...	13
Katikund	...	...	...	11	12	18	18	...
Barhait	...	...	...	11	13	...	16	...
Sahibgunge	...	...	16	12	13	18	18	16

10. The cheapest rice is 14¼ seers at Patrol. The cheapest food is 80 seers of barley at Pakauri. Prices are generally steady, with slight local fluctuation.

11. III.—An agent of the Rajah of Sultanabad has 6,000 maunds of rice stored at Pakauri.

The Rajah has a good deal of rice stored at Maheshpore. Six mahajuns in the neighbourhood are believed to be holding up considerable stores for famine prices.

12. IV.—On Friday last there was rain with hail from Maheshpore to about 6 miles west. I do not know how far north or south it spread.

13. The hail damaged the mango crop a good deal. The rain has helped ploughing much. I have not received any registered rainfall.

14. The mohwa flowers are the chief crop coming in now. I am sorry that the last weekly weather and crop return but one gave a misleading account. It was made up at Doomka, where some of the trees were late in flowering.

15. I have myself seen mohwa trees in full flower from Benajarhia to Doomka and Maheshpore, and I have heard of the crop from Deoghur and the Hendwa pergunnah. It is quite first-rate nearly everywhere, and is bad nowhere. The best is so good that the whole crop may be put down as excellent. I have breakfasted on boiled mohwa flowers, and I can say that they are wholesome and valuable food.

16. The mango crop is not so good, and the kend trees are promising badly.

17. I find that, beside the flower, the mohwa fruit yields an edible seed, with oil.

18. There is no ordinary rubbee in any part of the south of the district. I have heard of about 200 beeghas of good grain in Sultanabad, and literally nothing else.

19. The Godda report gives no details of the rubbee crop.

20. In Deoghur sugarcane is doing well.

21. People look well everywhere. I have seen one half-starved boy of about 7. His parents were beggars, who died about two months ago. He is a dome by caste, and has no rela-

tions. He came to show himself to me. He was very thin. His ribs could be counted, and the big lean joints showed out the miserable leg and arm bones. He had been living on scraps from door to door since his parents died. I gave him in charge to a comfortable Brahman. This I should think must count as a case of actual distress.

22. One man has died, and another man is said to be dying near Maheshpore from combined disease and poverty.

23. The wonder is that we have not heard of dozens of such cases, as they are constantly occurring all over the world.

24. I was for three days at Benagurhia with Mr. Bœrresen, the missionary, last week.

25. The complaint is, that the people are nearly at the end of their stores, and that there is danger of great distress once the rains begin.

26. If people are going to starve six weeks hence, their being well and hearty now won't alter the fact. But it is impossible to trust the accounts the people give of their own condition. This is one of the greatest difficulties we have to fight against. The first answer to any inquiry is always, "our crops all died; we have nothing; the Sarkar is our father and mother; if the Sarkar helps us we may escape." This is the refrain to nearly every song all over the district. When pressed to give details the people let out that their case is by no means so bad. They admit that they had very uneven crops; that most villages had a share of good and bad luck.

27. In the hill country west of Benagurhia there was fair maize, and a little good rice. The population is thin, and mowah trees are plenty. In spite of some complaints I consider this region safe.

28. The people of the plains or rolling country of Dari Maleshwar are much worse off. The villages are thicker and larger than in the hills; the people trusted more to rice and lost more.

29. They are coming in great numbers to works I opened in concert with Mr. Bœrresen last week. But they are in excellent condition so far. The men are strong and the girls tall and good-looking. I did not see a thin, weak frame, or a woe-begone face among a thousand laborers.

The cattle also are in good case.

30. Still, it would be very wrong to let such appearances mislead. In about six weeks the first rains may be looked for; the people must plough their land, and they must be able to live while they have to be engaged on work which does not bring them in their food for the day.

31. As has been long foreseen by every one, the time of greatest difficulty will be from June to September, when men must be ploughing their fields, or there will be no crop next year; when transport will be most difficult, and when the last grain of the old harvest will be eaten, possibly before the first of the new harvest is eatable. Sontals would be merry, and eat full meals up to their last handful of maize.

32. Therefore about Benagurhia and Dari Maleshwar generally, I say the people are still in very good condition. Scarcity up to this has not affected them, but I believe the accounts of their short supplies to be true. They will not get so much mowah as the people in the hills. They are much more numerous in an equal area.

33. Supplies in the local markets are believed to be nearly sufficient. I have, with the help of the missionaries, opened relief works which I mean to extend.

34. A gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood, and who trades in country produce, has engaged with me to buy any required quantity of rice from the Government, and sell it to the laborers at the prescribed rates.

35. I think by working one day on a road or a tank, and another day on his own field, the poor cultivator will be able to pull through.

36. The poor laborers will also pull through, because, though their resources are less than the cultivators, they can give all their time to immediately paying work.

37. I should not like to try to give a more minutely accurate description than this of the condition of the people of Dari Maleshwar, and I think this will do to work on.

38. I am just now in the middle of Sultanabad, about which I had heard alarming reports. Mr. Wood has been here for some time, and I have had the very great advantage of meeting him.

39. I saw a good deal of this country in November. I reported then that the rice crop was most uneven, but that I thought it averaged 8 annas. I am not able now to say whether the estimate was right or wrong. I can only say that the people's own accounts of their condition are ridiculously untrustworthy. I give an instance. In November I was going through a village. I was talking to my mahawal; we were admiring some magnificent rice that was growing along a deep khal full of water. The khal ran winding almost like a tangled rope, and for a considerable distance on each side for a long stretch of the khal this very fine rice was growing. The uplands had not been ploughed. The village was not large, and a

number of the villagers stood looking at my elephant. I said to them, "the whole country is going to ruin. What about you?" They answered laughing, "we are all right, we have got our's safe." A week ago I passed through the same village, and I was told that not a grain of rice had been saved. The water in the khal is not dry yet. Cows drink it and buffaloes lie in it.

40. The tenants of Sultanabad are not on good terms with their landlord. They are constantly asking me what the Sarkar is going to do, and they are inclined to convene meetings to make proposals, and hear news.

41. The Rajah of Maheshpore has promised to spend Rs. 5,000 borrowed, and Rs. 2,000 of his own money on tanks and bands. Work has already been begun on a very good line of road and on several tanks.

42. I consider that relief works are necessary in Sultanabad, and, as I have already said, we shall probably have to import some rice.

43. In Maheshpore laborers are refusing task-work. Daily labor attracts many hundreds of persons, who like pay for lazy work. Number rolls of day-laborers are apt to mislead.

44. Crimes does not appear to be increasing.

B.

45. Yesterday I received the district progress report, which I have to submit in original as I am alone in the interior, without a clerk.

46. In addition to the works reported in this sheet, I opened work last week by the kind help of Mr. Bœrresen on a tank and a band near Benagurhia. I gave Mr. Bœrresen Rs. 1,000 to carry on the work. In four days the number of laborers increased from 200 to 1,100, almost all Sontals.

47. Mr. Meara has opened work on the Bario and Pratapore road, but finds that laborers will not come to it. They prefer the Barahat road. This requires investigation.

48. As I have said, the people of Sultanabad are working on a road and on tanks selected by Mr. Wood. These works will now come on the regular list.

C.

49. I have nothing of importance to report.

D.

50. I have nothing to report. I have not received details from Doi, our only working golah. I have not received sufficient information from Rajmehal to make any report.

E.

51. As I have said, Rajah Gopal Chundra Singh Bahadoor, of Maheshpore, is borrowing Rs. 5,000 for tanks, of which he is going to begin twenty immediately.

G.

		Rs.	A.	P.
The progress report gives some details of expenditure totalling	...	1,743	0	3
Advance to Mr. Bœrresen for Benagurhia band and tank ...	...	1,000	0	0
Total	...	2,743	0	3

P. S.—The father of the distressed boy of paragraph 21 has turned up. The boy had told me his father and mother were both dead. I cannot yet say whether the father wants to get hold of the boy's subsistence allowance or not.

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 28th March 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the people and the general feature of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Doomkah to Jamtara road.	Estimate being prepared; surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th mile.	CLASS I. Men ... ... 1,950 Women ... 488 Children ... 315	No Government supply.	Laborers working on this road are healthy and strong, and scarcity not keenly felt. Number of laborers daily increasing as the opening of the road is known to men who feel scarcity. No fear of distress exists on the localities over which the road passes. Large numbers of men will flock to this work when daily payments will be made to the laborers, and soon after reaping of the present mowah crops.	Every alternate days by the Superintendent in charge.	Sirdars ... ... 0 2 0 Men ... ... 0 1 9 Women ... ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 0 to 0 0 9 *Task-work.* From 3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.	Supplied by department and partly by the laborers themselves.	292 7 6
No. 2, Katicoond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen	Nil.	Nil.	.....	....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 3, Jurmoondee to Deoghur road.	6 miles sections taken and 5½ miles sections plotted.	Nil.	Nil.	There is no scarcity of food yet.	The condition of the people is rather bad; and specially among the poorer classes of people there is sign of distress.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 4, Hausdia to Godda road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 5, Godda to Barahat road.	Centre line completely staked out: 6 miles levels and 3 miles of side-widths put in.	.....	.....	The road being in the hands of the civil officer for construction, this information can be got from him.	The people do not feel to suffer from want of food; all have the look of people who had their regular allowance of food. In Pashergamma rice sells at 8¼ seers per rupee, the seer containing 101 tolahs. In Godda 9 seers of rice per rupee, 80 tolahs to the seer.	Daily	The civil officer pays I believe— Men ... ... 0 1 6 Women ... ... 0 1 0 Children 0 0 6	250 kodalees and 50 picks have been given to the civil officer.	
No. 6, construction of Tinpahar and Borio road.	Complete project ...	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... ... 4,435 Women ... ... 2,947 Children ... 684	No Government supply; the coolies obtain their food from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity of grain has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircars.	Sirdars ... ... 0 2 3 Coolies ... ... 0 2 0 Women ... ... 0 1 3 Children ... 0 1 0 to 0 0 9	By department, as the tools brought by coolies are quite useless.	1,123 6 0
No. 7, Borio to Moneehari road.	11 miles staked out ...	.....	CLASS I. Men ... ... 429 Women ... ... 416 Children ... 203 CLASS II. Ditto 68	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Every third day by sircar Kuloda Prosad Roy.	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	66 8 0
No. 8, Burhait to Sahebgunge road.	Complete project ...	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... ... 5,991 Women ... ... 4,599 Children ... 1,471	No Government supply; the coolies obtain their food from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity of grain has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircars.	Sirdars 0 2 3 Coolies 0 2 0 Women 0 1 3 Children 0 1 0 to 0 0 9	By department, as the tools brought by coolies are quite useless.	No information received.
No. 10, metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road from 70th to 95th mile.	Complete project ...	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... ... 842 Women ... ... 468 Children ... ... 136 Carts 404	No Government supply. Food is obtained from Hatias, which takes place twice a week in many places, and from moodees.	No cooly working on this road has yet been found physically weak or emaciated for want of food. The wants are not felt yet to a great extent.	Twice a week by sircars	Digging kunkur at 4 as. per hundred cubic feet.	By department ...	100 0 0
No. 11, Kendua road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Ditto	Ditto	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 12, Poosaroo and Baboopore bridges.	Design ready	Nil.	Nil.	Ditto	Ditto	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
No. 13, repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project ...	Completely opened	CLASS I. Coolies ... ... 84 Women ... ... 42 Carpenters ... 40	Ditto	Ditto	Twice a week to daily laborers and weekly to carpenters by the overseer in charge and sircars.	Coolies ... ... 0 1 9 Women ... ... 0 1 0 Carpenter's task-work at various rates.	By department ...	21 13 0
No. 14, repairs to Bahawa and Burhait road.	Complete project ...	Ditto	CLASS I. Men ... ... 745 Women ... ... 459 Children 258	No Government supply. Food is obtained from adjacent villages.	Fair. No scarcity has as yet been felt.	Every third day by sircar.	Same as in No. 6...	By department ...	116 13 9
No. 15, repairs to Mooraroe and Amrapara road.	Ditto	Repairs nearly complete; the work is stopped at present, as the remaining work cannot be carried on till the rains set in.							
No. 16, repairs to Pakour and Haranpore road.	Ditto	Completely opened.	Form A not received	Same as No. 14 ...	.....	Every third day by sircar Niroda Persad Kur.	Task-work...	By department ...	The work is tasked and paid through sircar's sub-imprest; no returns on the matter as yet received.
No. 17, repairs to Doomka station roads.	Ditto	Ditto	CLASS I. Men ... ... 148 Women ... ... 107 Carts 50	Same as in No. 10.	Same as in No. 10.	Twice a week by overseer in charge and sircar.	Cutting kunkur at annas 3-6 per hundred cubic feet.	Ditto	22 0 0
No. 20, Burhait to Godda road.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
								Total ...	1,743 0 3

No high caste coolies, such as Brahmins, Kayasts, &c., have yet appeared. The laborers generally belong to lower classes, such as Sonthals, Dhangers, Baoorys, Vooyas, Kaots, &c.

DENONATH MOOKERJEE, *Accountant,*
for Offg. Executive Engineer on tour.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narratives for the Rajshahye Division, for the period ending 4th April.

Moorshedabad.—The effect of the reaping of the rubbee crop is perceptible in the markets of this district, for though rice is a little dearer, averaging 12¼ seers per rupee, wheat and gram are at 17 and 18 seers, and other grains cheaper.

2. As before reported, it is only the begging and indigent non-laboring classes that are suffering from actual want, and to whom it has been found necessary to give gratuitous relief. For the laboring classes, work is provided, and is readily taken where the pressure is at all severe. Difficulty is said to be felt in undertaking tank-work for want of a supervising agency. It is thought that the headmen of villages cannot be trusted with the disbursement of money on this account without a tolerably active supervision. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this difficulty is exaggerated. It is hoped that the arrangements recently made, under the Commissioner's orders, for dividing the district into circles, with an officer in charge of each, will make it easy to introduce this form of relief more freely where required. The Lieutenant-Governor was prepared, from his own knowledge, to find the necessity of such circles in the western half; but he hopes that in any case a full circle organisation will not be found necessary in the eastern half; that is on the east of the Bhagirattee river. If however the Collector thinks that it does, then the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a special report.

3. The average number of persons on relief works daily, is 3,464. The daily number receiving charitable relief is 379. It is stated that the manufacture of jute-cordage has proved a useful form of light-labor, and more popular than thread-making. The relief committees of other districts may, perhaps, try this. Government grain when sold to an independent relief committee need not continue to be shown as Government grain.

4. *Rajshahye.*—Though prices are easier here, owing to private importations, than they have been for some time, the failure of the silk crop which is now reported, will, it is to be feared, cause much distress than would otherwise have been avoided. The district has, however, been divided into circles under the Commissioner's orders, and a careful watch must be kept upon the condition of the poorer classes. The average number of laborers on relief works had risen to 6,587 in the first week of the fortnight. The return for the last week is not submitted. 185 persons daily receive charitable relief at poor-houses, but these returns are also incomplete.

5. *Maldah.*—The Collector notes a marked decrease in the supply of rice and paddy in the local markets. Prices are nowhere less than 11 seers per rupee, and go as high as 9 seers. Wheat and other rubbee grains are however coming in, and helping to relieve this extreme pressure. The rubbee harvest has fortunately been above the average. Seed for the bhadoi dhan sowings has been procurable, though at very high rates, and a much greater area than usual has been laid down.

6. Mr. Alexander thinks the condition of the people getting worse by degrees, and now anticipates that village-to-village inspection will be necessary; arrangements for this seem to have been made. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this process can only be necessary in the tracts on the west banks of the Muhanuddee and its affluent. It can hardly be required in the tract between the Ganges and the Muhanuddee. If it be, however, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a special report. In the very bad parts, the increase in the number of ordinary villagers coming for cooked-food to the depôts, indicates the growth of distress. It is not, however, understood why these people should receive cooked-food; they should be set to work on relief works. 3,160 persons daily find employment on relief works, while 684 are receiving charitable relief.

7. *Dinagepore.*—Mr. Lowis' report is as usual full and interesting. Rain is much required in this district to enable the ryots to complete the sowing of the light lands for the bhadoi crop, and to plough up the heavier soils. The Collector believes that seed-grain exists in the country in sufficient quantity, though the prices of it will range high. He proposes to put some pressure on the zemindars to induce them to assist ryots who have no means of their own to purchase seed. Probably it will be found that the zemindars will do this readily enough for their own sakes, if the grain exists. But it is right to devote constant attention to the matter. It is, as Mr. Lowis says, better for Government to avoid direct dealings with the cultivators, and get the zemindars to perform their natural duties.

8. The facts related by the Collector confirm the conclusion to which he had already come, that the general stocks of the district are now fast failing. Fortunately the Government rice is available in sufficient quantity to meet all distress.

9. The numbers on relief works have risen to 74,806.

10. Transport is working smoothly and well. The Collector would like to take 40,000 maunds more *vid* Dingraghat, in addition to the 1,50,000 already sent through Purneah, but the present arrangements cannot be again disturbed, and the East Indian Railway cannot be further burdened. It is to be hoped the Collector may find the forms of the stock accounts less complicated than he expects them to prove.

11. The arrangements for charitable relief are complete; 1,791 persons were receiving this form of aid.

12. *Rungpore.*—The Rungpore report is on this occasion sufficiently lengthy, and gives a very fair idea of the state of the district, and the local distribution of distress. It might, however, with advantage have been more condensed. The worst tract is that in the south by Govindgunge, where village inspection has disclosed even greater distress than was anticipated. In some parts the people have been reduced to something approaching extremity, though no deaths are reported. It is hoped that the Collector can show that he has from the first exercised sufficient vigilance in this respect. The Lieutenant-Governor warns him most earnestly, both as to the present and the future. No shortcoming in this vital respect can be overlooked or permitted. Relief measures seem now to be on an efficient footing; work is provided; advances are being made to zemindars and jotedars for their ryots, while the latter eagerly watch the due application of the sums so lent by Government.

13. The total number on relief works is not given. They are said to be much the same as before, except in Govindgunge, where about 10,000 people are on the roads. Last narrative showed 3,465 laborers for the whole district.

14. The transport of grain is said to be going on smoothly, though complaints are made that private trade is interfered with by the Government demand for carriage. It can hardly be the case that a district like Rungpore should feel seriously the withdrawal of 653 or even 1,000 carts. The special report of the burning down of a Government rice golah will be awaited. 162,828 maunds of rice have reached the district.

15. Over 4,000 persons are said to be in receipt of charitable relief. They are chiefly of the begging class.

16. *Bogra.*—The Collector reports that no change has taken place here during the fortnight in the condition of the people; but the numbers on relief works have risen from 9,686 to 24,951 persons, of whom only 7,980 were men. It is evident from Mr. Kelly's account that the population of the villages is turning out to perform nominal labor on the roads. If these people are really distressed, work must be found for them in their villages. But it is stated as a fact that well-to-do people come on the roads bringing their laborer-servants with them. Certainly in such cases the labor test should be made a reality. Mr. Robinson's attention is invited to Sir George Campbell's "Note" published in the last *Gazette*, where this question is discussed. He should take steps to have the works classified as there directed. The Lieutenant-Governor begs that Mr. Robinson will take the earliest opportunity of visiting the Bogra district.

17. The Collector thinks the land carriage of the district insufficient to carry off the whole of his increased allotment. In that case, he must arrange to store it at places from which it can be conveniently distributed in boats later in the season. Mr. Robinson should, however, look into this question without delay and report the result. The Lieutenant-Governor has hitherto been under the impression that there is enough land carriage in the district for so small an allotment.

18. Charitable relief is being given to 588 persons.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No 2386—S R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissoner of Rajshahye, the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye, and the district officers of the division for information and guidance.

No. 2387—S.R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna and Bhaugulpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1.—*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazaar.*

The supply of food-grains other than rice is reported to be increasing in the bazaars and hâts of the Sudder sub-division, and the prices are easier. There is still sufficient rice for daily consumption, but the stock is reported to be gradually decreasing. In the Lalbag sub-division there is still an abundant supply in the bazaar. The mahajuns of Baloochur and Azimgunge have opened their stores and are supplying the bazaar. In the Rampore Haut sub-

division the markets are in a similar state to what was reported in the last narrative. In the Jungipur sub-division it is reported that the supply of rice and dhân in the market of Dhulian, from East Bengal, is abundant. The Sub-Divisional Officer saw a number of Dacca rice-boats in the Ganges near Dhullian on last Monday and Tuesday. The supply of rice in other bazaars is reported to be scantier than in other years; but there is always enough to meet the daily demand.

2.—*Kind and price of grain selling at one or more principal marts.*

In the Head-quarters sub-division the price of common rice is somewhat higher than at date of last narrative; the average of 12 of the principal marts gives 12¼ seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Nowada, where the rate is 15 seers per rupee, and dearest at Kallyangunge, where it is 11 seers per rupee. The price of wheat and gram has fallen; of the former the average is 17 seers, and of the latter 18 seers per rupee. Other food-grains such as kulai, dâl of different sorts, &c., are somewhat cheaper, but the whole of the rubbee crops have not yet been gathered. In the Lalbag sub-division coarse rice still remains generally at 12 seers per rupee. Wheat has fallen one seer, and barley two seers. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the price of fine and coarse rice are as follows:—

	Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Khurgram	$10\frac{2}{16}$	$11\frac{12}{16}$
Pulsa	10	12
Rampore Haut	12	14
Nulhattee	12	14

It will be observed that in the market of Rampore Haut the prices have fallen by one seer in comparison with those mentioned in the last narrative. In the Jungipur sub-division the price of new "hoimonto" rice is given at 12 or 12¼ seers per rupee.

3.—*Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*

The stock of food-grains in the hands of zemindars, mahajuns, and others in the Sudder sub-divison is said to be much the same as before. No. precise estimate has been attempted. The Lalbag Sub-Divisional Officer still adheres to his former opinion. No further information has been obtained on this point, as no special ennquiries have been made. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut, as stated in the last narrative, states that there is little in store in the hands of zemindars and mahajuns.

4.—*Rainfall, if any.*

There was a slight fall of rain on the 24th ultimo in the following station jurisdictions:—Jellinghee, Nowada, and Bhurtpore; and on the 1st instant in Gowas, Dewanserai, and Jellinghee. Hail fell in the latter place on the same date, which is said to have partially injured the crops in the ground. It appears from a report since made by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jugipur that ·88 inch of rain fell in the afternoon of the 3rd instant (accompanied by gale and hailstones). The rain will greatly benefit the cultivation of the early rice, do material good to the boro dhan now on ground, and prepare lands for the ploughing of the late or hoimonto rice.

5.—*State of the Crops.*

The prospects of the early rice, indigo, and mulberry crops are good. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that the rubbee crops on the "dearah" lands are all being reaped, and will give a very fair outturn. Mulberry, especially, is doing well, and this is a great thing for the people who depend to a great extent in some parts upon silk. Unfortunately a somewhat considerable proportion of the worms have died, and the mulberry leaves fetch a small price and will be partly used for feeding cattle.

In the "rarh" country most of the lands have been turned up and are being manured. In the "dearah" lands the ryots are busy in turning up the ground for the "aus" sowings. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut states that the outturn of boro paddy in his sub-division will probably be fourteen-sixteenth of an average crop. He does not speak well of the state of the rubbee crops which have been somewhat injured by the late hailstones. In the Jungipur sub-division the spring crops are reported to be good. Wheat and barley are nearly harvested. The yield will be a good one, but notwithstanding this the price of rice shows a tendency to rise.

6.—*Condition of the people.*

There is hardly any change in the condition of the people from what was stated in the last narrative, but in some parts the people are reported to be in great want and to require assistance from the relief sub-committees. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that in his present tour he had only come across some three or four cases of real distress, the persons in distress all belonging to the beggar class, and in these cases he had given money relief. He had gone through a good many villages in thana Bhadureehaut during the last few days and in the villages neighbouring Sagurdighee, and he had seen some persons to whom it would be soon necessary to give gratuitous relief. For this purpose a relief house will soon be started at Sagurdighee, and gratuitous relief in the shape of uncooked food will be given. There are a good many laborers about here who are in want of work. The Executive Engineer has been requested to have the repairs of the part of the Nulhattee and Azimgunge road in

the neighbourhood of these villages started at once. The Sub-Divisional Officer had gone through several villages in these parts and had demarcated the boundaries of tanks to be taken up as relief works under the sub-divisional relief committee. He states that the great difficulty as regards the excavation of these tanks as relief works is the want of competent persons to supervise the work. He does not think that it would be safe to make over the money for these tanks to the headmen of the several villages, and that he has no other agency at his command. He could start work almost immediately on these tanks had he any one who could supervise the work, and on whom he could rely to see that the work was fairly done, and that the laborers were properly and promptly paid. I have, in a report to the Commissioner made some little time ago, recommended the appointment of a Superintendent or Assistant for relief purposes by whom works such as tank excavations could be supervised. It is not advisable in many cases to entrust such works to the headmen of villages at any rate without tolerably regular supervision. In some of the villages near Sagurdighee the Sub-Divisional Officer remarked that some of the dried-up tanks had been dug over, and on his asking the reason was informed that the poorest people had dug up the ground in search of "mattans" (earth root honey-combed inside, which when boiled is eaten with salt). This root is probably only used as an addition to the usual food, but still from this it would seem that the time for gratuitous relief in these parts has come, otherwise, he says, he has seen no signs of distress. I believe that these roots are consumed to a certain extent every year, whether there be good harvest or bad. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut states that the people that appear to be in want of food are principally, as reported in the last narrative, the old, the infirm, and the beggars, and that the poorer class of people are in difficult circumstances. This remark may be applied to the district generally. The laboring class have been extensively employed in carrying the mud from dried-up tanks and putting it in their fields by way of manure. Works have been started for this class of the people, and other works will soon be started, so that I believe that no anxiety need be felt for them. These people, it appears, have not flocked in great numbers to the works which have been going on. Near Nulhattee the people were employed and paid at first at a daily rate, and when the work was offered them by contract they went away. This shews very plainly that their circumstances are not very bad. As regards the Jungipore sub-division I think I may give a general view of the country in the following words:—It may be said that the fortunate parts of this sub-division are the "dearah" or alluvial lands near the Ganges, which yielded a good "bhadoi" harvest last year, and have yielded very good winter and spring crops in the present, and the worst parts are west and south Mirzapore, of which "hoimonto" rice may be said to be the sole crop, though there is a little boro dhan on the margins of two extensive tanks. Shumshergunge is so well off that for some time at least it may be left to take care of itself. There is an active demand for labor at Dhulian, and the rate of wages is one rupee for a batch of five laborers, a rate higher than any obtaining elsewhere in this sub-division for unskilled manual labor. Mirzapore is the thana which will continue for some months to come to be the object of most anxious solicitude. Two relief sub-committees have of late been formed in this thana, and 100 maunds of rice have been despatched from Jungipore to the sub-committee at Mirzapore and stored in the thana godown. The Juroor and Nowada road, on which work is going on, passes through west Mirzapore, the most distressed part of the sub-division. From the above it will appear that the people of the Jungipore sub-division are well off in Shumshergunge and Dewanserai, and badly off in southern and western parts of Mirzapore. In the north-west portion of thana Sooty, the mals and krores who have no lands of their own are suffering.

7.—*Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*

No cases of death from actual starvation have come to light. There was a rumour about a woman of a certain village in the Jungipur sub-division having been starved. The Sub-Divisional Officer enquired into the matter on the spot and found it to be utterly unfounded. Many such rumours, I believe, when tested by personal enquiry, will be found to be entirely groundless. Many cases of distress and misery have been relieved by the relief committees, and though it is impossible, with the agencies at my command, to search out every case of great misery among the most helpless, there are, I think, sufficient means for them to make their distress known to the officers of Government in the various parts of the district, and to the various relief committees.

8.—*Grain-thefts of robberies.*

Eight cases of petty thefts of grain were reported during the fort-night in the Sudder sub-division, two of which were of such a petty nature that enquiry was refused. There have been four grain-thefts in the Rampore Haut sub-division, and no cases have been reported from the Lalbag and Jungipur sub-divisions. A crime statement is annexed.

9.—*Conditions of any special tracts.*

Small-pox and cholera are both very prevalent in parts of the Head-quarters sub-division. The former is most prevalent at Salar and Kandi in the Bhurtpore thana. Cholera prevails in the Sujagunge and Borooah stations. In the Lalbag sub-division small-pox is still prevalent, though decreasing in the city of Moorshedabad. There have been some cases of cholera in Baloochur. In the Rampore Haut sub-division small-pox is still raging in the villages of Doonigram and Autkoola, and the villagers are reluctant to be vaccinated. The vaccinator

sent here for vaccination has been sent back, as the season for vaccinating is over. Cholera had made its appearance in the village of Mulsa, and indent has been made for cholera medicines. The public health in the Jungipur sub-division is reported to be generally good except that there are some sporadic cases of small-pox here and there.

B.—Relief Works.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 3,464. The laborers are generally in good condition, and can obtain food easily except in the case of the Juroor and Nowada road at which food is obtainable in small quantity. The rate of task-work varies from 3 annas 6 pie to 2 annas per 100 cubic feet throughout the district, and cash payments are made at the rate of 2 annas per diem. The men generally bring their own tools, but in a few cases they are supplied with them. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works is submitted. Several relief works have been started under the City Moorshedabad Municipality; the number of laborers daily employed has been 85, and the total cost during the fortnight has been Rs. 126. There has been a falling off in the number of the laborers owing to some of them having left to reap the rubbee harvest. The condition of the laborers are reported to be good. They are paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork. Tools, when required, are supplied by the Municipality.

Some difficulty has been experienced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut on one road for want of picks. The Executive Engineer has been requested to send 30 of these to him.

C.—Transport of Food.

It appears that importation is still going on *vid* Allatuli; 9,910 maunds of food-grains have been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 921 maunds have been imported into the sub-division by railway during the fortnight ending 21st March 1874.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

The rice received from Mr. Toynbee for the Jungipur sub-division was found by actual measurement to be 491 maunds 39 seers 9 chittacks; of this 100 maunds have been dispatched to the relief sub-committee at Mirzapore, and stored in the thana godown. As the rice has been paid for by the relief committee, I have some doubts whether it should now be considered as "Government grain at relief works." In the Rampore Haut sub-division seven places of storage for grain have been selected, but it has been resolved to store grain at present only at Khurgram, Bhuddevpore, and Jhillee. A golah will be erected at Khurgram thana for the purpose.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Nineteen applications under the Land Improvement Act were received in the head-quarters sub-division during the fortnight under report, and a sum of Rs. 2,140 has been disbursed on this account. The Rampore Haut Sub-Divisional Officer reports that 50 similar applications have been received by him during the fortnight. Additional funds have been supplied to him for the purpose of making advances. A sum of Rs. 100 has been advanced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Jungipur during the fortnight for the excavation of a tank.

Charitable Relief.

In compliance with the orders conveyed in the Government letter No. 1251 S.-R., dated the 5th ultimo, the following statement is submitted:—

1	2	3	4	5	6			
Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and other residents.	Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organization *daily*; this should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of the "Instructions."			
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
23	.....	.....	18	2	4,348	715	244	5,307*
					Daily average.			
					311	51	17	379

* Out of this number, 305 persons have been relieved gratuitously, and the rest by employment in road-repairing, jungle-cutting, and tank-digging. Reports from the relief sub-committees of Saktipore, Hhurtpore, and where relief works have been started, have not yet been received. Of the number given above who have been gratuitously relieved, a considerable proportion consists of the inhabitants of a village in the Baroosh thana who were suddenly reduced to destitution by the destruction of their houses by fire.

Column 1.—These committees consist of the district relief committee, its executive sub-committee at head-quarters, 12 sub-committees in the Sudder sub-division, 3 sub-divisional relief committees, and 4 sub-committees under the Rampore Haut sub-divisional relief committee, and 2 sub-committees in the Jungipur sub-division.

The committees entered in column 4 are the 12 sub-committees in the Sudder sub-division, 4 in the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 2 in the Jungipur sub-division. During the fortnight under report a sum of Rs. 150 has been sent to the Secretary of the Kattamaree sub-committee for the repair of a road in order to give employment to able-bodied men seeking relief, and another sum of Rs. 150 has also been sent to him for the purpose of excavating a tank at Lakrajparah in thana Gowas. A sum of Rs. 180 has also been sent to the Hurhurpara relief sub-committee for the repair and construction of certain roads. Rs. 100 were sent out to the relief sub-committee at Bhurtpore for construction of a bund in a village named Syed Koolut, and a sum of Rs. 276-9 was sent to the Secretary of the Hurhurparah relief sub-committee for the purchase of paddy. The Gokum relief committee have been supplied with ten maunds of jute for relief purposes, and 200 maunds of rice have been despatched from the Berhampore co-operative store to Bhurtpore for sale to poor people on advantageous terms, the price of rice in the village being somewhat high as compared with other markets. A portion of this rice will also be available for gratuitous relief to persons in distress from whom no labor can be exacted. The sub-committee has started the system of relief by grants of cotton and jute for the manufacture of thread and cordage, and some manufactured material has been received. There was very little desire on the part of the poor, at first, to avail themselves of this means of relief, as owing to the decline of the thread manufacture, caused by the introduction of English thread, the profits yielded by one day's work were quite inadequate for one day's subsistence. More advantageous terms have now been granted as remuneration for work done, and there will, in all probability, be a considerable increase in the number of persons who will accept relief of this kind. The manufacture of cordage being far more remunerative than that of thread, no difficulty is experienced in inducing persons really in distress to take grants of jute on the condition of their receiving the value of their labor as ascertained by the difference n the prices of raw and the manufactured material.

The Gokum sub-committee having reported the great difficulty felt by the poor in the village and its neighbourhood in procuring rice, has been authorized to sell rice to such people from the stock already stored there. Both in this case and that of Bhurtpore, necessary instructions to secure the correct working of this measure and the submission of accounts have been issued.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Lalbag reports that gratuitous relief is about to be organized in thana Bhadreehaut, and possibly in thana Bhugwangola, though he does not think there is any pressing need for it in the latter thana. There are no persons receiving regular gratuitous relief in his sub-division. He had given the sum of Rs. 2 only to two distressed-looking beggars, Re. 1 each, during the last fortnight. Charitable relief is given in Jungipur on every Thursday and Sunday; 129 persons were relieved by wages for jute-spinning; 39 received doles of pice; and between a hundred and two hundred persons, chiefly professional beggars, who cannot procure alms enough for subsistence, received doles of rice.

It should be remarked here that the average number of persons relieved as given in the last narrative was by no means complete; several returns were received too late to be incorporated in the narrative, and information as much as was available at the time of the submission of the narrative was given. The sub-committees have been again reminded on the subject of the punctual submission of these returns.

Berhampore,
The 7th April 1874.

W. Wavell,
Offg. Magt. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 22nd March to 4th April 1874	4	1	24	14	43	32	33
Lalbag sub-division, for the fortnight ending the 2nd April 1874 ...	2	...	12	8	22	17	12
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 3rd April 1874 ...	1	1	11	6	19	19*	5
Jungipur sub-division, from 20th March to 2nd April 1874	..	...	11	8	19	13	11

* Not received for Pulsa thana.

W. Wavell,
Offg. Magt. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the Expenditure on Relief Works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Kishnagar Road	240	9	3
Jellinghee Road	82	4	0
Calcutta Road	238	10	9
Denanseri Road	141	8	9
Bhugwangola Road	349	6	3
Nusseerpore Road	58	7	6
Khamra Road	77	13	6
Murchia Road	14	0	0
Panchgaon Road	563	1	0
Kandy Road	406	11	8
Badshahi Road	313	15	6
Radhaghat Road	371	1	0
Nulhattee Road	83	14	0
Hurihurparah Road	192	12	6
Choa to Patkabarree Road	800	0	0
Beldangah Road	120	0	0
Jaroor and Nowada Road	493	13	9
Saktipore (Cherity to Katalia) Road	300	0	0
TOTAL ...	4,848	1	5

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in the last narrative				9,487	2	3
Detail of the above total.						
Tuccavee advances	4,488	13	4			
Amount credited to district relief fund as being payable by Government	4,717	4	11			
Establishment charges	198	0	0			
Paid for construction of a furrash	83	0	0			
Expenditure during the fortnight under report.						
Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy residents and zemindars for land improvement, *viz.*—						
To Bhabanee Prosad Roy for deepening a tank at Gokum ...	100	0	0			
„ Eshan Chunder Roy, for Hari Prosad Roy, and to Dinabandhu Roy, for excavating a tank at Burhan ...	400	0	0			
„ Bhubanessuri Dasia for deepening a tank at Naraenpore...	400	0	0			
„ Bhubanessuri Dasia for embankment at Paharpore ...	900	0	0			
„ Prem Lal Gupta for clearing and deepening a tank at Gokum	100	0	0			
„ Fiaduttan Nissa for digging a tank at Bhurutpore ...	100	0	0			
„ Tussudduk Ali and Mozafur Hossain for digging a tank at Bhurutpore	110	0	0			
Amount remitted to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rampore Haut for making tuccavee advances	500	0	0			
				2,640	0	0
Paid to Mohendro Chandra Banerjee on account of his travelling allowance for proceeding to construct a furrash for the landing of the *Teesta* steamer and for repairing the village roads				47	3	0
Amount required for the excavation of wells at Beel Pucha, Kopra Govindpore, as per Board's sanction No. 72A., dated 4th March 1874				33	4	0
Magistrate of Moorshedabad for establishment				60	0	0
GRAND TOTAL ...				12,267	9	3

W. WAVELL,

Offg. Magte. and Collr. of Moorshedabad.

No. 622—S. R., dated Dinagepore, the 6th April 1874.

From—E. E. LOWIS, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate of Dinagepore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 6th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There has been no rain during the past fortnight, and the want of it is beginning to be felt, as until some does come the bhadoi sowings cannot be completed. The rain that fell so opportunely during February was taken advantage of to break up the land for the early rice; the sowings, however, were not completed, and a considerable amount of land still remains unsown. The earth in fact had become so dry that the rain we had did not suffice in all places to afford moisture enough for sowing, though it moistened the ground sufficiently to enable ploughing operations to be carried on. The above remarks apply only to pali or light soil, on which bhadoi is generally grown. This crop, it is true, is also cultivated on khiar or stiff soil, but there has not yet been rain enough to enable the cultivators to plough such lands, much less to sow them on the khiar lands; however, if the cultivators fail to get any bhadoi, they will, if the weather be favorable, be able to fall back on hemantee or winter rice. The time for bhadoi sowing has not yet passed however, so that though rain now would be welcome, no present anxiety is experienced at its absence. The bora rice promises well, though in some places the water necessary for its preservation, it being a crop dependent entirely on irrigation, is beginning to fall short. To the north of the district a very large area has been devoted to the cultivation of kaon; which is, I believe, a species of millet. This crop is generally sown in February and ripens in June, but this season it has been put in without much regard to proper seasons, and plants are to be found in Thakurgaon thana in every stage of progression, some just coming up, while other fields are beginning to ripen. As the bhadoi sowings have not yet been completed, it is not easy to determine with certainty the question of sufficiency of seed-grain, to which the attention of all circle officers has now for some time been directed. The impression, however, is, as I stated in my last report, that seed-grain both for bhadoi and hemantee will be forthcoming, though at high rates. Bhadoi seed-grain, at one place I visited, was selling a week ago at 9 seers per rupee, a rather higher price than was fetched for clean rice in the same locality. The inquiries made by the circle officers show that the people are themselves fully alive to the difficulty, and that dealers are purchasing and storing the produce of last harvest, while those who have stocks are holding back, in the hope that the price of seed-grain will eventually be high. I am more and more convinced that there is a sufficiency of seed-grain in the country, a stock which the sale of Government rice will tend to keep up. But admitting that there will be a sufficiency, the question has been raised by more than one relief officer, how far will the poorer cultivators be able to provide themselves out of the stock in the market? And the result of their inquiries seems to show that some of the laborers on the relief works will be unable to command means enough to enable them to buy seed-grain. Some of our coolies have come on the works before exhausting all their resources, and have something at home to fall back upon to help them in this difficulty; others, again, are able, by laboring diligently at task work, and by living economically, to save something, while others will obtain help from their zemindars or rich neighbours. There remains, however, a certain proportion, so it is reported, who have no means to fall back upon, who are unable to earn more than a bare subsistence, and whose zemindars will not help them, and as regards this class it becomes a question how far and in what way assistance should be afforded. It is most obviously the duty of the zemindar to help men of this class, and it is a duty cheerfully undertaken by all liberal and intelligent landlords; there are, however, it is said, landlords who are neither liberal nor intelligent, and such should be compelled to perform the duty. There is, I believe, a feeling among the people that Government which has done so much, will step in and undertake this burden too; but I do not at all consider that the feeling should be encouraged. Government have agreed to advance money to zemindars on most liberal terms; those who expend money in helping their ryots have been promised indulgence as regards payment of Government revenue; arrangements have also been made whereby the ryots working on our roads can obtain subsistence while absent for purposes of cultivation. Government have done all that can be done to ensure that the next harvest shall not be a deficient one, and the further task of providing seed-grain need not be undertaken by them, but should be made incumbent on the zemindars. I propose directing my circle officers to inquire on whose estates the laborers who say they cannot afford to get seed-grain reside; they will then inform the zemindars in question that certain of their ryots are in want of seed-grain, remind them of the offer of Government to advance money and grant indulgences to those who assist their tenantry, and warn them that if they decline to undertake so obvious a duty that Government will be moved to make the advance, holding the zemindar personally responsible for the debt. The responsibility will thus be cast on the right shoulders, and a safeguard afforded against any unnecessary advances being given, for we may be quite sure that any zemindar thus called on to help a ryot, who has means at his disposal, will take very good care to let the circle officer know that advances are not needed. I do not myself think that landlords will be so forgetful of their own interests as not to take care that their ryots have the means to raise the next crop. If, however, it is found that such is indeed the case, some such

measure as I have suggested will have to be adopted. I would deprecate any direct dealings between the Government and the ryots in this matter. Government have not the same facilities for testing the *bonâ fides* of an application, or for recovering the advance, as are possessed by the zemindars, and if the responsibility must be incurred, it should be incurred by those best fitted to sustain it. The prices ruling at the different hâts and the scarcity of the supply in many places still point to exhaustion in the stocks of food-grain. Rice is now sold in Thakurgaon, the northern thana, at Rs. 4 a maund, and at few places can it be obtained at a cheaper rate, while sometimes it goes as high as 8 seers per rupee. In Habra and Chintamon, where there was some rice, and which are places that in ordinary years export largely, prices are rather easier, and rice is being taken from thence to other parts of this district, as well as to Rungpore and Bogra. As I noticed in my last report, prices rose very suddenly at Datiram, and distress began to be felt there and at Patintala; the rice, however, was at hand, ready to supply the market, and a European was at once despatched to take charge of the latter circle. What distress exists is met as it arises, and the panic has been allayed. Within the last week the supply of rice in the Gungarampore division fell short in the same sudden and unexpected manner; there was, however, an officer at hand, sale of rice in this circle had been sanctioned, and the arrangements for selling it in train; no difficulty was therefore experienced. The circle officer reports, however, that but for the timely arrangements made on receipt of orders sanctioning sale of Government rice, there would have been much distress. In Bhadooria circle there has been no sudden falling off of supplies, but though gradual, the falling off has been steady. The sudden failures of supply which have occurred at Patiram and Gungarampore show how thin a wall often divides scarcity from famine, for until the market day there seems to have been no suspicion at Gungarampore that the supply would fall far short of the demand. Prices at the station itself are touching Rs. 4 per maund, and the people are clamorous to have the Government golahs thrown open. I am waiting, however, for prices to rise above the present rates, or until there is some indication that the supply is not ample should occasion arise, I am quite prepared to sell. As I write, a storm has passed over the station attended with but little rain; the heavy clouds, however, betoken rain to the north and north-west.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of persons employed on the relief works is daily on the increase; the only officer whose return shows any decrease is Mr. Scanlan, but that is accounted for by the fact of his having introduced taskwork throughout all the roads under his charge. The greater number of his coolies at first left; but finding that he remained firm, and that by working diligently an able-bodied man can earn more than ten pice a day, they are gradually coming back, and by this time I have no doubt he has as many as ever. It must not be supposed that Mr. Scanlan is applying a severe and rigid labor test. All women and children, as well as infirm and old men, are admitted at daily wages; but the able-bodied are obliged to do task work, and are paid according to the amount of earth excavated. Women are employed on all the works; they are all of the *lower* class of agriculturists, but are not generally accustomed to work in the fields. They seem to take very kindly to the work, however, now that they have overcome their first scruples. As I have already pointed out, many of our relief laborers have joined the works before being reduced to absolute want, some of them having small stores of seed-grain in their houses; and as soon as the weather is favorable for agricultural operations, these men will leave the works for a time. I may add that some of them employed the early morning in ploughing up their lands before coming to work on the roads. In the month of June there will, I fear, be some difficulty in providing work for laborers, for road work will be finished and tanks cannot be dug after the rains have begun. There will, however, be a demand then for agricultural labor which will absorb a good many. The weekly reports called for from circle officers render it almost unnecessary for me to notice the number of laborers employed; but as the return has perhaps not been correctly given this week, I subjoin a list compiled from the latest information at my disposal; the numbers are even larger than those mentioned, for the coolies daily increase. In the Kaliagunge, Tambolee, and Bindol circles there are 9,698 persons at work. Mr. Jones finds employment for 27,472; these numbers probably include Chooraman. Mr. Scanlan has under him 8,785; Baboo Hari Mohan Chand, 11,427; Mr. Finucane at Datiram has about doubled his number, and now employs 7,099. At Patnitolla there are 3,700 under Baboo Poorno Chunder Goopto, at Bhadooria 3,360, and in the Sudder circle, 693; while the Public Works Department find employment for 2,572 more.

C.—Transport.

Our transport arrangements continue to work smoothly, and rice is being brought in as rapidly as could be expected; our allotment for Dinagepore is almost all in now. Mr. Westmacott at Maldah, therefore, has been directed to discontinue his service here, and to fill in the Tamboolee golahs, which he ought to do, with the large number of carts at his disposal, in the course of a month or so. Mr. Scanlan at Rani Sonkoil has got in already very nearly one lakh out of the 140,000 maunds allotted for his division; the rest of the rice Mr. Scanlan must get through Raigunge, for the Purneah authorities, as the present arrangements stand, only supply us with 150,000 maunds in all, of which 39,000 maunds have gone to Bindoil and Hemtabad. I

would suggest the advisability of at least the balance of Mr. Scanlan's allotment, say another 40,000 maunds, being put down for us at Dingraghat; it is a mere step across from that place to Hurreepore, and other golahs in the Rani Sonkoil division, and if we have to bring from old Maldah or Hyatpore, it is a much more tedious and expensive journey. For Patnitolla and Patiram, I learn from Lieutenant Hawkes that he can put down 2,000 maunds a day at Nowgong if I can carry it, and more if I like to take more. There ought to be no difficulty in taking 2,000 maunds a day by cart from Nowgong to Patnitolla, and at that rate another month or so should see Patnitola and Patiram full also. There is now no difficulty about carts; the men find they are liberally paid and well treated, and work therefore willingly. There was some slight hitch about getting carts to go across the water, and serve on Mr. Reily's line from Hyatpore to Chooramon, but the men have been persuaded to go, and the difficulty got over. Pack-bullocks we do not employ at all; some were taken on to carry rice from Maldah to Kalikamora, but as a complaint was made that private trade was being interfered with, and as plenty of carts were procurable, the bullocks were given up; nor do I think there will be any necessity to fall back upon their services again.

D.—Storage of Grain.

Rice is being distributed throughout the country at the different golahs, for it is clear the time is not far distant when we shall have to supply the market to a considerable extent. Forms for stock accounts are beginning to come in; they have not all arrived, but from what I have seen, they promise to be somewhat elaborate, rather too much so for ordinary golahdars on Rs. 15 or 20 a month. For these accounts to be of any value, we must assume that the quantity stored has been, in the first instance, accurately calculated; but this is just what we do not know, and what it would be now almost hopeless to attempt to ascertain. As I pointed out in previous reports, we have never been provided with proper weights and scales, so that the rice could not be weighed at the golahs even if we have wished to do so; but even if the weights and scales had been forthcoming, they could not have been made use of, for at the rate rice was poured into the district, it was as much as we could do to stow away our grain without stopping to weigh. A grain officer has now been nominated, but it will be quite impossible for him to go round, as the printed instructions seem to contemplate and weigh the grain in each golah. The instructions again seem to contemplate the ascertainment of the wastage during the journey to Calcutta, from thence to the points of receipt into the district, and from such points to final destination. As a fact, the bags have not, I believe, been weighed anywhere on the journey, and the deficit to be found now will be the wastage during the entire journey. I have not, however, seen all the accounts, so I am perhaps premature in judging of their adaptability.

E.—Advances.

There have been no further applications for advances.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The district relief officer has been entrusted with the duty of filling in this head of the narrative, and his report is appended. It seems to me advisable, however, first to mention the general principles on which our scheme for charitable relief is founded. The first idea was to have a central executive committee in the station, who should direct relief operations through sub-committees scattered about throughout the district. This was before I was aware of the extensive agency that was to be placed at my disposal. It was soon apparent that the committee system would not work, there was a feeling of divided responsibility; the action of the Magistrate was also liable to be hampered, since a measure that seemed advisable to him was liable to be vetoed. I therefore, acting under the directions of Sir Richard Temple, did away with the agency of committees as a directing power altogether, and impressed on all circle officers that as I am responsible for my district, so each officer is responsible for his own circle, such responsibility being shared by none; that the aid of the respectable local authorities is to be sought, and their counsel and advice treated with respect, but that each officer is to use his own discretion in acting on it, though, in the event of an officer acting in direct opposition to local experience, he is bound to report the action taken by him. Each officer, with the aid of two or more Inspectors, manages his own circle with the assistance and through the co-operation of the respectable inhabitants, and reports weekly to the District Relief Officer all that he is doing. The District Relief Officer has general control over all the circles, subject to the direction of the Magistrate and Collector, and is independent, except in so far that he is to be guided by the spirit of the instructions issued by me to all circle officers. The District Relief Officer is in fact in charge of a particular department, much in the same way as the Superintendent of Police is in charge of his, subject to the general control of the head of the district. The report of the District Relief Officer is subjoined.

"Arrangements for giving charitable relief within this district have been in force for about a month, but it has only been within the last fortnight that the necessity for the syste-

matic disbursements of charity has arisen. The figures at my disposal for the present report show the following result for the first half of the fortnight under report:—

Place.	Week ending 7th March.	Week ending 14th March.	Week ending 21st March.
Bhadooria	No return ...	...	51
Bindoil	Ditto ...	...	80
Dinagepore	Ditto ...	...	2
Kaliagunge	Ditto ...	1	...
Patiram	...	...	208
Rani Sonkoil	No return ...	...	No return.
Nekmurd	Ditto ...	...	20
New bazar	Ditto ...	...	44
Tamboolee	Ditto ...	No return ...	4
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	65
	Ditto ...	3	18
Total ...	...	4	492

The 'places,' it will be observed, do not correspond with the fourteen circles into which the district is now divided, because these circles were constituted subsequently to the date of the returns tabulated above. The returns given below for the second week of the fortnight correspond accurately with the new circles.

Charitable relief is granted to all persons who have no money wherewith to buy food, and who cannot, by reason of age, caste, or other adequate excuse, earn a livelihood for themselves. Light work, as spinning and gunny cloth work, is provided for the better ranks of females, and for males who cannot do hard work; inquiries are duly made into the circumstances of persons who apply for charitable relief, but relief, when obviously required, is never withheld during the progress of inquiries. The agency of Mandals and other heads of villages is employed both in making inquiries and in distributing rice. The rice is bought from Government stores at 12 seers a rupee for fully husked rice, and at 14 seers when the grain has not been completely cleaned before being packed in the bags. In either case, the daily dole amounts to half a seer of clean rice for adults, and a quarter seer for children under 12. The question has been raised by two officers whether this quantity is sufficient, and no doubt it is a minimum allowance. But I think we should not at present increase it; our work is still before us; we know not with accuracy how many months we may yet have to feed, and should husband our resources accordingly. It has yet to be proved, moreover, that half a seer of rice, supplemented as it is with the sum of one pice per adult for the purchase of salt and other seasoning ingredients, is insufficient to keep a man in a fair condition. One case has been reported in which a woman preferred to work and get eight pice a day to accepting her half seer of rice and one pice; but if the woman's labor was worth eight pice, it is clear that the arrangements by which one charitable relief elicits working power instead of encouraging idleness is altogether good, and, as far as my present information enable me to judge, half a seer is just that quantity which will suffice for the support of weak and infirm persons, and at the same time not afford any inducement to those who are able to work to abstain from exerting themselves for their better support. The following table gives the number of persons receiving charitable relief on the dates shown in column 2. No comparison is made of details of the circles this week with details of the last week shown above, because this week the district is divided into different circles from those in which it was divided last week.

	Circle.	Date of report.	Number receiving charitable relief.	Total of this report.
1	Bhaduria	...	96	
2	Bindoil	31st March ...	146	
3	Chooramon ...	No return ...	...	
4	Dinagepore ...	2nd April ...	193	
5	Doorgapore ...	No return ...	...	
6	Gungarampore ...	31st March ...	112	
7	Kaliagunge ...	2nd April ...	100	
8	Luskerhat ...	1st April ...	86	
9	Porsha	31st March ...	11	
10	Patnitolla	28th March ...	219	
11	Patiram	31st March ...	697	
12	Rani Sonkoil ...	31st March ...	123	
13	Tamboolee ...	31st March ...	8	
14	Bochagunge ...	No officer yet appointed.	...	
	Total ...	...	...	1,791

This gives a daily consumption of, say, 850 seers, or a little over 21 maunds, which is a monthly consumption of 651 maunds; and if the people be fed up to the end of September (six months from date), 3,906 maunds will be consumed. The number of applicants for relief will increase as time passes.

Patiram, it will be observed, is far ahead of any other circle in the amount of charitable relief given; but I have perfect confidence in Mr. Finucane, and feel sure that he will not give relief where relief ought not to be given. The professional beggars, deprived of their sustenance as ordinarily obtained through the charity of their friends, contribute to the number of applicants for charitable relief. Every possible endeavour is made to induce them to work, and it seems a fair question whether strong-bodied men, who are by caste beggars, have any claim to support when they refuse to work. A few men have been discovered about Dinagepore who come for charitable relief in the morning to the Government place of distribution, and at a later hour resort to a distribution of food given to professional beggars by the Dinagepore agent of the Banker, Dhanpat Singh Roy, Bahadoor. Inquiries are under progress with the object of striking the names of these men off the list of paupers who receive charitable relief from Government.

Except in Patiram, it will be observed that the number receiving charitable relief is still small. The organisation by means of circle officers, aided by their assistants, and advised but not controlled by their sub-divisional (or circle) committees, is admirably adapted to the requirements of the work in hand, while local agency, chiefly in the form of sub-committees for small groups of villages, renders important services in distributing rice almost at the very door of each recipient of charity. Cases *may* occur in which extreme apathy or caste prejudices, honoured even *in extremes*, may induce people to be still and die rather let their cases be known about; but excepting these, not likely under any circumstances to be numerous, it is not probable that any deaths from starvation will occur within this district.

The collection of private subscriptions is now nearly over. Several sums, promised when the relief schemes were first commenced, remain to be collected, and I trust will be paid by those who promised them. Of new subscriptions, only 25 have been collected during the past week, making the total local subscriptions actually paid Rs. 7,170.

The committee has received also 20,000 as a subsidy from the Central Relief Committee, and as I write, a cheque has been brought to me for another sum of the same amount from the same committee.

The following table shows the number of criminal cases in connection with scarcity that occurred during March 1874:—

			Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared to be false and never to have occurred.
Dacoity (heading 30 and 31 of Crime Return) ...	Month of March	1874 ...	1
	„ „	1873 ...	1
	„ „	1872 ...	*Nil.*
Robbery (heading 32 and 33 of Crime Return) ...	Month of March	1874 ...	*Nil.*
	„ „	1873 ...	*Nil.*
	„ „	1872 ...	1
Theft (heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle thefts) ...	Month of March	1874 ...	63
	„ „	1873 ...	19
	„ „	1872 ...	18
House-breaking (heading 35 and 36 of AI) ...	Month of March	1874 ...	37
	„ „	1873 ...	36
	„ „	1872 ...	30
Total cases ...	Month of March	1874 ...	101
	„ „	1873 ...	56
	„ „	1872 ...	49

G.—Financial Results.

The total expenditure up to last fortnight was Rs. 6,27,875-5-11.

Details of the above—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For relief works	3,85,764	13	8
For construction of golahs	16,052	9	0
For transport of rice	1,54,607	0	3
Carriage for sending money to relief officers... ...	300	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
Office furniture	75	12	0
Purchase of fodder	1,200	0	0
Construction of bungalow	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr. Jarbo, Jun., on account of his pay ...	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	0
Placed at the credit of Executive Engineer	20,000	0	0
Ditto ditto of Major Lindsay, R. E.	50,000	0	0
Salary and travelling allowance of native doctors ...	71	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	2,41,791	0	6

Details of the above—

H. L. Jones, Esq., for relief works	80,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto	18,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., for ditto	18,000	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohun Chunda, for relief works ...	22,000	0	0
„ Poorno Chundra Goopta, for ditto ditto ...	8,000	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Patnitolla, for ditto ditto ...	10,000	0	0
Baboo Jadab Chundra Goshami, for ditto ditto ...	1,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for ditto ditto ...	5,400	0	0
J. Pollen, Esq., for ditto ditto ...	5,000	0	0
Baboo Mothooranath Mookerjea for railway freight, &c., of kodalees	399	0	0
Baboo Abhayachurn Ghose, for conveyance of money to relief officers	150	0	0
Baboo Hurreemohun Sen, for transport of rice ...	17,000	0	0
„ Issar Chundra Roy, for ditto ditto ...	10,000	0	0
Mr. A. W. Scanlan, for ditto ditto ...	18,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., for ditto ditto ...	8,000	0	0
Baboo Jadab Chundra Goshami, for transport of rice ...	7,000	0	0
„ Hurree Mohun Chunda, for ditto ditto ...	5,500	0	0
Sub-Inspector of Neetpore, for ditto ditto ...	2,000	0	0
Baboo Harakali Mookerjea, for ditto ditto ...	2,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for ditto ditto ...	1,500	0	0
Baboo Huree Mohun Chunda, for construction of golahs	1,500	0	0
„ Govind Chundra Sanyal, for ditto ditto ...	1,000	0	0
Mangan Sirkar, for ditto ditto ...	108	12	0
Head Constable Romzan Ali, for ditto ditto ...	33	4	6
Relief Officer at Kaliagunge, for ditto ditto ...	200	0	0
Total ...	2,41,791	0	6

No. 90, dated Bauleah, the 7th April 1874.

From—W. H. D'Oyley, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 4th instant, and regret that it has been unavoidably delayed till to-day.

A.—State of the Country.

In the Sudder sub-division there have been large importations, and rice and paddy is getting cheaper. In Bauleah and Charghat common rice is selling at from 13 to 13½ seers (80 tolahs' weight) per rupee. In parts of the Nattore sub-division, also, prices have improved. At the same time, in some places the supply in the markets has not been sufficient, and the prices have been very high, notably at Sahebgunge on the Attrai and Sooktigatchee. This the Deputy Collector of Nattore attributes to the strain on the local markets caused by the outsiders who have come to work on the railway drawing their supplies from them. I have written to Major Lindsay on the subject. I have lately received reports of short supplies at Bhundaikhara; but last Wednesday the price of rice was by no means high there, 12 seers (80 tolahs' weight) being procurable per rupee; while at Godagree, a few days ago, I ascertained that rice was cheaper at Gobindpore Haut (the market which supplies a great portion of the Godagaree thana) than it had been a short time back. While the rice has in many places improved, I regret to have to report that the silk bund, which was looked forward to with so much hope, has proved a failure, and this no doubt will cause a great deal of distress. I am, however, hopeful that the work provided in several parts where the pressure is most felt will prove sufficient for the able-bodied, while those unable to work will get relief at poor-houses.

2. There have been no cases of starvation; the condition of the laborers on the roads is still good. Petty thefts have been more numerous than they were in the corresponding months in 1872 and 1873, and I think there can be no doubt that this increase is owing to the high price of food. The number of cases of house-breaking is smaller than that for the corresponding month of the last year, and the number of cases of theft and house-breaking during March last is considerably smaller than the number reported during February.

B.—Relief Works.

I have only been able to send the return for the first week of the fortnight, as that for the last week reached me only last night, and was found to be incorrect. I hope to be able to forward it in a few days. It will be observed that the total number of laborers during the first week was still large. I have advanced Rs. 1,000 to the manager of the Tahirpore estate to improve the road from Bauleah to Tahirpore, as relief was much required in these parts. Mr. Durand was also entrusted with the repairs of a portion of the road from Bagmara to Bhundaikhara, and the remaining portion has been done by a Sub-Inspector of Police.

C.—Transport of Grain.

The means available for the transport of grain are ample, and far exceed what was expected. It is now quite clear that by giving fair rates any amount of carriage is available. It is doubtful whether public trade has been interfered with by the employment by Government of such an enormous quantity of carts and boats. I have heard complaints that a cart is not to be had for love or money, but at the same time importations continue.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The annexed statements show the progress. There has been no falling off in the amounts forwarded through for other districts.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.
Advanced up to the date of last narrative	43,850
Advances in course of last fortnight under Land Improvement Act	1,600
Advances to ryots	1,025
Advances for purchase of grain	1,700
	48,175

F.—Charitable Relief.

In the Bauleah sub-division there are at present three poor-houses, and the following statement shows the average number of persons fed daily at each:—

Bauleah ...	... 61	Pootea ...	... 23
Nowhatta ...	... 33		

These are chiefly poor women without the means of support, blind, and lame.

2. In the northern Bhurind sub-division there are at present four poor-houses, and the average number fed daily at each is as follows:—

Bagsole ...	... 22	Larupara ...	... 10⅔
Saljore ...	... 23	Bamneegram ...	... 13

In the south Bhurind division there are four poor-houses, but the sub-divisional officer has not been able to send the accounts as yet, as he had not received them from the several poor-house-keepers when he submitted his report.

In the Nattore sub-division there is one poor-house, which was lately opened by Rai Baboo Grish Chandra Lahory, but which is now under the management of the sub-divisional committee. No accounts have been received from this institution.

I have directed the sub-divisional officer of the northern Bhurind to collect kunker at convenient places, paying women and children at the rate of one anna per cubic foot for it. There is a good deal of kunker in the Bagmara elaka, and there will be water-communication in the rains, by which it can be brought to Bauleah.

The district relief committee have applied to the Central Relief Committee for a grant to relieve the poor sufferers whose houses and property were destroyed by the fires which occurred lately in the town of Bauleah. Of course money will only be given to those who are fit objects for charitable relief, and of these there are a great many; and it is estimated that Rs. 3,000 will be required for this purpose. The amount of suffering caused by the fires can be imagined from the fact that upwards of 76,000 rupees worth of property was destroyed. A sub-committee has been formed to enquire into the matter, and to discover who are really deserving of charitable relief.

G.—Financial Result.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative ...	1,23,642	1	11
Details of the above—			
Advance for conveyance of Government grain ...	60,512	14	0
Paid to Mr. Luff, &c., on cheques	42,470	15	10
Grant-in-aid for gratuitous relief	4,568	13	0
Salary and deputation allowances, &c.	914	8	2
Advances for the purchase of golah materials ...	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended on relief works	3,005	0	0
Advances for purchases of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	176	5	11
Contingencies	66	13	0
	1,23,642	1	11
Expended during the fortnight—			
Advances for conveyance of grain	32,500	0	0
Storage of grain	50	0	0
Tentage and travelling	29	9	9
Paid on account of contributions to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowances, &c.	1,152	2	3
Contingencies	36	0	0
	34,232	12	0

No. 209.

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer during the week ending the 28th March 1874.

Name of work.	Length of road, &c.	Number of persons employed on each work during the week ending the 28th March 1874. Men.	Women.	Children.	How long work is likely to give employment.	Remarks showing proportion of work-people who are earning full rates and doing full work for their sex and age.	Rate of rice.	Bazar name.
Byah Road	7	1,250	518	227	15th April ...	Earth-work at 1-14 per 1,000.	10½ seers per Re.	Byah Haut.
Nattore Road	30	689	...	17	1st July ...	Earth-work at 2-10-6 per 1,000	14½ „ „	Biraldah.
Dinagepore Road ...	10	258	112	...	Aug. ...	Earth-work at 1-14 per 1,000.	10½ „ „	Sultangunge.
Dighapatiah Road ...	8	540	...	...	1st July ...	...	14½ „ „	Dighapatia.
Pubna Road	22	384	...	...	15th July ...	...		
Surdah Road	12	...	...	...	...	Daily wages ...		
Maldah Road	8	34	14	...	1st July ...	Earth-work at 0-4-3 per 100 ...	10½ seers per Re.	Sultangunge.
Godagaree Road... ...	20	437	...	48		Jungle-cutting.	13 „ „	Nawabgunge.
Repairs to Civil Buildings...	...	237	...	25		Daily wages, each man 0-2-6.	13 „ „	Saheb Bazar.
Saepara Road*	...	21,699	...	5,105		Daily wages, each man 0-2-0.		
Tarnore Road*	...	10,102	...	3,404		Ditto ...		
Road from Maudah to Perbutipore	...	...	...	...		Ditto ...		
Bargachi Road	...	36	...	10				
Road from Sahorpore to Bandikhara ...	...	561	...	293				
Tank at Godagaree ...	...	108	22					
Puteah Road	...	67						
Brick manufacture at Lalpore	...	7						
						Amount disbursed in wages during the above period, Rs. 5,924-11-6		
Total ...	117	36,319	666	9,129				

* Mines Works.

Bauleah.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874.	178	356
24th ditto	1,334	2,659
26th ditto	1,353	2,684
27th ditto	2,704	4,608
28th ditto	2,108	2,968
29th ditto	2,577	2,910
1st April 1874	1,202	1,327
2nd ditto	3,100	3,684
3rd ditto	1,684	3,349

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	Putneetolla	170	356
24th ditto	... ...	448	696
25th ditto	... ...	975	1,950
26th ditto	... ...	1,137	2,274
27th ditto	... ...	807	1,614
28th ditto	Putneetolla	1,360	1,920
29th ditto	ditto	1,010	2,151-26
30th ditto	ditto	1,771	2,204
1st April 1874	ditto	1,202	1,327
2nd ditto	ditto	381	621
3rd ditto	ditto	358	702
4th ditto	ditto	272	544
5th ditto	ditto	1,147	1,317

Nowgong.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874 ...	... Goalundo	1,359	1,735-20
24th ditto ...	... Noor-Nugger	53	53
28th ditto ...	.... Sahibgunge	2,183	3,690
29th ditto ...	... ditto	1,564	2,697
4th April 1874 ...	... ditto	1,049	2,098

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
30th March 1874 ...	... Putneetolla	395	790
ditto ...	... N. B. Railway	186	511-20
1st April 1874 ...	... Putneetolla	2,020	3,190
3rd ditto ...	... ditto	156	312
4th ditto ...	... ditto	109	218

Godagaree.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874 ...	... Kooshtea	4,514	9,592
23rd ditto ...	... ditto	2,951	4,509
24th ditto ...	... ditto	4,952	7,768
25th ditto ...	... ditto	6,859	9,416
26th ditto ...	... ditto	15,497	23,741
27th ditto ...	... ditto	5,463	7,441
28th ditto ...	... ditto	2,259	4,518
29th ditto ...	... ditto	8,384	13,562
1st April 1874 ...	... ditto	5,364	9,247
2nd ditto ...	... ditto	1,580	25,854
3rd ditto ...	... ditto	5,910	10,455
4th ditto ...	... ditto	5,816	7,090

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874 ...	... Neetpore	130	260
23rd ditto ...	... Raigunge	1,812	2,231
	Putneetolla	376	552
	Dinagepore	763	1,526

24th March 1874	...	...	Dinagepore ...	...	1,241	2,482
			Maldah ...	...	1,075	1,201
			Nowbazar ..	...	454	454
			Neetpore ...	...	790	1,400
25th ditto		...	Dinagepore ...	...	3,562	4,656
			Neetpore ...	...	745	1,290
			Raigunge ..	...	2,913	4,046
26th ditto		...	Dinagepore ...	...	16,042	2,895
			Raigunge ...	...	9,111	12,720
27th ditto		...	Neetpore ...		1,265	2,530
			ditto ...	...	1,978	2,753
28th ditto		...	Maldah ...	...	4,546	6,402
			Dinagepore ...	...	3,435	6,870
29th ditto		...	Dinagepore ...	...	271	542
			Maldah, Pergunnah Raigunge		9,260	14,599
31st ditto		...	Neetpore ...	...	1,125	1,604
			Dinagepore ...	...	2,431	4,862
			Maldah ...	...	4,600	8,100
			ditto ...	...	400	800
			Khurdah ...	...	177	354
1st April 1874		...	Dinagepore ...	...	1,981	3,962
			Maldah ...	...	3,407	6,814
2nd ditto		...	Dinagepore ...	...	2,154	4,308
			Maldah ...	...	9,984	15,685
			Neetpore ..	...	2,235	4,260
3rd ditto		...	Dinagepore ..	...	1,347	1,944
			Maldah ...	...	4,317	8,634
4th ditto		...	Dinagepore ...	..	2,477	2,528
			Maldah ...	...	840	1,055

SAHEBGUNGE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.			Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	...	Sections t ndo	...	1,893	3,774
			Noor-Nugger	...	1,563	2,696
25th ditto	...	..	Goalundo	...	142	284
27th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	1,353	2,369½
29th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	1,710	3,107⅛
30th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	718	1,418½
31st ditto	...	...	ditto	...	374	691-36
1st April 1874	...	...	ditto	...	3,011	5,677
3rd ditto	...	...	ditto	...	2,629	5,177-34⅞

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.			Local. Bags.	Maunds.
22nd March 1874	...	...	Putneetolla	...	427	854
23rd ditto	...	...	Nowgong	...	938	1,800
			Putneetolla	...	930	1,155
24th ditto	...	...	Nowgong	...	1,245	1,890
			Putneetolla	...	777	1,542
25th ditto	...	...	Nowgong	...	1,563	2,696
27th ditto	...	...	Putneetolla	...	611	976
29th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	648	822
			ditto	...	735	1,072½
30th ditto	...	...	Nowgong	...	1,049	2,098
31st ditto	...	...	ditto	...	718	1,418-2
1st April 1874	...	...	Putneetolla	...	425	748-17

RAMPORE BAULEAH RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.			Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
30th March 1874	...	...	Kooshtea	...	685	1,370
31st ditto	...	...	ditto	...	711	1,422
1st April 1874	...	...	ditto	...	616	1,212
3rd ditto	...	...	ditto	...	921	1,796
4th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	144	266
5th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	2,480	3,221

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.			Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
30th March 1874	...	...	Lunghiahear	...	..	...
			Dinagepore	...	685	1,370
31st ditto		...	ditto	...	711	1,422
1st April 1874	...	...	ditto	...	616	1,212
3rd ditto	...	...	ditto	...	921	1,796
4th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	144	266
5th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	672	1,209

NOWGONG RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.		Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	...	...	Tegachee ..	... 16,750	32,414
Ditto	...	...	... ...	... 14,699	35,645
23rd Ditto	...	...	Tegachee ...	... 17,893	33,937
Ditto	...	...	... ...	...14,699	35,645

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.			Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
20th March 1874	...	...	Nowabgunge	...	2,832	9,052
			Hilly	...	4,203	10,043
			Joypore	...	3,794	9,910
23rd ditto		..	Hilly	...	4,203	1,043
			Joypore	...	3,794	9,910
			Nowabgunge	...	2,832	9,052

DHAPAREE RAILWAY STORE-HOUSE.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.		Place from which received.			Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
21st March 1874	...	...	Kooshtea	...	2,348	4,216-34
22nd ditto	...	...	ditto	...	280	559-26

Despatches.

Date of despatch.		Place to which despatched.			Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.
21st March 1874	...	...	Store-keeper, Burral	...	503	1,031-6
22nd ditto	...	...	Burral	...	1,738	3,158
23rd ditto	...	...	Nattore	...	837	1,400-32
24th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	1,108	2,008
26th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	982	2,011-2
27th ditto	...	...	Burral	...	1,310	2,685-10
28th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	854	1,750-28
29th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	934	1,914-28
30th ditto	...	...	ditto	...	495	1,010-30

Crime Statement.

THEFT—			
(Heading 43 of Crime Return A1) excluding cattle-theft ...	Month of March 1874 ...	...	99
	Corresponding month of 1873 ...	...	45
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	...	64
HOUSE-BREAKING, &c.—			
(Headings 35, 36 and 42 of Crime Return A1) ...	Month of March 1874 ...	...	91
	Corresponding month of 1873 ...	...	101
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	...	60
TOTAL OF TWO CRIMES ...	Month of March 1874 ...	...	190
	Corresponding month of 1873 ...	...	146
	Ditto ditto 1872 ...	...	124

W. H. D'OYLEY,
Collector.

B.

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer during the week ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

		Total number employed.
Sunday ...	Men	4,154
	Women	115
	Children	1,072

Statement showing the number of men, women, and children, &c.—continued.

		Total number employed.
Monday ...	Men	623
	Women	104
	Children	37
Tuesday ...	Men	824
	Women	58
	Children	94
Wednesday ...	Men	680
	Women	100
	Children	39
Thursday ...	Men	1,107
	Women	109
	Children	83
Friday ...	Men	1,070
	Women	113
	Children	98
Saturday ...	Men	1,253
	Women	108
	Children	102
Total ...	Men	10,471
	Women	707
	Children	1,525

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, *The 10th April* 1874.

W. H. D'OYLEY, *Collector.*

J. O'FLAHERTY, *District Engineer.*

No. 42—F, dated Maldah, the 8th April 1874.

From—F. J. ALEXANDER, Esq., Offg. Magistrate-Collector of Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of this office letter No. 929F of the 24th ultimo, I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Maldah district for the fortnight ending 4th instant.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 4th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE supply of rice and paddy in the local market is less abundant in a noticeable degree than hitherto, and is gradually decreasing in quantity each successive market-day at a great many of the local hauts and bazars.

The importations of rice and paddy through private sources from the eastern districts are also comparatively small, and arrive at irregular intervals. New wheat in considerable quantities has come into the local markets, but has not had much effect on the quotations of rice and paddy, the supplies of which (rice and paddy) so far as the central and southern tracts has been barely equal to the demand, and that is all. In the north-west tracts considerable importations of food-grains from Sahebgunge *viâ* Hyatpore were reported during the early parts of the fortnight, but had fallen again during last week. The reason of the decrease, so Mr. Reily thinks, may be indirectly caused by the fact that the Dinagepore officials are selling rice at 13 seers for the rupee to the public, "but it is hard to estimate," he says, "to what it is owing."

Prices have been unsteady and fluctuating with the deficiency in the rice supplies. During the early part of the fortnight there was a marked and sudden rise, 9 seers to 10 seers being the price then quoted for ordinary rice at most of the principal markets in the central and southern tracts, where supplies had hitherto been plentiful. At the close of the fortnight prices were rather more favorable again, 10½ to 11 seers of 80 tolahs per rupee being the quotation for ordinary rice at the sudder station, and to-day 11 to 12 seers is obtainable.

The following are the latest prices of paddy and ordinary rice for the fortnight at the undermentioned principal markets in different parts of the district (wheat is selling at the sudder station at 15 seers of 80 tolahs per rupee) :—

Central part of the District.

	Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
At Englishbazar sudder station—	
Ordinary rice	10½
At Bulbul Chandee—	
Paddy	15½
Ordinary rice	11
South-east of the District.	
At Gazole—	
Paddy	20
Ordinary rice	11

	Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
At Bamongola—	
Paddy	20
Ordinary rice	1
North-west of the district.	
At Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Shumsee, Abadpore—	
Ordinary rice	10
South-west of the District.	
At Sheebgunge—	
Ordinary rice	9
South-east of the District.	
At Kohunpoor—	
Paddy	15
Ordinary rice	10½

Note.—At Kohunpore, on the last market-day, 1,000 maunds of paddy and 125 maunds of rice are reported as brought for sale, the gradual decrease in the supply will thus be noticed in comparison with last fortnight.

RAIN-FALL.

During the early part of the fortnight, strong westerly winds prevailed, succeeded by south and south-east winds, with excessive heat till Friday, 3rd April, when a heavy thunder-storm, accompanied by hail and rain, passed over the district from south-west to north-east. Since then the weather has been cooler, and at times cloudy, but without more rain. The rain-fall of the 3rd is recorded at the sudder station (which was quite in the centre of the storm) at 0·88. The north-west of the district got little or no rain.*

STATE OF THE CROPS.

The wheat and barley harvest is almost completed, and these crops have turned out above the average. The cheena (millet) and the gram crops, now harvesting, are also turning out well.

Before the rain of the 3rd a good deal of the bora dhan crop was in a very critical condition; the extensive area cultivated this year, and the difficulty of irrigating the drier portions of it, owing to the low states of the jheels, had made it very problematical whether a very considerable portion of the plant would not dry up, and every effort was being made, where such was the case, by cutting bunds to save as much of the crop as possible. The rain of Friday last has, however, I am glad to be able to report, come in time to save much of what was drying up; and if we have another shower within the next fortnight the bora dhan will give a considerable out-turn and help a good deal to supplement the food-supply at a most critical time. It will be ripening in another 20 or 25 days. I have visited in the centre of the district an extensive area of the crop, both before and after the rain, and am glad to be able to report so far well of it. Accounts of it from the south-west are also good, but in the north-west it is stated to be much in need of a shower of rain.

The sowings of the bhadoi dhan crop have been commenced, and a very much larger area than in ordinary years is reported to have been prepared for the reception of this crop. The want of proper seed has, however, been severely felt, the price of such seed having risen to Rs. 6 a maund.

The mango crop promises fairly well. In the "Parooa" jungles the bamboos (known as the beora bans) have this year flowered and produced grain in abundance, and many of the poorer classes have within the last few days been collecting this grain as an article of food.

CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

The health of the district continues generally good, but the poorer classes are feeling the high price of rice very much. About the towns and large villages especially, there are many women, some with families and some without, who in an ordinary year manage to support themselves by husking rice, but are now reduced to great proverty for want of their ordinary occupation. The plentiful wheat-harvest and comparatively cheaper rice of the same has, with the help of the previous "kalai" crop, helped to sustain the poor; but the fact that numbers of people have lately been collecting the bamboo rice in the Parooa jungles shows that the scarcity is beginning to tell heavily on many, even in the richer tracts, where the necessity for very extended relief has hitherto not been thought necessary. Disastrous fires, too, during the week at the sudder station have caused additional trouble to many of the lower classes. The sudder relief committee are getting up a subscription for those who have really suffered from these fires. Hitherto, our charitable relief operations have in the central and southern tracts been confined to a few relief centres at the chief places, where the old and the sick and infirm have received gratuitous help; but the present condition of the district assures me that throughout the district our relief operations must now be extended, and village-to-village visitations be made even in those tracts which hitherto have not been considered distressed. No cases of starvation are reported from any part of the district, but instances of old and infirm people in real distress have come to light.

* *N. B.*—After writing so far last evening (April 7th), a heavy thunder-storm from the north-west came up, accompanied by heavy rain and hail. The rain-fall recorded at the sudder station was 0·69. No reports received from out-stations.

The 8th April 1874.

F. J. ALEXANDER.

I annex a comparative statement of cases of robbery and theft, &c., for the month of March; it does not call for special remark; there is no remarkable increase of crime, and no sort of disorganization of society, by people leaving their homes in numbers in search of relief; but that many families are on "short commons" is only too significantly indicated by the fact which I have mentioned, of many persons collecting bamboo rice in the Parooa jungle. The medical officer cannot say that it is unwholesome, or actually injurious to health, but if eaten for several days together he thinks it would produce sickness. It has all the appearance of a fine rice (which, indeed, I suppose it is), and it is a fact that it is being eaten by many, if not in place of ordinary rice, still as a supplement to other ordinary food. The natives say, with superstitious dread, "in a famine year the bamboo flowers and produces grain."

CONDITION OF ANY SPECIAL TRACT.

From the distressed tract (thana Khurbah and part of Goregoribah) no cases of starvation are reported; but Mr. Reily in his latest report writes: "The numbers availing themselves of the distribution of food at the kitchen at Chanchal increase daily, the maximum being 500 in one day. The majority of these recipients are villagers of the neighbouring estates, and are persons who would not, unless driven by necessity, accept food in a cooked state without loss of caste privileges, and this may therefore be taken as a genuine instance of distress among the ryots of this tract."

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

During the fortnight work has been going on in the north-west tracts under Mr. Reily on 12 roads and 8 tanks. Three of the roads have been completed. Government rice is sold to persons laboring on the relief works at 12 seers per rupee: but the details of the quantity sold have not been furnished. Mr. Reily says:—"I have not thought it necessary to sell Government grain to the public up to the present moment, as, from diligent enquiries, I find that the supplies of the private marts are quite equal to the demand. Government grain will be sold by me at the sanctioned rates directly. I see that there is a necessity for supplementing the private supplies."

Work is also going on on the ordinary district roads and municipal roads, and on the other relief works noted below.

During the fortnight two new relief roads have been started, *viz.*, one at Bulbul Chandee in thana Maldah, under Mr. Livesay, district relief officer, and another near Gomastapore under Lieutenant Burgess.

Shops, where Government grain is sold at 12 seers per rupee, have been opened at several places where the local supplies were failing, or the local rates very high. On the Dinagepore road, beyond Maldah city, I found a day or two since that the workmen (Beldars) were daily taking their supplies from a Government shop close by, and were fairly contented with what they got, and ignored "bamoo rice." Further on, however, in the Parooa jungles, I found that all the local villagers (Polis, Rajbangsis, &c.) had *deserted* the road-work to go and pick up "bamboo rice." At Englishbazar the coolies object to the "Alooa-rice" at 12 seers, and the moodee has sold but little yet, nor is it likely he will do so as long as Poorbi-rice is obtainable (as it now again is at 10 to 12 seers).

The following quantities of Government grain have been sold at the undermentioned places to workmen employed on relief works, but the information is incomplete, as the returns from some of the shops have not been received:—

	M.	S.	C.
At Bulbul Chandee	4	5	12
„ Balia Nowabgunge	18	8	8

The total daily average of persons employed on the works for the fortnight is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
On ordinary district roads ...	969	238	68	1,275
On municipal roads and tanks ...	72	12	3	87
On relief roads	906	64	75	1,045
On relief tanks	662	86	5	753
Total	2,609	400	151	3,160

Statement shewing the total number of persons employed on road and relief works during the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
District roads ...	13,597	3,356	983	17,936
Municipal roads and tanks ...	1,010	167	49	1,226
North-western tract.				
On 11 relief roads	11,316	734	868	12,918
On 8 tanks	9,289	1,215	84	10,588
North-east and eastern tract.				
On 3 roads	766	3	109	878
South-east and central tract.				
On 1 road	42	42	12	96
Total	36,020	5,517	2,105	43,642

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Private trade in paddy and rice is very dull; the small local craft that ply on the Mahanuddy, between Roharpore and the chief bazars, are barely sufficient to keep up the necessary supplies, while the private trade in these articles with the eastern districts is very irregular and fluctuating. The fact is that every available boat on the Mahanuddy has been taken up in the Government transport work, and private trade must necessarily be slack.

The trade in new wheat, which is brought from the dearah to the bazars and huts on pack-bullocks, is fairly brisk.

The transport of Government grain goes on satisfactorily. Up to the end of the last week, *i. e.*, April 4th, the grain return shews 4,43,404 maunds received into the district, of which 4,01,668 maunds had passed through the district, or was in transit for Dinagepore, and 26,741 maunds was stored in the district. By the Hyatpore route, Mr. Reily had carried some 75,000 maunds up to the 2nd April, *via* Domroil, for the Dinagepore district, and his average despatches for last week have been over 2,000 maunds a day. He is expecting 600 carts from Dinagepore, and with this will be able to raise his despatches to 3,000 or 4,000 maunds a day, and in that case expects to complete by the end of the month the quantity of grain to be carried by that route.

Mr. Westmacott's despatches for the last week by the land-route, from Old Maldah to Dinagepore, averaged 1,844 maunds per diem, and by the water-route from Neemaserai to Raigunge and Chooramon (Dinagepore), 1,219 maunds per diem.

The Manickchak route is to be closed, and the remainder of the grain carried by the Godagaree and Hyatpore routes. The carts now employed on the Manickchak route, between that place and Neemaserai, should, if possible, be put on the Hyatpore route.

D.—STORAGE OF GOVERNMENT GRAIN.

The grain-return for the last week shows 26,741 maunds stored in the district, but there have been some additions and changes in the disposition of the grain, and I am not sure that these figures are quite correct. The returns of stock, which will be taken this week, will enable me to state precisely what quantity is in store at each golah.

The falling off of the local supplies and the consequent rise in the prices has necessitated my distributing grain to localities where it was not expected it would be needed so soon, if at all, but where it is now required for the charitable relief committees and laborers on relief works.

Up to the close of the fortnight the arrangements as to storage of grain at main golahs and distribution to subsidiary ones were as follow:—

Main golah No. 1, at English Bazar—

	Maunds.
In stock previously	3,396
Received during the fortnight	1,588
Total	4,984

Distributed to subsidiary golahs during the fortnight from Englishbazer main golah, as follows:—

	Maunds.
To Bulbul Chandee	200
„ Bholahat	50
„ Nowabgunge	200
„ Seebgunge	50
„ Kansat	50
„ Mohodeepore	50
„ Kaliachak	50
„ Gomastapore	250
Main golah No. 2, at Old Maldah—	
In stock	6,870
Main golah No. 3, at Gazole—	
In stock	5,394
Main golah No. 4, at Khurbah Dumroil—	
In stock	4,000
In stock at subsidiary golahs, *viz.*—	
At Soroopgunge	1,500
At Tulseegunge	1,300
Main golah No. 5, at Futtehpore Hyatpore—	
In stock	1,475

The arrangements for storage-room for a large quantity of grain at Neemaserai and Old Maldah are being made by Mr. Westmacott.

E.—Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.

The advance of Rs. 50,000, applied for by Raj Nath Guho under clause [illegible] ragraph [illegible] of Government Circular No. 80, dated 17th November 1873, and [illegible] already been advanced under sanction of the Special Commis[illegible] in full by Government, and is available as soon as the amar Sen. Rs. 100 has been ordered to be advanced to one [illegible] ..nment estate, to assist his ryots (Government Circular Singh. [illegible] December 1873) (this money has since been paid). No other adv[illegible] ..ade; several have been sanctioned, and are available when the parties come for ssrs. Jugge ister their agreements.

Chan

F.—Charitable Relief.

82—
66—32580 ... regard to charitable relief are progressing; several new centres
L 70—24565 ... 1,00 tted to different officers; and inspectors deputed to visit villages,
69—46715 ... 1 es of distress that come to their notice.
and repo[illegible] ...

Looking at the food a[illegible]dition of the people, and the pressure caused by the high prices, and want of means in city of these recipients are I have deemed it advisable to start arrangements whereby the inspectidess driven by necessity, of the admittedly distressed portion of the district, but of each thana may therefore be take than hitherto.

The present arrangements are as

Special Relief Circles.

1.—*Chanchal Circle.*—Head-quarters, Chanchal, under Mr. Reily, with Lieutenant Kellie to assist him. One relief inspector at his post, one appointed, and ordered to join at once. One native doctor arrived, and sent to join his post.

2.—*Gazole Circle.*—Head-quarters, Gazole, under Baboo Okhoy Kumar Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector. One relief inspector at his post. One native doctor arrived, and ordered to join his post at once.

3.—*Maldah Circle.*—Head-quarters, Bulbul Chandee, under Baboo Hem Chunder Kerr, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. One relief inspector at his post. One native doctor.

Sub-Divisional and Thana Circles.

Sudder Sub-Division.—Includes Englishbazar, Kaliachack, and Seebgunge, and part of Goregoribah, under Mr. J. J. Livesay, C.S., district relief officer. One relief inspector (Mr. Christopher Owens) deputed to Seebgunge, at his post.

2.—*Gomastapore Thana Circle.*—Head-quarters Gomastapore, under Lieutenant Burgess. One relief inspector at his post.

Nawabgunge Thana Circle.—Head-quarters, Nawabgunge, under Baboo Isan Chunder Sein, Sub-Deputy Collector. One native doctor at his post.

Note.—All the officers placed in charge of the above circles are at their posts. The appointment of an additional road overseer has been intimated, but I have not heard of his arrival yet.

The results of charitable relief operations for the past fortnight, so far as reported, are as follows:—

1.—*Chanchal Relief Circle.*

Name of Centre.	Total of persons relieved.
Chanchal ...	4,217
Maltipore ...	522
Khurbah ...	392
Futtehpore ...	110
Soroopgunge ...	158
Toolsigunge ...	644
Debeegunge ...	102
Goregoribah ...	25
Arhidangah ...	4
Total ...	6,174

The expenditure was 72 maunds, 26 seers, and 2 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 1-15 cash.

2.—*Gazole Relief Circle.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Gazole ...	86

The expenditure was 33 seers, 12 chittacks of rice, and 2 annas cash.

3.—*Saldah Relief Circle.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Maldah ...	238
Bulbul Chandee ...	118
Total ...	856

The expenditure was 4 maunds, 3 seers of rice, and Rs. 3-10-6 cash.

4.—*Sudder Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Englishbazar ...	760
Kaliachak ...	816
Kansat ...	248
Seebgunge ...	275
Total ...	2,099

The expenditure was 26 maunds, 7 seers, and 2 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 4-0-6 cash.

5.—*Gomastapore Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Gomastapore ...	279
Shirshi ...	88
Total ...	367

The expenditure was 4 maunds, 20 seers, 8 chittacks, and Rs. 1-6-6 cash.

6.—*Nawabgunge Sub-Division.*

Name of Centre.	Number of persons relieved.
Nawabgunge ...	428
Anupnuggur ...	10
Lukhinarainpore ...	84
Shurullah ...	2
Jhelim ...	27
Total ...	551

The expenditure was 6 maunds, 8 seers, 2 chittacks of rice, and 1 anna 9 pie cash.

The total number of persons relieved during the fortnight is thus 9,583, at an average per diem of 684 persons.

	Rs.
The total amount of local subscriptions up to date amounts to ...	7,383
Add Central Committee's grant—	
1st instalment ...	10,000
2nd „ ...	10,000
Total ...	27,383

The following sums have been paid to the Secretaries to the undermentioned committees through Baboo Isan Chunder Sein, Sub-Deputy Collector, as the Government contribution equivalent to the amount locally subscribed, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
For Kansat ...	813
„ Seebgunge...	400
„ Nawabgunge ...	589
„ Gomastapore ...	280
„ Rohunpore...	197
Total ...	2,279

G.—Financial Results of Fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from District Treasury, as shewn in the last fortnightly narrative	1,10,899	3	9
Details of the above total—			
Ordinary district roads and relief roads, &c.	35,933	13	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	28,965	6	9
Total ...	1,10,899	3	9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs.
1.—Relief works :—	
Station Roads	200
Hyatpore and Toolseegunge road	500
Maltipore and Bhado road	1,500
Shumsee and Attal ditto	1,000
Bulbulchandee and Bamongolah road	1,000
Khurba and Chanchal ditto	1,000
Soroopgunge and Chanchal ditto	1,000
Ditto and Kanpore ditto	1,000
Ditto and Kusidia ditto	1,000
Multeepur and Chanchal ditto	250
Chanchal and Paharpur ditto	250
Sergatchee and Beltalla ditto	250
Ditto and Paria ditto	250
Nowabgunge and Kassimpore ditto	250
Ditto and Jhelim ditto	250
Gomastapore and Rohunpore ditto	250
Kansat and Gomastapore ditto	500
Tools and plants	20
Transferred to P. W. D. for district roads	5,000
Total ...	15,470
2.—On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements :—	
Mr. E. P. Westmacott, „ H. Reily, Baboo Sitakanta Mookerjee	21,496 8 0
3.—For purchase of fodder	250 0 0
4.—Payments on account of establishments at storage golahs ...	73 5 3
Total Rs. ...	37,289 13 3

	Rs.	As.	P.
(*a*). Final payments made	37,289	13	3
(*b*). Advances repayable	.....		
Total ...	37,289	13	3

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Muldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	District committees	1
	Sub-divisional committees	6
	Relief centres with sub-committees	36
	Total ...	43
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered		3
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers ...		3
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief		36
Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable organization daily		684

No. 297.

Comparative Statement shewing the number of true cases of Dacoity and Robbery, &c., for the month of March 1874, *in the District of Maldah.*

		I.—Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false, and never to have occurred.
Dacoity—		
Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	2
	Corresponding month of 1873	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	3
Robbery—		
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	1
	Corresponding month of 1873	1
	Ditto ditto 1872	1
Theft—		
Heading 43 of Crime Return A1, excluding cattle-theft.	Month of March 1874	41*
	Corresponding month of 1873	34
	Ditto ditto 1872	14
Total of three crimes ...	Month of March 1874	44
	Corresponding month of 1873	36
	Ditto ditto 1872	18
House-breaking, &c., 454 to 460—		
Heading 35 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	11†
	Corresponding month of 1873	12
	Ditto ditto 1872	7
Sections 453 to 456—		
Heading 42 of Crime Return A1.	Month of March 1874	8
	Corresponding month of 1873	6
	Ditto ditto 1872	2
Total of two crimes ...	Month of March 1874	19
	Corresponding month of 1873	18
	Ditto ditto 1872	9

Maldah,
The 8th April 1874.

F. J. ALEXANDER,
Offg. Magistrate-Collector.

No. 10, dated Rungpore, the 6th April 1874.

Memo. by—R. Porch, Esq., Joint-Magistrate and Relief Officer, Rungpore.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874

A.—State of the Country.

In the part of the district north-east, towards Kurigram, the importation of grain is active, and the supply at the hauts and bazars is reported to be as plentiful as it used to be in ordinary times. The weeding of the early rice has everywhere begun, and in some parts near Kurigram laborers are in consequence leaving the relief works. There is no change in this quarter in the condition of the people, which occasions little anxiety at present, and is as satisfactory as can be expected while prices are so high. The grain market continues the same, both as to supplies and prices, which are from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per maund of 80 tolahs weight.

At Borobaree in the same direction the relief officer observed, on road No. C6, that women of low caste and prostitutes had come out to work, and it was assumed that the circumstances of the poorer people in that neighbourhood were getting bad. The zemindar of Bhitarband opened an annachatra at Didhata, and the daily average of those who attended was 35, and has not increased. No cases of actual distress were discovered. The wheat and pulses recently harvested have temporarily improved the condition of the people in this neighbourhood. The importations there are by land from Cooch Behar, and by water from Gowalparah and Eastern Bengal. The supplies are fairly maintained by both routes. In Fulbarya Chakla distress is general, but it has not assumed any severe form among the poorer classes. The Cooch Behar officers are doing a great deal towards relief by providing work on roads and in digging wells. Want of water here, as in many other parts of the district, is complained of.

2. Passing to Kishoregunge and Juldhaka, and that quarter on the north-west, the reports are, that the supplies of rice in the chief markets are well maintained, and that prices remain the same,—from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 a maund of 80 tolahs weight. The standing crops are all doing well, and prospect is good. The condition of the people in that part of the dis-

* 13 cases grain-theft.

† 8 cases grain-theft.

trict is in no degree critical as yet, though, from the dearness of food and straitened means, many isolated cases of distress have come to notice, and have been relieved.

From Kallygunge, on the south-west, Mr. Blair reports:—"The price of best rice at the river ghâts is Rs. 4-2 to-day, April 3rd 1874, and the lowest-priced rice Rs. 3-14. The price has been rising steadily during the fortnight. The supply has been very deficient; the average daily amount at the Premgunge and Kolmoo ghâts has been about 500 maunds at the former, and 600 maunds at the latter—1,100 maunds. There is, I hear, a large supply of grain at Chellobaree, about one day's journey south of this, and rice is selling there at Rs. 3-5. The dalals of this ghât have sent word there, and have no doubt that a lot will come up. The rise here is stated to be owing to the deficiency of the supply and the great want of grain.

"There has been no rainfall during the fortnight, and the early crops are in consequence suffering much. The 'cheena' is all on ear, and very much dwarfed and withering up; the known crop is also suffering much, and it is stated that unless rain falls soon both crops will be a failure. Wheat and other cold weather crops have all been gathered, and are good." Between the 1st and the 4th rainfall has been reported, and appears to have been tolerably general. The country looks bright and green, and the crops still promise well.

3. Towards Gaibanda and Bhowanigunge, south-west and southwards, and towards Sadullapore, south-east of Gaibanda, the supplies of rice in the bazars are reported to be scanty, owing to the falling off of imports from the neighbouring districts of Bogra and Dinagepore, and prices vary from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 4 per maund of 80 tolahs weight.

No reliable information can be obtained regarding private stocks; but it is believed that about one-eighth of the population have about two months' stocks in hand. Wheat and barley and sugarcane are very good. The millets have been suffering from want of rain; early rice continues being extensively sown on the palee lands; but in the direction of Kamdiar (red clay) land, the sowings have not yet been commenced. The condition of the people in the south-east of the district remains unsatisfactory on account of the high prices, but the wheat and pulses have much benefited those who raised these crops. Applications for advances from the ryots are most numerous, and the zemindars and large jotedars are required to help their ryots. Loans are being made, but it is found difficult to manage with the non-resident land-owners.

4. In Nisbetgunge and Kourgunge, on the west of the station of Rungpore, the condition of the people is not less favorable than in the southern parts of the district already described. More active relief is, however, going on in that quarter, and the circumstances of the poor are carefully watched. Information of urgent distress and of a case of starvation was received yesterday, and the relief officer proceeded to Kourgunge to give relief and to ascertain the facts.

5. In Mahigunge, Sundargunge, and Molung active relief work is going on everywhere, and arrangements are well organised in advance of present necessities. The recent sale of the rice saved from the fire at the Mahigunge golahs was so arranged as to be in some degree a measure of relief for the poor people of that neighbourhood. Public relief in the way settled and charitable aid in all its modes, are being actively applied to assist the indigent ryots and their families, who, in many villages, are very hard pressed, and to seek out individual cases of destitution, which might be fatal except for the watchfulness of the relief officers and their assistants. Distress appears both from official and private report to be well got in hand in these parts. Private trade is active. The prices at the chief hâts and bazars are from Rs. 3-9 to Rs. 4 per maund of 80 tolahs

6. Proceeding southward to Peergunge, Sadullapore, Govindgunge, and Kamdyar, owing to the pressure from high prices, local failure, or absence of crops and ill-supplied markets, the condition of those first affected by the scarcity is more critical than in the part of the district last described. The reports have occasioned doubt and anxiety. The promtest action has been taken on the first information or requisition. The staff has been increased in Govindgunge; the transport of grain there has been pushed forward; the relief officer has been kept supplied with funds. Materials for home-relief have been sent, and employment on road-repairing and well-digging has been opened out in every direction through the worst tract for the relief of distress in the neighbouring villages; advances of grain are about to be made to the indigent ryots should circumstances be found to require this.

7. The relief officer, Mr. Damant, reports that the supply to the south and east of Sadullapore "and of Govindgunge is still tolerably well maintained by imports from the eastern districts by the Brahmaputra. In Peergunge, and the west of Govindgunge, the supplies are very small, and may part us at any time. Importation from Dinagepore seems to have entirely ceased. A very little comes from Bogra, but this cannot last long. Prices are excessively high, ranging from Rs. 3-12 a maund on the banks of Brahmaputra to Rs. 5; in some small hâts the price is Rs. 4-4."

"The village inspection has disclosed greater distress, the relief officer reports, than was anticipated. In the tract lying west of the Kurotya, the state of the villages is wretched beyond description; the people have sold every thing they possessed, and are now solely dependent on Government. Many have sold their plough-cattle, the last thing with which a Bengalee ryot parts. I found one instance where a man had sold the roof over his head. Many royts have deserted the place altogether, and gone to Bogra and elsewhere. The relief officer reports that the people seem to be most grateful for the relief works. The villages in this quarter are now quite deserted in the day-time. Every one is to be found on the road; the women are now coming readily, bringing their children with them. All are most anxious

to get Government rice. The want of water is felt nearly as keenly as the want of food. In many villages people have to go two or three miles to bring a *gharah* of water. I have begun to excavate three old tanks in the worst parts, and am digging wells at every mile along the roads. A few cases of cholera, with one death, have occurred among the coolies."

In the neighbourhood of Ramnagar, Dhaperhat, Tremohini, and Peergunge considerable distress is reported. No cases of death have occurred, but many instances of people very much reduced by starvation have been found. There are about 10,000 persons employed on the roads, of whom about half are men, one-third children, and one-sixth women. The women only work on the roads on the west side of Govindgunge, where they come in great numbers.

8. In many tracts on the south and the south-west of the district the poorer classes of ryots have been obliged to sell or pledge the few things they have. Many complain of the difficulty of having only one full meal of rice a day, and of having to eke out the second meal with various coarse substitutes for rice. All those who work on the road earn enough to provide their two meals of rice a day, and a little for their families besides. The ryots in many places from time to time complain of inability to sow their lands from want of seed. The lands, however, where ready, have all been sown, and a far larger area than usual has been cultivated with early rice. Many of the ryots are found after investigation to have complained of their zemindars and of their circumstances without reason. There is, however, much widely-diffused distress which is being carefully looked after, and relief to meet the circumstances that arise in each locality is promptly organised on the spot. People complain of the dearness and of having to live closely, but only in isolated cases has the pressure from high prices produced actual distress. There have been no deaths traceable to the present scarcity. No premature deaths have come under notice for inquiry. The only case that has come under inquiry in the last fortnight was that of a very old woman who died of disease, probably hastened by privation.

6. The wheat and pulses have been stored by the ryots, and are being used for food; very little of it finds its way into the market.

The wheat is not ground in mills and made into flour for bread, but is simply husked and boiled like rice and eaten with salt, chillies, &c.; or else after husking it is made into a coarse sort of meal, and then mixed with water into a mash and sweetened with goor, and so used for food. The poor here do not appear to know the proper use of wheat, and if taught can make nothing of it, as they have no hand-mills for this purpose.

10. All classes understand thoroughly the modes of relief adopted by the Government, and many anticipate the action of the relief officers, by ready complaints of distress, with suggestions for relief works, and annachatras in their neighbourhood. They are very grateful for what is being done, and the laborer-ryots declare that many of them must have perished but for the relief works. Under the present circumstances of the people (except in the worst parts of Govindgunge), small advances are better appreciated and more sought after than any other form of relief.

11. There have been numerous complaints from bodies of dissatisfied ryots as to alleged abuses in manipulating the advances obtained by the zemindars and jotedars without interest from Government. The cases have been disposed of to their apparent satisfaction, and every precaution has been taken to see that the advances are properly distributed among the ryots, and that substantial agreements are executed to guard against possible attempts hereafter at realising prohibited interest from the ryots. The independence of the ryots in Rungpore affords the best guarantee against such endeavours.

12. All complaints regarding scarcity are taken up at once, and assistance and investigation proceed together. Relief works are opened within easy distance of villages where great poverty or distress are believed to exist, and all ablebodied persons requiring means of subsistence are provided for in that way. People unfit for work are sent to the nearest annachatras; if too distant, they get a ticket for 7 days or 14 days' food, or an advance direct. The homeless mendicants are housed at the chatras as long as they choose to remain, but a few beggars unfit for work obstinately refuse to avail themselves of the annachatras, and they have been temporarily relieved with donations of raw rice and a little money at the villages they usually frequent.

13. Complaints of neglect on the part of the zemindars are promptly enquired into, and the attendance of the zemindars or their agents is caused, and they are required to assist their ryots with money or grain from their resources, or else to take advances from the Government for the purpose. The zemindars, as a rule, appear to be behaving well to their ryots, but some of them are still very backward in their duty in this respect. During the last fortnight relief has everywhere, and in every mode, become developed and better organised. The appearance of large bodies of the peasantry has been carefully observed and reported on from all quarters. There are no indications of debility or deterioration from insufficient nourishment among the generality of the poorer classes, who live much from hand to mouth.

14. In the north and north-east of the district near Kulaghat, the relief officer visited a number of villages, and also along the road from Kulaghat to Sapana. There was nothing apparent to indicate distress among the poor of this neighbourhood, and inquiry confirmed this view. In some places the men were very clamorous, and from their behaviour it was clear they were under a false impression, and believed that if they were only sufficiently importunate and complained as loudly as possible the Government would supply them with money by loan or advance, or even as a gift. In the same locality others were found going to the opposite

extreme. They resented the idea of there being distress in their villages, and answered to all inquiries—"there are none in want here." The condition of the people does not appear to be bad in that part of the district (Borobari). It is, however, with the rest being carefully watched. The price of rice there is from Rs. 3-4 to Rs. 3-8 a maund of 80 tolahs weight.

15. In another case a petition from a body of clamorous ryots, giving a very bad description of distress and starving people, and of the neglect of the zemindar, was investigated. It was unfounded in fact throughout. On censuring the ryots, they blamed the mooktears for using exaggerated language. In numerous cases the ryots have complained without cause against their zemindars when they were well-off, and no relief was necessary.

16. In the majority of the villages bordering on the lines of relief works, a considerable percentage of the indigent ryots would have had the greatest difficulty in procuring their proper daily food, if it were not for the relief works; as it is, they are at present enabled to tide over a very critical time without loss of life or bodily injury from privation. It is evident, without referring to the worst parts of the district on the south-west, that within some 15 or 20 miles south of Rungpore, were it not for the timely relief measures, numbers must have been permanently enfeebled, and have perished prematurely from privation; not only many of the beggar-folk, who are now maintained by charitable relief, but some of the peasantry also, who have up to the present time been preserved in good condition, physical and moral, by the relief works now everywhere affording healthy employment.

17. There are no signs among the laborers of weakness or disease attributable to the present restricted means of the classes that supply rural labor. Whenever there has been a *bonâ fide* demand for employment as a relief measure, work has been opened in the neighbourhood requiring it. Where supplies are short, moodies are commissioned to sell Government rice to the coolies at 12 seers for the rupee, and grain can be taken in part payment of work where local supplies run short.

18. To resume: serious anxiety is not felt regarding the condition and prospects of the people in view of the relief measures now organised, except as regards the tract prominently brought to notice in previous narratives, *viz.*, Govindgunge, Sadullapore, and Peergunge. The grain transports have been pushed on in that direction to ensure that the supplies shall be equal to all requirements. Money and materials for relief have been despatched. A native doctor, with medicines, was sent out at the first intimation of a probable outbreak of cholera. It has been arranged that either the Magistrate or myself shall be present at head-quarters, so that any intelligence received may at once meet with proper attention. A Deputy Magistrate was sent to Peergunge, who, with an intelligent assistant, is temporarily supervising relief, and looking out for the occurrence of distress. Previously, a Deputy Collector of considerable experience visited Peergunge, and noted its requirements. An additional officer of experience, Inspector Prokast Chundra Deb, was hurried off from transport work to the relief officer of Govindgunge on the first intimation of anything like an approaching crisis in those parts. The people there are coming in numbers to relief works. The part of the country is in a bad state for supplies by private importation, and the people are generally reported to be very destitute; still Mr. Damant writes that there is no immediate danger of any loss of life from starvation.

The means for relief now being pressed forward appear to be equal to the emergency. The Magistrate has settled to go out to Peergunge and Govindgunge after conferring with the Relief Commissioner, who will be at Rungpore on the 5th or 6th instant.

19. With regard to the details and statistics required, urgent reminders have been sent to the relief officers to obtain these.

The circles have been but recently organised. Many of the officers are new to the work. The necessary subordinate appointments have only just been filled, and clerks are on their way out or have only just joined. Though the relief circles are manned and active work is going on everywhere in the most unsparing way, the results of the work do not come up in detail as required, and the great increase of work makes it difficult with a small staff to keep up the requirements by official communication. Efforts are being made to procure the details and statistics regarding classes of people obtaining charitable relief, and it is hoped that a return may be submitted in the next narrative. There is such a demand for intelligent, trustworthy natives for all kinds of work connected with relief that it is impossible to get an agency of the desired efficiency, as to general attainments, and knowledge of English. All the public offices have been in some degree disorganised by the drafting off good, active officers on relief duty, and still there are difficulties in filling "relief" appointments properly, such as transport-clerks, golahdars, relief officers, assistants and writers, and road sub-overseers.

The relief officers have not the work of supervision well in hand, and they will be required now to submit and procure the submission of the details as to charitable relief required. [While engaged in writing this report, the station was visited by a most remarkable hail-storm. There had been a great increase of heat at about 4 P. M., Saturday, April 4th, when a gale and blinding dust-storm, accompanied with the rumbling of distant thunder, set in from the south-west. It blew a regular hurricane, sweeping the plain with clouds of dust. A drenching rain, which seemed to last two or three minutes only, cleared the landscape almost instantaneously, and then the wind blew very chill, and large hail-stones, bristling with icicles, battered down on the roof and verandah, and kept striking the ground—thud-thud—at intervals of 20 or 30 or 40 yards. They looked like a good handful of hail-stones compactly crystalised into solid lumps. As the wind was strong, they were projected with much force, almost point-blank for about a stone's throw, and then striking the ground with considerable sound, they

bounded along two or three times, becoming suddenly spent and motionless from their spiked shape. The largest of them were, in the solid part, about the size of a tennis-ball, but measured round the short, thick icicles jutting out all round, they were, some of them, about the size of a cricket-ball. Some had a star-fish and coral-like form. All had the flowing stalactite appearance, which makes the rudest outline when frozen over pleasing to the eye. They certainly were most picturesque looking missiles. Some reminded of the spike-balls of iron, found at the end of old maces, and similar mediæval weapons. The storm was soon over, and the rain has done good. Fortunately the tobacco has all been cut and gathered, and none of the present crops have been injured. The mango trees have suffered. Mr. Oram, an old resident of Rungpore, informs me that he saw larger specimens than those outlined, the sketch of which is forwarded.]

20. Eighteen grain-thefts have been reported during the last fortnight. Two constables were detected in dishonestly disposing of a maund of the rice saved from the Moheegunge fire, and from the separate sums of money, aggregating about eleven rupees, found in the waist-cloth of one of them, it appeared probable that the offence discovered was not the only one committed by him. Both were convicted and punished for criminal breach of trust as public servants.

Petty pilferings of the Government rice while on transit to the golahs are attributed to the police and to the gáriwáns; a two-maund bag has been found half a maund short on reaching its destination. Under the present system it is difficult to get a thoroughly satisfactory explanation of deficiencies, or to make the constables and gárriwáns accountable for the same.

THE MARKET QUOTATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

			S.	Ch.	
Nowabgunge } Mahigunge }	per Rupee	... ...	11	4	of 80 Tolahs.
Gaibunda	,,	... ...	10	0	,,
Sadullapore	,,	... ...	9	15	,,
Outpost Kalligunge	,,	... ...	9	0	,,
Nesbetgunge	,,	... ...	11	10	,,
Borobaree	,,	... ...	10	0	,,
Sundargunge	,,	... ...	11 to 12	0	,,
Govindgunge	,,	... ...	9 to 10	0	,,

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

The number of relief roads has been increased from 49 to 56.

New roads have been opened, and sub-overseers employed on them; 4 roads are still kept in reserve. The numbers remain about the same, except in the Govindgunge circle, where about 10,000 people have come upon the relief works for support. In Govindgunge, the rate has been raised from 3 annas per 100 cubic feet to 4 annas.

In Govindgunge they are employed in excavating tanks and wells also, as water is very scarce. The relief works have been steadily pushed forward during the last fortnight. The laborers have been paid regularly, and there have been no complaints from them. Government rice is being disposed of at twelve seers for the rupee, but no account of the sales has been submitted. In Peergunge, Govindgunge, and Borobaree sales have taken place.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

With regard to private imports in Nesbetgunge thannah—in four villages Madupore, Sampore, Basuntpore and Ormaree, the relief officer found five thousand maunds of paddy stored. One resident of Sampore deals extensively in Julpigori rice, keeping a train of 16 carts, and hiring also for that purpose. Private trade is brisk in the interior, and ryots go long distances with their pack-bullocks to purchase grain where the market is slightly easier. Complaints have been made that the hiring of carts and bullocks by the Government has interfered much with private trade; and though the rates are high the cartmen regard it as "begár" or compulsory work, and dislike it, although the rates are high. Formerly private parties could procure a cart and pair of bullocks for about Rs. 14 a month. The rate given a cart and pair of bullocks was first fixed at Rs. 7 a month. Subsequently the last lot were engaged at Rs. 20, and all now demand the same. Pack-bullocks are now being engaged at Rs. 7-8 a month, and a corps is being organised. Several hundred maunds of rice have arrived for the Moharam Farnamagi, and also for the Tagores of Peergunge. The rice transport is working well, and there is no block anywhere. The despatches are less this week—as the carriage by boats has been stopped; 320 carts were received during the fortnight at Kallygunge, and 653 carts in all were at work. Efforts are now being made to bring the number up to a thousand or more. The zemindars have been called upon to assist, and a specially appointed officer deputed to the interior to engage and collect carts.

About 950 maunds were imported for private parties at Kallygunge and 800 maunds at Kolmughat during the last fortnight.

Inquiries were widely set on foot to organise a transport service for shallow water with dug-outs, but it was not practicable. The transport officer is about to visit Gaibanda to see if further means of transport can be opened up to Sadullahpore, partly by land and partly by the Ghaghat.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

The golahs are ready in part everywhere, and the transport of grain is being steadily effected in accordance with local requirements. The list of completed subsidiary golahs has not been received from each circle; a complete list will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Accommodation is now ready for 1,85,000 maunds.

	Mds.	Mds.
Receipts.		
Previously received	1,00,666	
March 20th, by country boats from Naraingunge ...	1,584	
„ 20th, by steamer *Prince of Wales*	25,004	
„ 23rd, by country boats from Naraingunge ...	1,000	
„ 25th, ditto ditto ditto ...	2,302	
April 1st, by country boats from Gaibanda ...	4,272	
		1,34,828
Despatched during the week.		
Sent to Chillakhal	4,272	
Ditto Panialghat	1,000	
Ditto Gaibanda	6,598	
Ditto Peergunge	380	
Ditto Naldanga	150	
Ditto Gobindgunge	345	
Ditto Pairaband	3,786	
Ditto Kamdiar Hât	380	
Ditto Sundergunge	820	
Ditto Mulung	600	
Ditto Meetapooker	1,270	
	21,001	
Previously sent ...	88,680	
		1,09,681
Balance ...		25,147

Besides the above, about 6,000 maunds are being unloaded from boats from Goalundo, and about 22,000 from steamer *Prince of Wales*. The whole of this is being stored in the Peergunge golah.

A special report regarding the circumstances of the destruction of the Mahigunge golah and the disposal of the salvage rice has been submitted through the Relief Commissioner.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Numerous applications have been made for advances by all classes of zemindars, patnidars, lakhirajdars, jotedars, great and small. Where they are not known, local investigations are made by the relief officers; and the *bonâ fides* of the application, the status of the applicant, the condition and number of ryots, and the propriety of the loan are reported on, and after such further inquiry as can be made advances are sanctioned under the best safe-guards that can be devised to insure their being applied as intended, and to prevent abuses.

Advances.

The amount of money advanced to the zemindars and jotedars to help their ryots is as follows:—

	Rs.
For purchase of grain	7,500
To zemindars for advances to their ryots	87,650
To jotedars	3,950
Add advances sanctioned during the fortnight, but not yet taken by the parties, previously sanctioned, and still pending	21,250
Total ...	1,20,350

F.—Charitable Relief.

The numbers daily relieved is over four thousand. Exact figures cannot be given, as no returns have been submitted from several of the annachatras.

There has been no instance of severe distress reported during the last fortnight, but many proper cases for relief are discovered by the officers on their village inspection; several new relief centres have been opened. One in particular at Dhaper hât in Sadullahpore, where the poor were found in very bad circumstances. (A road for relief work was opened there at the same time.)

The people who accept relief at the annachatras are nearly all by habit or infirmity unfit for work, and are of the beggar class; such an abundance of relief has been provided for them (they are not a large number for the district) that they are very independent about attending the annachatras for food.

They murmur at the Government annachatra arrangements, and are unwilling to stay at the chatras in the day or to do any work. They object to remain for a second meal, and beg to be provided with the early and late meal together, once only in the morning, so that they may fill their bellies well and take their chance of getting what they can elsewhere for supper.

Where annachatras are near together, as at Sankamari (public), and Radhabullab (private), the more active of them manage to get a meal at both chatras. Ample arrangements have been made so far for relief centres, and if people of this class are found unrelieved, it is because they will not remain where food is provided for them at the chatras. When found in the villages, they are temporarily provided for with an advance of grain and money. At the annachatras every effort is made to see that they are availed of to the fullest extent in accordance with the spirit of the rules, so as to relieve want among a class which is now almost entirely thrown upon organised public and private charity.

The officers in charge of relief centres, public and private, endeavour to keep in attendance those who begin to frequent the chatra, so that their charitable action may contrast favourably with that of other relief centres, and may be as unrestricted as possible.

At the annachatras at Alaikury, the scale of food has been raised from 4 chittacks of rice and 4 chittacks of potatoes, to 6 chittacks of rice and 4 chittacks of potatoes, and half-a-pice for condiments. This scale is general. The average attendance now is 48 Mahomedans receiving cooked food, and 60 Hindus receiving uncooked food. Before the rules of issuing cooked food to Mahomedans was instituted, the number taking relief was about 500 a day; when the cooked food system was adopted, the numbers fell at once to the present average, which has since been steadily maintained there without any complaints of distress.

Home relief in the shape of cotton for spinning and paddy for husking has been freely given. At the annachatras some women, able to do a little work, have been asked to take it, but they refuse, and it has not been pressed on them. In the Gobindgunge annachatras, the relief officer has not adopted the cooked-food system, potatoes are scarce there, and half a seer of raw rice and a half pice are given to each person who comes for relief.

New cotton and rice-distributing centres have been established in the relief circles, and agencies open among the pradhans of the villages. In Sundergunge, the zemindar Baboo Annada Proshad Rai is now opening a cooked-food relief agency in one of his villages (Khamthana).

The arrangement is for the zemindar to supply the rice, and servants to take charge of it and prevent waste and embezzlement, and the ryots with their families will come and eat the rice cooked by some of their own village people, who may be willing to serve at a house selected by themselves.

It will be a kind of co-operative private arrangement, and relief will be given in a form less open to prejudice than in the public or private annachatra as ordinarily unengaged.

STATEMENT.

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Government annachatras.

Name.	No. of persons.	Remarks.
Sankamaree	48	
Alaikuri	147	
Kandi	174	
Out-post Kalligunge ...	236	
Total ...	557	
Private annachatras.		
Shanibari	339	Supported by Baboo Annada Proshad Rai.
Mahigunge	159	„ by Rai Lusmipat Sing.
Kangotola	430	„ by Januki Bullub Sen.
Peergacha	103	„ by Radha Peary Chowdharini, zemindar of Monthonee.
Modhupore	60	„ by Dakhina Mohun, zemindar of Tapu.
Rahhubullub	400	„
Naldangah	(a)	„ by Nilkamal Lahory and Kasi Chandra Lahory.
Ditto	(b)	
Grand Total ..	1,590	

Cotton Relief.

Before the last report 46 maunds of cotton had been distributed. Since then the following quantities have been supplied to the different centres:—

	Mds.
Alikari	20
Katgora	20
Nesbetgunge and Kowergunge	15
Sadulapore	10
Pairuband	20
Gobindgunge	20
Borobari	20
Peergunge	10
Total ...	155

2 maunds and 22½ seers of spun thread has been received back at the head-quarters.

Subscriptions.

		Rs.	A.	P.
The total subscription in the previous narrative	...	18,523	0	0
Collection during the fortnight ...	...	200	0	0
Received from Central Committee ...	...	25,000	0	0
Total	...	43,723	0	0
Expenditure up to date	...	15,490	0	7
Balance	...	28,232	15	5

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury	1,77,873	11	8
Wages of the coolies	1,017	9	6
Advance to officer in charge of T. A.	4,188	6	0
„ to Sub-Deputy Collector	3,000	0	0
„ to G. H. Damant, Esq., Sub-divisional Relief Officer at Gobindgunge	3,000	0	0
„ to Court Inspector to distribute to different relief centres	11,000	0	0
„ to Ramtonoo Dass, for conveyance charges ...	1,000	0	0
„ to Udoy Chandra Sen	3,000	0	0
„ to zemindars and others, to assist their ryots ...	46,000	0	0
„ to traders for purchase of grain	500	0	0
For re-excavating tanks	1,000	0	0
For construction of golahs	233	1	6
Salary of road and golah establishment	113	1	6
For construction of bridges, contingencies and others ...	179	0	6
Miscellaneous	217	15	6
Grand Total ...	2,52,322	4	2

List of roads.

		Average men.
A2.	Rungpore to Kishoregunge (Julpigoree road)	82
A2b.	Kishoregunge to Bhogdabree	54
A3.	Chillakhal road	192
A4.	Cooch Behar	63
A5a.	Rungpore to Panialghat (Bagwa road)	29
A6a.	Rungpore to Katgora (Bhowanigunge road)	85
A7a.	Rungpore to Dum-Dum (Bograh road)	82
A8.	Kanniaghat road	28
	Station road	23
C2.	Kishoregunge to Chillakhal	101
		736

R. PORCH,
District Relief Officer.

Memorandum by Magistrate.

During the fortnight I have been through the Mahigunge, Sundergunge and Molong relief divisions and conferred with the relief officers at their work. In Mahigunge distress is spread over a large area, and I have given Munshee Muttiulla an extra assistant for the work. I went over the worst tracts and consider that the relief officers will be able to meet all requirements. Sundergungè is a small circle, distress has been acute there, but the worst has now abated, and all is well in hand. Baboo Okhoy Koomar Sen of the Molong circle thinks his division safe; road works are plentiful, the people flock to them, and a large part of the western area of the thannah is well cared for by Baboos Luchmiput and Dhanput, who take the entire management of all relief in their estates. A large number of boys are everywhere on the roads, and, earning their four pice, materially assist their families. The state of Mr. Damant's sub-division, Govindgunge, Peergunge, and Sadullapore, is the most critical. The relief officer for Peergunge has not yet arrived, and I had sent down there, temporarily, Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate. In the tract of Govindgunge, west of the Kurutiya, a large part of the population has turned out on the road, men, women, and children, and they are supplied with Government rice; 6,000 maunds have been stored in the thannah, and the whole number of carts under the transport officer will now be employed in carting rice to Govindgunge and Peergunge, where the allotments are 50,000 and 25,000 maunds, respectively. The other divisions will be supplied by boat and pack-bullocks. I am now about to proceed to the circle of Mr. Damant's division.

The registration of importation has been commenced, but the returns are as yet incomplete. For Rungpore itself, I have the returns of one week complete; the supply is a total of 1,837 maunds—

	Mds.
Rice	1,488
Paddy	349
Imported from Dinagepore—	
Rice	1,447
Paddy	157
Local supplies—	
Rice	41
Paddy	192

The Dinagepore supplies come mostly from Habrah; but the Executive Engineer who was lately at Kholahatti tells me that some of the cartmen who brought rice averred they brought it from Dinagepore city, where the price is cheaper than it is here.

At the mouth of the Teesta, the importation by boat was, during the fortnight—

	Mds.
Paddy	1,968
Rice	4,712
Total ...	6,680

No returns have yet been received from the Dhurlah.

Importations at the mouth of the Teesta, and at Kallygunge on the Brahmaputra, were 1,750 maunds.

From here all the river-side and inland markets on the eastern border are supplied either by boat or pack-bullock. At Sundergunge market, where I was a week ago, the supply of rice, 125 maunds, and paddy, 150 maunds, all came either from the mouth of the Teesta, or from Chilmari on the Brahmaputra.

To the north-north-west and north-east trade is active as usual, and the reports show stocks in places. I have no details to show in this report, but hope to have some for the next.

RUNGPORE,
The 6th April 1874.

E. G. GLAZIER,
Officiating Magistrate.

No. 41, dated Bogra, the 6th April 1874.

From—C. A. KELLY, ESQ., Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative as follows:—

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Bogra for the fortnight ending the 6th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

There are still supplies in the bazars though at high rates. Ordinary rice at Bogra was selling on the 4th April at 10½ seers of 80 tolas per rupee, at Sultangunge 10½ seers, and at Dupchanchia 11 seers.

	Maunds.
At Sultangunge	1,200
„ Dupchanchia	9,000
„ Hili	5,000
„ Burigunge	4,000
„ Kichak	3,000
„ Bogra	1,000

has been reported as in the hands of traders and petty dealers up to about the 4th April 1874. ·82 inches of rain fell at Bogra on the 1st and 1·82 inches on the 3rd instant. A fair average of matar and other cold-weather crops is expected. The sowing of sesamum and jute has commenced. The aous crop has been partly sown in the eastern part of the district and the sowing continues. As regards the condition of the people, I would beg to repeat the remarks given in my last narrative. I notice in the report of Mr. Gupta, recently received, the case of a person he observed starving in his circle, thannah Shibgunge, and in which I presume (though he does not mention it) that he gave immediate relief. I am calling for further report from him on this point (as he does not give particulars). Fifteen grain thefts during the fortnight. I have already mentioned our particularly bad tracts, and in addition I should now mention the north and east of Shibgunge; but I am of opinion that the whole district requires watching while these high prices continue, as of course isolated cases of hardship may be expected to occur even on the more favoured tracts. I have already submitted a scheme to Mr. Robinson with the view of attaining this object.

B.—Relief Works.

I annex a list of lines of relief roads and works with the number of laborers on the 3rd April on each—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1.	Shariakandi road	487	643	1,685	
2.	Sultangunge road	574	1,211	730	
3.	Matidali road	433	857	1,178	
4.	Dupchanchia road	294	1,127	959	
5.	Dinagepore road	2,749	4,063	5,058	
6.	Shibgunge road	660	...	...	
7.	Serpur road	343	282	123	
8.	Nungola road	765	223	569	
9.	Nashipur road	198	170	351	
10.	Dupchanchia to Shynamukhi ...	525	343	231	
11.	Tank at Fuldighi	72	25	...	
12.	Tank at Kahalu	480	...	50	
13.	Tank at Birgaon	45	...	...	
14.	Tank at Goharpara	193	...	93	
15.	Nakhila road	...	...	...	
16.	Tank at Pilkhanj	162	...	...	
	Total ...	7,980	8,944	8,027	24,951

This number is certainly large, but it must be noted that the number of men among the whole is only 7,980. The labour exacted from the women and children is light, the pay comparatively good, and no wonder the works are popular in these times. I have actually heard of persons coming with their own laborer servants on to the road work, and people leave their villages *en masse* for the purpose. I shall direct the circle officers to endeavour to prevent very small children from coming on to the roads, as the people are bringing them very young. They are employed in beating the earth, and of course such relief is practically almost gratuitous, but it is difficult to draw a hard and fast line in such a matter. Another reason which tends to account for such a large influx is, in my opinion, the large proportion of Mahomedans, over 80 per cent., in this district. Hindu women would naturally be averse to leave their homes. I hear of men actually staying at home and making their women go out and work for them. I shall be prepared to sell food when necessary to laborers on the works. *At present they are supplied from the bazars.

C.—Transport of Food.

The reports received show importation of 11,000 maunds of rice from Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensing districts by way of the Daokolea and Bengali rivers. 600 maunds of rice and 500 maunds of paddy from Rajshahye by carts. Now that the very considerable increase of 1,90,000 maunds of rice has been ordered to Bogra in addition to our previous allotment, I am unable to say that our means of transport are sufficient. We have more than 600 carts at work, which nearly, if not quite, exhausts our cart resources. Pack-bullocks and ponies have been called for from all police stations* and out-posts, some of which have been sent in. The Serpur Police have also been told to send small boats to take rice from Bogra to Serpur. I have also asked the Commissioner of the division to have 50,000 maunds of our allotment sent from Goalundo to Joregatcha whence we can convey it in small boats up the Karotaya to Bogra. I have also written to Natore and Serajgunge for more carts, and the Sub-Inspector of Adamdighi has been directed to try and obtain carts from Natore. I really do not see what more we can well do. We might perhaps be able to utilise some of our road labourers as transport coolies, and I will see what can be done in this respect. If the Government or the Relief Commissioner could send a supply of carts or other efficient means for transport from elsewhere, no doubt we could distribute our supplies more quickly; six hundred more carts would be not more than necessary. Meanwhile, we must get on as best we may, and as the district is small, when the rice is once landed at Shohagipara, we could, in case of need, send sufficient for immediate wants to any part of the district from there without much delay.

* Those sent in have been found unfit and returned. We cannot expect effectual aid by this agency.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

In addition to places of storage previously reported upon, new storage-room has been ordered at places noted in the margin in order to accommodate the increased supplies ordered. Amount of food-grain reported as received up to the 4th April 1874 is 49,729 maunds. The only food-grain as yet distributed has been 150 maunds sold for Rs. 500 on acccount of charitable relief purposes.

1. Bogra.
2. Dupchanchia.
3. Khetlal.
4. Panchbibi.
5. Hilee.
6. Gobail.
7. Shonamukhi.
8. Madhupur.
9. Gayabanda.
10. Durgapore.
11. Dargahat.
12. Jamirbaria.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Several applications have lately been received from persons willing to assist their tenants. Rs. 2,500 have been given out in the period under report as loans in compliance with applications. Some undisposed of applications will receive attention.

F.—Charitable Relief.

I have already reported in my last narrative on our commencement of charitable relief operations on the Government aided system and our committee arrangements. Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Collier, and Mr. Gupta, relief circle officers, have arrived and have gone out to their respective circles, *viz.*, Panchbibi and Badalgachi, Adamdigi, and Shariakandi. Mr. Nugent has also been out in Bogra thannah, of which he is the relief circle officer, and Inspector Umes Chandra Ghose is in charge of Khetlal. I propose now that Mr. Clay, District Relief Officer, has arrived, to put him in charge of Bogra thannah and to send Mr. Nugent, aided by two assistants, to take charge of thannahs Sherepore and Shariakandi, with special reference to the distressed account in these thannahs, which are on the whole comparatively well off.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Bogra.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed.	Number of special relief Sub-Divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars and other residents.	Number of work-houses or centres, for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organization daily; this should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of Instructions.
One Committee and seven Sub-Committees.	.....	Five	.....	.....	Up to 4th inclusive, 583* are reported, but the *returns from* Panchbibi and Badalgachi are not yet received. They shall be sent as soon as possible after receipt.

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure of the district.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Treasury as shown in last narrative	35,700	2	9
Details of the above—			
Relief roads and works	23,956	5	9
For construction and repairs of rice golahs ...	1,597	4	3
For transport of Government grain	9,772	9	0
Establishment	108	10	9
Salary and travelling allowance of relief Native Doctor ...	65	4	0
Total ...	35,500	2	9

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	27,488	7	11
For construction and repairs of rice golahs	685	8	0
For transport of Government grain	6,050	0	0
Establishment	57	8	0
Salary of relief Native Doctor	.....		
Total ...	34,281	7	11

I have remarked above on the subject of the increased number of laborers on our works. I am glad to be able to report a most seasonable rainfall on the 1st and 3rd April 1874 at Bogra, which I trust may have extended largely over the khyar land. It has arrived most opportunely and cannot fail to do considerable good. Amun rice was selling at 10½ seers in the Bogra market on the 6th April 1874. I would remark in conclusion that it should not be supposed that the whole of the very large number of persons employed on our relief works are very badly off. It may be taken as a fact that many comparatively well-to-do people have come to them. But with reference to what I have said above with respect to light labor and good pay, I would not be understood as recommending either the increasing of the security of the labor-test or reduction of the wages. The object of Government is to save life, and although in many cases the pay may be received by people who could exist without it, yet on the other hand I consider that it would be unsafe by means of a hard and fast rule to deprive many others, *viz.*, those really in distress and often with large families of what is no more than adequate for their wants. We are in urgent want of at least three native overseers or sub-overseers; I trust they may be sent at once.

* *Vide* my remarks in my last narrative.

	Dacoity.		Robbery.	Theft.			Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.		
	(Headings 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI.)		(Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI.)	Heading 43 of Crime Return, including cattle theft.			Heading 35 of Crime Return AI.		
	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1872.	Month of March 1874.	Month of March 1873.	Month of March 1872.
Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred	2	1	1	37	44	20	40	21	24
Column IV of AI, *minus* column IXA	.....	.....	.....	12	15	23	3	1	4
TOTAL	2	1	1	49	59	43	43	22	28

BOGRA MAGISTRACY,
The 6th April 1874.

C. A. KELLY,
Offg. Magistrate.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

READ—

The Fortnightly Narratives of the Burdwan Division for the period ending 4th April.

1. ***Hooghly.*—On the whole the account given of the condition of this district is satisfactory. Prices are stationary; there is no marked distress of a general character anywhere, and no very great demand for relief work. Only 1,650 persons are employed on Government work and 7,812 on private undertakings; of the latter, however, only 2,147 are said to be local laborers.** The organisation for charitable relief is very extensive, there being no less than 136 sub-committees, besides four large serais or public kitchens on the great lines of traffic. 901 persons daily are receiving charitable relief.

2. *Howrah.*—Mr. Grant was specially ordered to include in his report the relief works and charitable relief operations in Howrah. It is not satisfactory to find him still omitting to furnish any information on these matters.

3. *Bankoora.*—Prices show here a tendency to fall, and in the distressed tract of Moheshra work has been provided for all who require it. The Commissioner has again sent Mr. Larymore to inspect this pergunnah, and his report will be awaited. The numbers on Government relief works were 2,740 in all, while about 2,000 more are employed on private works. About 1,200 persons daily get charitable relief.

4. *Beerbhoom.*—There is no marked change for the worse in this district as yet. About 3,600 persons are on relief works, and 683 are daily getting charitable relief.

5. *Burdwan.*—The Government has already had special report upon the increase in distress in the Bood-bood sub-division of this district. The Collector has now personally ascertained that things are worse here than he had at all anticipated. The fever has of course reduced the condition of the people of this part below the standard. It is hoped that the Collector will be able to show that he exercised from the first due vigilance as to the consequences of want supervening on chronic disease. Cutwa sub-division also appears to be more distressed. The other parts of the district are not very badly off. The table showing the number on relief works is not very clear, and the column for the average daily number is wrongly totalled. Apparently about 13,000 persons are on the works, while 9,137 persons are in receipt of charitable relief. The charitable relief is administered by the district committee, five sub-divisional committees, and 225 village committees.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor being about to visit the Burdwan District himself, will not here make any further remark.

7. ***Midnapore.*—The state of this district is not now such as to cause any alarm or anxiety. The Jungle Mehals, about which some fears were entertained, are apparently not badly off; and though some distress among the weaving population near Chunderkona had shown itself, this has been met by starting gunny-weaving and opening food depôts for charitable relief. The measures adopted seem sufficient.**

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of **Bengal,**

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2378 S.-R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner for information and communication to district officers.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th April 1874.

No. 17T., dated Burdwan, the 10th April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to forward herewith, in original, the fortnightly narrative for the district of Burdwan up to the 6th instant.

My previous letters will have prepared the Government for the receipt of more unfavourable accounts of the state of the Bood-bood sub-division, and the Collector states that the number of applicants for relief is increasing at a rate which he did not at all anticipate. It is to be regretted that he did not take earlier and more active measures to make himself acquainted with the state of the sub-division, but now that he has become more alive to the difficulties with which we have to contend, I trust that the measures which are being taken for the organisation of charitable relief will be found sufficient for the protection of the people.

The Collector complains of the non-receipt of the Jehanabad sub-divisional report, but it reached him on the 7th April, and contains no information of any material importance.

The Collector has appended a copy of the proceedings of the charitable relief district committee, and of the rules drawn up for the guidance of the relief sub-committees. I beg to recommend that these may be separately published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

No. 11, dated Burdwan, the 6th April 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, ESQ., Officiating Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Raneegunge Deputy Collector says that the supply of rice is plentiful; that rice is still flowing in from Midnapore and Bankoora; that the grain trade at Raneegunge town is very brisk; that prices have risen about two annas a maund, and now range from 11 to 12·30 seers of best rice, and 13·5 to 13·91 seers of common rice for the rupee; that no rain has fallen; that there is "no immediate cause for anxiety as to the condition of the people;" that rice is procurable everywhere; that there is no considerable demand for employment on the relief works; that the weaver class has been taken in hand, but even in their case the need is not very urgent; that in places inspected by him during the fortnight nothing like local distress among the weavers was found, but on its becoming known that it was intended to relieve them they applied for relief in large numbers; that a few cases of distress amongst beggars and travellers have come to light, and that even the village sub-committee do not allege the existence of any misery or starvation at present.

For my own part I do not think that there are any grounds for anxiety about Raneegunge at present.

In Bood-bood, I am sorry to say the case is otherwise. The number of applicants for relief in that sub-division is increasing at a rate which I did not at all anticipate. In my last fortnightly report I mentioned that several food depôts for the distribution of cooked food had been opened there, and the attendance at some of these, notably at Gulsee near Kanoo, was very large. I have therefore thought it best to go over some of the more easily accessible parts of the sub-division in company with Baboo Bagalananda Mookerjee, and endeavour to gauge the amount of distress for myself. Accordingly I visited Gulsee and Kamoo villages near Kanoo junction, Oorgram, Mahata, and Dignugger near Gooshkara station, and Pogram, Kolianpore and Bhedia near Bhedia station. Also I have been to Bood-bood itself, and visited the villages of Eral and Bhalkee. The result of my enquiries is that there is most undoubtedly a great deal of distress there. This distress is more severe in the fever-stricken villages, such as Dignugger, Kamoo, &c., but it prevails in a less degree in almost every village I visited. The condition of some of the people I saw was very wretched. One man, who had been worn by long-continued attacks of fever, and recently by want of proper

food, said that he was accustomed to sit all day in a tank to ease his pain. The laborers (Bagdis, Haris, Doms, and so on) complained very loudly of the want of work, and it appeared that many of the men had emigrated to Cachar and elsewhere, leaving the women and children. The so-called respectable classes were nearly as loud in their complaints as the poor. Sonars complained that their trade was at a stand-still; napits, that people have given up shaving; cultivators, that the mahajuns have refused the usual advances of grain; brahmins, that their sources of income have failed; chowkidars, that their chowkiran lands yielded next to no crop, and that their money dues (dwar mashara) are not paid; fakeers, cripples, and lepers, that charity is no more; weavers, that advances were no more to be had. Allowing of course for some exaggeration in all these complaints, still the looks of many of the complainants were enough to prove that they were in the main founded on truth. I should add, however, that I did not hear of any deaths from starvation. When this was asked about, the invariable answer of course was that many had died, but on asking for names and details, I found it impossible to arrive at any single authenticated case of death from starvation in the villages I visited. Deaths of fever-stricken persons of course there have been. The Deputy Collector has visited some villages in the west of the sub-division, and his report is gloomy. The price of rice at the large marts continues nearly as low as in other sub-divisions, but in the interior it is only procurable at the rate of 10 seers the rupee, and even less. At Bhedia, for instance, I found the cutcha seer of only 58 tolahs selling for 5 pice, and at Eral 14 chittacks of the cutcha seer of 72 tolahs cost 5 pice. The wheat and barley on the banks of the rivers has all been cut, but a good deal of teel is still on the ground. In some parts the people are eating the paddy-husks (koonro), which are generally given to cattle.

What has been done in the way of relief is set forth under the proper headings below.

The Cutwa Deputy Collector gives a somewhat less favorable account of his sub-division than in former narratives. He says, however, that rice is everywhere procurable for ready money, and that the allegation to the contrary means only that mahajuns are demanding unusually high terms for making advances, but adds that if the rains set in early and the season proves a good one, they may probably relax their terms. He says teel has been as extensively cultivated in this sub-division as in Bood-bood. He states that the condition of the people, especially in Ketugram and Munglecote, is becoming a greater cause for anxiety day by day; that petty thefts are increasing, and the plea of starvation is more frequently heard from the culprits, and that the number of confessing thieves in March was 9. It is not impossible that some of these confessions were made with the view of getting admission to the jail. At Patna in 1866, if I remember rightly, a number of persons actually petitioned to be imprisoned in the jail. The Deputy Collector mentions that the cultivators are still unwilling to work, but in some cases are beginning to do so, especially in Ketugram. He estimates the number of indigent laborers in Cutwa and Munglecote at over 11,000.

I am afraid distress is on the increase in Cutwa as in Bood-bood. The great rush of applications for relief which has been experienced in the past fortnight has no doubt (as you have observed), been much stimulated by the organisation of village sub-committees all over the country, and by the constant flying visits paid by various officers to almost every quarter, but that distress really is increasing in Bood-bood and Cutwa I have no doubt whatever.

The Jehanabad Deputy Collector has not sent in his fortnightly narrative, and I must beg that some notice be taken of this delay. It was only a month ago that his attention was particularly called to the necessity of submitting these narratives with punctuality.

I may say, however, of both Jehanabad and Cutwa, as well as of the Sudder sub-division, that I consider there is no need for any anxiety about them at present. The only parts where there is any appearance of distress is the western half of Sahebgunge thannah adjoining Bood-bood.

B.—Relief Works.

3. The annexed Statement I. shows all the road and other public relief works now going on under the charge of the Executive Engineer, the Embankment Engineer, the sub-divisional officers, the town committees, and chowkeedary punchayats and private persons. I would particularly draw attention to the circumstance that the demand for work in the Jehanabad sub-division (old Benares road) is very small, as it is also in the Sudder and Culna sub-divisions (Buddipore road and Kana Nuddee works). The demand for employment in Raneegunge, too, would seem to be but small. Work has been commenced on the road from Kanoo to Sahebgunge, but the returns have not yet come in. The numbers shown in the statement of the roads and works in charge of the sub-divisional officers of Jehanabad and Kanoo are estimates, as their returns have not been received. The Maharajah is carrying on tank-works at Culna and Burdwan, and Baboo Hitlal Misser at Bood-bood and Mancoor.

C.—Transport of Food.

4. Importation continues from the districts on the south. The total export by rail during the third week of March was 10,946 maunds, and total import 4,030 maunds. The returns for the last week in March have not been received.

D.—Storage of Grain.

5. The district committees have resolved to store grain at Kanoo and Bood-bood for the food depôts.

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

6. These are shown in the appendix A, Statement II. Advances for purchasing grain continue to be asked for, as remarked in my last report.

F.—Charitable Relief.

7. The arrangements for charitable relief are being extended and adjusted by degrees. The following is an outline of them. A district relief committee and five sub-divisional committees have been organised; 225 village sub-committees have been appointed all over the district, that is to say, rather over 10 to each thannah, or about 1 to every 15 square miles. In the vast majority of cases these village sub-committees now act only as reporting agencies, *i. e.*, as a sort of intelligence department to bring distress to the knowledge of the district and sub-divisional committees. But where the pressure of distress makes it necessary, they are used as administrators, distributors of relief, and managers of the food depôts and relief-houses which are established wherever necessary. The village sub-committees in charge of these food-depôts have received instructions to distribute cooked food to the infirm gratuitously, but to exact some kind of labor from the able-bodied. At the last meeting of the district committee, a set of rules for the guidance of these village sub-committees in charge of food depôts, was approved, which will be translated and circulated to them; a copy is annexed to this report. At the present moment there are no less than 27 food-depôts at work chiefly in the Bood-bood sub-division. The number has been swelled during the past fortnight, not only by the institution of many new depôts but also by the inclusion in the list of all the old fever food-depôts, the cost of maintaining which was accepted by the district committee at their meeting of the 28th ultimo, in consequence of the fever relief funds running short. Besides these, the Maharajah has three food-depôts at Burdwan, Culna, and Bood-bood. Wherever distress increases and the number of food-depôts becomes so large as to be unmanageable by the sub-divisional officer and his committee, as has been the case in Bood-bood, it is intended to appoint relief inspectors at the rate of about two to a thannah to visit and supervise these food-depôts. A mohurir to keep the accounts, cooks at the rate of one to every 100 men, and work overseers at the rate of one to every 50 men, are also attached to each food-depôt. These persons will be selected from among the distressed persons if possible. The sheds required will be built by the recipients of relief. The able-bodied men will be employed on any adjacent road work, or else at a tank in the neighbourhood; women will be employed on the various kinds of light-labor specified in the rules. Provision has also been made for making advances of money or material to weavers, to Beeparies to import grain, and to Pardahneshin women for spinning thread and husking rice. Simple accounts will be kept and abstracts submitted weekly. It is intended to utilise all the existing inspecting agencies, Medical, Educational, and Police, so as to exercise more complete supervision over these food-depôts, and enforce the application of the labor-test in the case of all able-bodied persons. The cultivators, and other so-called respectable classes, have been, of course, kicking against this regulation and holding out for gratuitous relief, but now show symptoms of giving in in some places. Rice for the use of the depôt is about to be stored at Bood-bood and Kanoo. The complete charitable relief organisation above sketched out is at present only required in Bood-bood. But something of the same sort will have to be set going ere long in Cutwa. The relief operations of the whole district are superintended by Baboo Bogolanando Mookerjee and an assistant. The prescribed statement of relief food-depôts will be found marked III in the appendix, as also a list of the food-depôts now opened, and the attendance at them.

The statement does not show the particulars of advances to weavers and others which are made in many cases direct by the district and sub-divisional committees.

Financial Results.

8. The annexed is a statement (IV) of the expenditure of all sorts on relief operations up to date.

9. A copy of the proceedings at the last meeting of the district relief committee and the sub-divisional narratives are sent herewith.

I.

Statement showing progress of relief works in the Burdwan district for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

Name of road.	Work done. Up to 21st March 1874.	Work done. During the fortnight.	Work done. Total up to date.	Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of rice.
					Rs. A. P.	
Culna road	27,50,000	50,000	28,00,000	110	0 2 6	Rs. 3-5 per maund.
Assensole to Domshoni ...	6,15,000	4,35,000	10,50,000	300 to 27th March 100 to 4th April	0 2 6	,, 3 per maund.
Bankoora road	8,80,000	2,20,000	11,00,000	130	0 2 0	13 seers per rupee.
Searsole to Domshoni road ...	12,85,000	4,45,000	17,30,000	467 up to 27th March 150 up to 4th April	0 2 6	Rs. 3 per maund.
Mancoor to Dignogore road ...	23,51,000	19,225	23,70,225	170 up to 27th March 50 up to 4th April	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Boidopore road	1,50,000	50,000	2,00,000	18	0 2 6	Rs. 3-5 per maund.
Burdwan to Soory road ...	11,12,250	10,99,250	22,11,500	1,204	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Kurjonah to Moorshedabad ...	10,25,250	10,00,275	20,25,525	1,109	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Old Benares road	.....	30,000	30,000	29	0 2 6	Rs. 3 per maund.
Bood-bood sub-division.						
Gulsee to Dignogore road ...	.....	34,412	34,412	136	0 2 0	14 seers per rupee.
Tank at Pattersheri	.....	...	...	212		
,, at Shonamookhy ...	.....	...	...	90		
Culna sub-division.						
Culna to Cutwa road	.....	...	...	91		
Raneegunge sub-division.						
Raneegunge to Munglepore ...	.....	...	...	6,468	0 2 0	12½ seers per rupee.
Cutwa sub-division.						
Billeshar road	2,17,779 c. ft.	...	...	216		
Shambazar road	1,05,091	...	...	105		
Woodhanpore to Nahapoor road	40,250	...	...	80		
Jehanabad.						
Surpuria road	54,000	.....	.....	58		
Tirole road	81,000	.....	.....	44		
Basoodebpore road	82,000	.....	.....	50		
Bamoonpookur road	6,000	.....	.....	44		
Khatta ghât road	7,000	.....	.....	13		
Bosuntopore road	85,000	.....	.....	50		
Katchary tank	45,000	.....	.....	65		
Bally Sudder road	35,000	.....	.....	28		
Jhar Khandee road	1,02,000	.....	.....	56		
Shambazar to Kristagunge road	39,335	.....	.....	40		
Kamarpookur to Sreepore road	13,566	.....	.....	30		
Mokundpore to Khal road ...	4,151	.....	.....	19		
Private.						
Doobraypore road	Cutting and carrying gravels 6,200 ft.	.....	.....	127		
Executive Engineer drainage and embankment division.						
Kana Nuddy works	.....	.....	.....	314	.....	13½ to 14¾ seers per rupee.
Ordinary Embankment repairs in Edelpore sub-division.	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	14 seers per rupee.
Kana Nuddy and Shorosuty canal.	.....	.....	.....	574	.....	14½ ,, ,,
Total ...	1,01,47,872	33,83,162	33,83,162	6,73,758	.....	

E. Whinfield,
Offg. Collector.

II.

Statement of Progress made in making advances under Act XXVI of 1871 *during the fortnight ending 4th April* 1874.

District.	Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight ending 23rd March 1874. Number.	Amount.	Applications received during the fortnight under report. Number.	Amount.	Total. Number.	Amount.	Applications struck off during the fortnight. Number.	Amount.	Applications on which money has been paid. Number.	Amount.	Locality of work for which advances have been made.	Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight. Number.	Amount.	Total advance made up to date. Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	71	53,501	20	8,805	91	60,306	15	12,575	7	3,100	.....	69	44,631	23	11,725
Cutwa ...	32	19,200	4	2,200	36	21,400	...	.....	...	.....	.....	36	21,400	7	1,225
Bood-bood ...	45	17,005	3	1,120	48	18,125	3	3,350	2	400	2 in thannah Sonamookhy.	43	14,375	20	5,175
Raneegunge ...	Not received.														
Jehanabad ...	19	8,700	2	800	21	9,500	2	900	...	.....	.....	19	8,600	...	.....
Culna ...	36	16,800	8	2,600	44	19,400	1	250	7	2,350	6 in thannah Culna. 1 in thannah Poobthal.	36	16,800	19	6,125
Total ...	203	1,13,206	37	15,525	240	1,28,731	21	17,075	16	5,850	.....	203	1,05,806	69	24,250

E. Whinfield,
Officiating Collector.

The 6th April 1874.

Statement of Progress of Charitable Relief prepared in accordance with Government Letter No. 1251, *dated 5th March* 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed.	Number of special sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of relief circles opened and managed by zemindars, &c.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of men, women and children (with total) dealing in the receipt of gratuitous relief from the relief committees.
District and sub-divisional committees ... ... 6 Number of sub-committees in Sudder sub-division ... ... 61 Number of sub-committees in Bood-bood ... ... 30 Number of sub-committees in Jehanabad... ... ... 40 * Number of sub-committees in Cutwa ... ... 34 * Number of sub-committees in Culna ... ... 30 * Number of sub-committees in Raneegunge ... ... 30 Total ... 225	Not yet arranged. * The names of the members of the sub-committees of Raneegunge and Culna have not yet been received.	8 food depôts by the Maharajah of Burdwan at Burdwan, Culna and Bood-bood.	27, of which 9 are old fever food-depôts. Two more food-depôts are to be opened at Bood-bood sub-division, one at Chuk Tatool, and another at Belgram.	6,987. This is an approximate number. The number of persons actually received will be given when the returns from the sub-division are received. The number of persons fed at Maharajah's depôts is ... 2,150 Total ... 9,137

E. Whinfield,
Officiating Collector.

Rules for the guidance of Relief Sub-Committees.

1. Every person admitted into a relief-house shall be provided with a ticket.
2. The tickets shall be of two descriptions, (*a*) for gratuitous relief, (*b*) for labor-test.
3. The labor-test must be enforced in every possible case, but persons incapable of work shall receive gratuitous relief.
4. Able-bodied men must be sent to the nearest road or tank-work. If no such work be available, the members must devise some suitable work, and report for the approval of the sub-divisional officer.
5. Able-bodied women may be employed as follows :—
   (*a.*) Collecting ghooting or kunkur.
   (*b.*) Picking up cow-dung and preparing it for fuel.
   (*c.*) Mat-making.
   (*d.*) Basket-making.
   (*e.*) Making rope and twine.

6. Women who are unable on account of their social position to do any work of the above description may be employed either in husking grain or in spinning thread in their own houses, and they shall be paid for their labor either in money or in kind as they wish.

7. Work-overseers must be selected from the recipients of relief; one such overseer must be allotted to supervise the work of every 50 person. These overseers shall, in addition to their daily allowance of cooked food, receive the wages of 2 pice per day.

8. Ordinarily cooked food is to be distributed. If any persons, for any sufficient cause, object to taking cooked food uncooked food may be given to them, but all must do some work except the sick and infirm.

9. To each person is to be allowed daily half a seer of rice (pucca weight), 1 chittack of dâl, and 2 chittacks of vegetables, with a proportionate quantity of salt and mussalas; milk and sago may be given only to sick persons who produce a doctor's certificate declaring that they require them.

Milk may be given to children under 3 years of age.

10. One cook is to be appointed for every hundred men.

If possible these cooks should be selected from among the recipients of relief, and should be paid by the fixed allowance of food and wages one anna a day.

11. To every relief-house a mohurir must be appointed to keep the accounts, and if possible he must be selected from among the recipients of relief. Paid mohurirs, coolies, and work-overseers will be allowed only when such cannot be obtained from among the recipients of relief.

12. Each relief-house (hotel) should be under the immediate management of the local sub-committee, subject to the supervision of the circle relief-inspector and sub-divisional officer.

13. Advances of money or thread may be made to weavers.

The cloth prepared, therefore, will either be sold in the local market, or, if that is impossible, will be forwarded to the sub-divisional officer for sale.

The advances to the weavers shall be of sums varying from Rs. 5 to 10, and no second advance shall be made to any weaver till he has produced cloth to the full value of the first advance.

The same rule must be observed in making advances to women of cotton to spin or of paddy to husk.

In giving advances, the accompanying cheque forms will invariably be used.

14. The sub-committee will procure rice and cotton, &c., in the cheapest market open to them. If any saving can be effected by purchasing rice in Burdwan or elsewhere, the sub-committee will address the sub-divisional officer on this subject.

15. The following accounts must be kept by the relief sub-committee :—

1. Cash accounts.
2. Registers of persons fed.
3. „ of advances to weavers.
4. Store-book.

16. The following abstracts of the accounts must be sent to the circle inspector every Saturday.

1.—*Cash Accounts.*

Balance from last week	0	0	0
Received during week from Government	0	0	0
Received during week from sale of goods	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0
Expenditure on feeding...	0	0	0
„ on advances to weavers and others... ...	0	0	0
Total ...	0	0	0
Balance in hand	0	0	0

2.—*Abstract of persons fed.*

Name of village.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of children.	Total.*
...	...	...	...	...

3.—*Abstract of Advances.*

Outstanding advances to weavers, &c., from previous week ..	0	0	0
Advances made to weavers and others every week ...	0	0	0
Total advance ...	0	0	0
Total value of goods realised up to date	0	0	0
Balance of advances outstanding	0	0	0

4.—*Abstract of Store-book.*

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Total.

* Received gratuitously.
Laboring.

III.

Statement showing the names of the food-depôts or relief-houses, and the approximate number of persons relieved in each.

No.	Names of food-depôts.	Approximate number of persons relieved daily.
1	Bhedia	300
2	Powgram	300
3	Kullianpore...	300
4	Joykistopore	500
5	Dignugore	600
6	Oregram	400
7	Mehatta	500
8	Cutwa	400
9	Khanoo*	400
10	Gulsi	800
11	Shor*	400
12	Mongulcote*	250
13	Paltia*	250
14	Kole-kole	300
15	Hitta	...
16	Mullickpore	300
17	Polashdanga	300
18	Tassoly*	250
	Tickerhaut*	134
	Baldanga*	36
	Shongshur*	36
	Ehlokee*	21
	Mohachanda*	27
	Kurmun*	24
	Gobindpore*	23
	Jamalpore*	16
	Bodungunge*	20
		6,987
	Maharajah's food-depôts—	
	At Burdwan	**1,000**
	„ Bood-bood	**650**
	„ Culna	**500**
	Total ...	**2,150**
	Grand Total ...	**9,137**

E. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

IV.—Statement showing in Abstract the Expenditure in Relief Operations up to date.

	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Spent on roads in charge of Executive Engineer ...	88,909 0 0
Ditto sub-divisional officers	13,365 0 0†
Ditto private	6,345 0 0
Ditto from municipal and town fund	Information not yet collected.
Advance under Land Improvement Act	28,844 0 0
Spent on charitable relief—	
1. Food depôts	3,847 15 0
2. Advance to weavers, &c.	1,275 2 3
Contingencies	14 5 6
Total	1,42,597 6 9

E. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector.

* Food-depôts marked with asterisks are old fever food-depôts.

† Out of this sum, Rs. 2,000 has been given to the Deputy Magistrate of Cutwa for collecting ghooteems.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the district relief committee held at Burdwan on the 4th April 1874.

PRESENT:

E. H. Whinfield, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock.	Baboo Motilol Chowdhry.
,, J. Cockburn	,, Sriram Ghose.
,, R. T. Serestre.	,, Mohendro Nath Pundit.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen.	,, Bugolanando Mookerjee.

The following resolutions were passed—

1*st.*—That the "rules for the guidance of village relief sub-committees," framed by the Secretary, be approved and issued.

2*nd.*—That a sum of Rs. 1,000 be paid to the Culna sub-committee for the purchase of rice.

3*rd.*—That the Cutwa sub-committee be authorised to employ a clerk on Rs. 20 a month.

4*th.*—That a permanent advance of Rs. 100 be made to the Bood-dood sub-divisional committee.

5*th.*—That a sum of Rs. 500 be sent to the Bood-Bood sub-committee for the purpose of trying the experiment of making advances in sums of Rs. 5 to 100 to baparees to enable them to import rice from the south on pack-bullocks.

6*th.*—That the advance of Rs. 1,000 drawn by the Chairman for the establishment of relief-houses be sanctioned.

7*th.*—That 1,000 maunds of rice be purchased and stored at Khanoo Junction, and 1,000 maunds be purchased and stored at Bood-bood.

8*th.*—Various petitions and reports from the village sub-committees in the sudder sub-division were then heard and disposed of.

9*th.*—That Mr. Perkins, station-master of Kanoo, and his assistant, be asked to look after the store at Kanoo, and that a chowkeedar on Rs. 6 be employed to guard it.

10*th.*—That the Jehanabad sub-committee be authorised to expend any sums they may think necessary for the relief of distress not exceeding the amount of the subscription collected in Jehanabad.

E. WHINFIELD,
Offg. Collector and Chairman.

No. 14, dated Midnapore, the 6th April 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, ESQ., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report on scarcity and relief in this district for the fortnight ending April 4th. I regret to find that the last report arrived late. It was despatched from this office on the usual date.

A.

2. Grain continues plentiful throughout the district. The surplus stock however of Midnapore is practically exhausted, and what now passes north along the Bankoora road, and north-west along the low level canal, is almost exclusively Orissa rice. This is stated by all the dealers, and a few days ago, at the Sudder ghat, I questioned each of some 50 gareewans and only found one man whose load was the produce of Midnapore. The purchasers first exhausted the nearest centres of surplus stock, and have gradually proceeded further as these have become exhausted.

3. Prices continue stationary with a slight tendency to a rise, especially in the extreme west, where 16¼ can only now be obtained instead of 18 and 17½ as was the case when I last reported. The imports from Singbhoom referred to have ceased; whether the spare stock is exhausted, or whether the low prices which it induced have discouraged further imports, cannot be certainly known till a renewed rise again gives it an opportunity of profitable entry. As a consequence, the supply at the principal hats is decreasing rapidly, as shewn in the following table:—

	Number of maunds produced for sale.			
Dabijuri	160	110	131	66
Ramghur	0	26	26	22
Ghutia	50	30	25	20
Sildah	0	18	13	11
Jhargrom	8	10	10	10
	Up to 21st March.	28th March.	4th April.	

Certainly I do not anticipate any *severe* famine, *i. e.*, scarcity of grain in these tracts this year such as occurred in 1866. If my previous reports gave that impression, it was my failure to express myself correctly. In that year 50,000 persons died; in this year I do not suppose

a tenth part of that number would be in danger, even if we folded our hands, and let matters drift. All I contend for is, that in this tract its own supply will not suffice for consumption, while extreme want will ensue before prices rise so high as to turn back the stream of trade to this quarter from the rest of Midnapore. On the other hand, if the Chota Nagpore Division has a surplus on which we can draw, we are perfectly safe; if it has not, sale of rice on behalf of the committee will afford great relief at the worst period, and greatly diminish the proportion of the population which under any circumstances will have recourse to jungle-roots and fruits, and inferior grains for support, as a mere result of high prices.

4. I also submit that, even if we are taking necessary precautions, we are doing so at no appreciable expenditure, and therefore the error is harmless. Experience already shews that the state of public confidence has much to do with the amount of rice thrown into the market in the jungle mehals. From all sides the report was universal that rice could scarcely be procured even at the hâts; a few hundred maunds came in from Singhbhoom (for it has now been ascertained that it was a very small quantity, and has since quite stopped), and the market remained easy for nearly four weeks. It is now again lightening, and the price at Silda is reported to have risen 1½ seer per rupee. It is therefore extremely probable, that if ever a crisis does come, the benefit which we can confer by promptly tendering a few hundred maunds for sale at convenient places will extend far beyond the mere quantity brought forward. Even the fact that we are known to have these small stores spread over the country, for sale if need be, produces some effect in bringing the stores of petty cultivators into the market, as they see that they incur no risk of starvation if they run short. At any rate, the experiment cannot cost the commitee above Rs. 200 to 300 as the difference between cost price and ultimate sale, which I submit is purchasing confidence at a cheap price.

B.

5. In accordance with your orders, all public employers of labor have been called upon to return the number of laborers on their works; they had not had time however to respond to the call, and on the other hand the occurrence of three holidays in the days preceding this report, has led to the non-receipt of many of the usual returns for relief works. I therefore ask your permission to defer to next report a full account of the laborers on each work. Suffice it to say that this branch of relief is in a more satisfactory state than any other. The Joki embankment has been commenced in Hidgelee; the high level canal is employing large bodies of laborers, and the embankment repairs are doing the same. Our *road* relief worke, therefore, only fulfil the functions of gleaners, and pick up the residue, who either being weak, or not able to satisfy the contractors, or being tied to their homes, are unable to proceed to a distance to labor.

6. It is mainly with this view that I have had recourse to the system of paying a subsistence daily rate on the special relief roads. It does not attract the coolies from other work when obtainable; on the other hand, it is well adapted to enable the feeble and sickly to tide over the crisis, and supports the largest number at the least cost. That it is an expensive form of work admits of no doubt.

7. It at present proves very well adapted to these ends. The numbers fluctuate greatly, as every fall of rain, every local opening for labor, immediately takes off three-fourths of the coolies; as soon as it is over they come back again. Also they of course demur to the rates, which are, however, amply sufficient to support health, and therefore do not come forward till in real need.

8. The general indications of the fortnight are that the demand for labor is not increasing in the jungle mehals. Most of the ordinary working population have long since come on the canal and embankment works; and it is only the portion that does not genetal migrate for labor that we have to assist. The useful rainfall in February has afforded large openings for employment to this class.

9. On the other hand, the demand for labor is visibly increasing in the north-west of the district, specially round Keshpore and Narajole. A new relief road, Keshpore to Narajole, has been marked out and begun, and a declaration sent to you for publication. It has already 500 laborers upon it and will soon be completed; we have two more roads in the same neighbourhood Narajole to Dasspore, and Nowada to Nimtollah to construct, and I hope that this will suffice. The most densely populated thanna of all, Dasspore, appears to be perfectly secure, with its silk bund and general prosperity, as no demand for labor at subsistence rates is made from there.

C.

10. There is no block now at the Sadder ghât, as the stream of exportation towards Bankoora is somewhat diminishing. The 50 garries I refer to in the early part of the report, had, all but five, been ferried over, but they find it convenient to halt on the sands during the day, and reserve their going to Bankoora till nightfall.

D.

11. No Government grain is stored in this district.

E.

12. Advances to private parties for land improvement will not be of any consequence in this district. The favorable rules were only extended to the jungle mehals, the greater portion of which is under Messrs. Watson and Co., either as putneedars or izardars. They of course require no advances, neither do the zemindars of Nyabossan (Moharaja of Mourbhunye) or Nyagram, or Baboo Ramnidhi Coondoo, the mohajun, who is virtually the zemindar of Jhargram and Cheearah. These zemindars and Messrs. Watson and Co. occupy nine-tenths of the Jungle Mehals, hence all the applications have come from *tenure-holders* intermediate between the zemindar and the ryots. In many cases the security was not satisfactory, and the zemindar was generally opposed to the advance, hence I have rejected two-thirds of those that are ripe for decision, and have only sent up eight to you for sanction; even in these the propriety of making the advance is very problematical, and generally against the wish of the landlord. I infer from the decision which you have arrived at in two already rejected by you, that you are averse to making the advance where the zemindar opposes it, and if so probably nearly every application will be ultimately rejected.

13. I must confess that I do not think this result will be much to be regretted. As I have said our means have been husbanded, and we have thus far no difficulty in meeting the demand for labor; and on the other hand, I have little doubt that, with very few exceptions, the main object of the application has been to strengthen the claim of the intermediate tenure-holder by making Government his creditor as regards that tenure.

F.

14. Operations to relieve distress among the weavers, and perhaps also among other traders, such as braziers, have been pressed on during the fortnight. As estimated in a separate letter, I fear that our expenditure in this work may aggregate Rs. 40,000 before the next harvest, though this I look on as a maximum figure.

(1).—We have now four sub-divisional committees. That at Contai however will, I hope, have nothing to do beyond collecting subscriptions.

The subscriptions promised up to date are—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Sudder sub-divisional committee	7,517	0	0
Gurbetta „ „	1,579	0	0
Tumlook „ „	1,144	0	0
Contai „ „	803	8	0
TOTAL	10,543	8	0

The treasury being closed I cannot state the precise amount collected, but it amounts to a reasonable portion of the sum subscribed.

We have three special sub-committees already appointed, one for Chundrokonah, one for Ramjeebunpore, and one for Kuanpore *cum* Mowbunee; several others are in course of formation. Distress is greatest at Chundrokonah and Kuanpore, which is adjacent to it though not in the township.

(2) (3) & (4).—There is only one special relief circle, *viz.*, the thanas of Chundrokonah, Ghatal, Keshpore, and Outpost Narajole, which temporary Deputy Collector Baboo Gossain Doss Dutt is specially entrusted with.

(5).—A large food depôt has been opened at Chundrokonah, which relieves both that place and Kuanpore. Over 100 persons are already fed at it daily. This is independent of the epidemic depôt relief, which, however, is reported as diminishing. No food relief was found necessary at Ramjeebunpore, where the people are much better off than at Chundrokonah, though some distress is apprehended a month hence.

15. As there were many applicants for food-relief at Kheerpoy, some of whom were obviously in great need of it, a depôt was opened, but out of 72 candidates the deputy collector, whose judgment in these matters can be trusted, only passed eight; it is, therefore, at present on a very small scale.

16. The other forms of relief already initiated, besides out-door work from municipal funds, are two: (1)—Husking rice. The rice needed for the food depôts is purchased unhusked and made over to distressed women to husk and give back cleaned rice, reserving the usual proportion as their remuneration. Forty-five women are thus supported at Chunderkonah and four at Kheerpoy; but it is reported that 50 women can advantageously be relieved in this way at the last-named place. (2)—Weaving gunny cloth. I reported last fortnight that I had sent out two convicts to give the necessary instructions. I see that this measure has been disapproved of, and they will be recalled; but I saw no ready means of instruction except this, and the number sent was very small, involving the very minimum breach of jail discipline.

17. The movement is at present succeeding well. Two hundred weavers in Chunderkonah wished to learn, but only 20 from Chunderkonah, eight from Kheerpoy, three from Ramjeebunpore, and three from Kuanpore, could be taught from the jail loom, and paid daily wages while learning: the rest must learn from them; and the Deputy Collector has received authority to advance jute and take back gunny cloth, and advance thread and take back cloth from all distressed weavers, fixing the quantity on the principle of allowing a profit of 9 to 10 pice a day for a full day's gunny work, and 7 to 8 pice a full day's cloth work. The extra profit for gunny is both to compensate the gunny-workers for the novelty of their work, and to offer some inducement to them for learning it; and also because the committee infer from the orders of Government on the subject that they will be able to dispose of the gunny cloth with greater facility.

G.

18. The only Government expenditure during the fortnight has been the contribution to the committee paid to meet collected subscriptions on the 31st March 1874, Rs. 2,754-10: grand total to end of week, Rs. 2,954-10.

19. I enclose the reports from Contai, Tumlook, and Gurbetta. The Gurbetta Deputy Collector has been told before that Thana Gurbetta is especially under his eye, and that he ought to report particulars of any distress he apprehends. He has already ample funds to relieve it. The sub-divisional officer of Tumlook has taken steps to relieve the distress in Kassigorah, which is chiefly due to the inundations of the Cossye in July. The report of the Sub-Deputy Collector will be forwarded when received.

No. 9—S. R., dated Burdwan, the 9th April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874, which have been received up to date.

2. *Hooghly.*—The Collector's report is carefully drawn up, and needs few remarks. There has been no change of prices and no marked progress towards distress. The total number of persons employed on public relief works under the district road committee is given as 1,650, whilst 7,812 persons are employed on private works; but of these only 2,147 are returned as local laborers, 109 tanks are being excavated or improved by them. In addition to these, 718 laborers are employed on 85 tanks in the Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality, and 90 men on 8 tanks in the Serampore municipality. Altogether, including some other works, the Collector, in paragraph 22, shows that 12,808 persons are obtaining public or private employment, but there is some apparent inaccuracy in the figures as totalled.

3. As the bulk of the rice exported from Chandernagore by railway is chiefly for distances over 150 miles, it is clear that it passes towards Behar and beyond this division.

4. Charitable relief is being administered through 136 sub-committees, and the numbers receiving relief are given as 234 men, 472 women, and 195 children, or less than 1,000 persons daily. In addition to the sub-committees, there are four serais for supplying food to needy travellers, and these are managed by the police, and this appears to be the best arrangement as explained by the Collector.

5. *Howrah.*—The Magistrate of Howrah has submitted a very brief report, but he will be requested to state in future the number of persons employed on public roads as relief works; for instance, on the Juggutbullubpore road, and also to notice the proceedings of his charitable relief sub-committees at Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore.

6. *Bankoora.*—The report of the Collector is not so full as I could wish. He does not state the price at which rice is being sold in pergunnah Maheshara, which is the most distressed part of the district, although in other parts of the district prices have a tendency to fall.

7. In the fifth paragraph the Collector refers to certain information which I sent him of some Bankoora laborers who appeared at Burdwan, saying that they could get no relief in their own country. Their statements turned out to be rather exaggerated, and when they were provided with work at Burdwan, they soon recovered from their exhaustion of their journey to Burdwan. The statement shows that 2,740 persons are being employed on public relief works; and of these, 679 are on the Gungajulghatty and Saltora road, and 688 on the Moroolee and Mejia road, which roads are intended to provide for the wants of the Moheshara pergunnah.

8. The statement in paragraph 6 regarding persons seeking work from Maunbhoom is probably an exaggeration, similar to that of the Bankoorah people at Burdwan. But provision is being made for a considerable expenditure on a road from Bankoora to Purulia, to meet any possible wants towards the Maunbhoom frontier, and I have applied for a special extra grant of Rs. 16,000 for this purpose.

9. Charitable relief is being given to about 1,200 persons daily, and about one-third of these are in the Bankoora station, and about one-fourth of the number are at Mejia. The proceedings of the charitable relief committee are reported separately, and sent for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

10. I have sent my special assistant, Mr. Larymore, to make a further inspection of the arrangements going on in pergunnah Moheshara for public works and charitable relief, and shall submit a special report if there is any thing requiring the interference of Government.

11. *Beerbhoom.*—The report of the Collector notices a tendency to a rise in prices, but it is very slight, and the average rise in price is only five chittacks in the rupee. The Collector, however, anticipates further pressure; and I have been urging him demi-officially to make full provision to meet it by road relief works and charitable relief organisation. I also sent my special assistant up from Burdwan to meet Mr. Hime and the Executive Engineer at Bhulpore, which is about the centre of the distressed part of *Beerbhoom*, and he brought back a satisfactory report of what he saw, no distress being as yet visible or unrelieved. I have nothing to add to the Collector's report except to notice that the export of rice by the railway still continues.

12. The reports from Burdwan and Midnapore will be forwarded when received. The latter is necessarily a day behind the others, as the dawk takes two days from Midnapore to Hooghly.

No. 2, dated Hooghly, the 4th April 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, ESQ., Offg. Collector, Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the district narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. *Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars.*—Reports from all thanas state that there is no security of grain in the bazars, only in thana Pandooah, the Sub-Inspector thinks that the supply of local rice is diminishing, and that imported rice will take its place sooner or later before the aous crop is ripe.

Price-current of Food-grains.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE, BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
		WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST.		RICE, COMMON.		GRAM.	
No.	NAMES OF PRINCIPAL MARTS.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.
1	Baboogunge in Hoogbly...	12	12	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13	12, 13
2	Chinsura, Khoroabazar ...	12	12	...	..	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13	12, 13
3	Balore	12	12	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12, 12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	12, 13	12, 13
4	Jeekrapotagunge ...	13	13	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13, 13½	12½, 13, 13½	13, 13½, 14	13, 13½, 14
5	Serampore	12	12	20	20	8, 9	8, 9	12, 13	12, 13	13, 14	13, 14
6	Chunditolla	...	..	...	...	11½	11½	13	13	12	12
7	Bydobatty	12	12	22	22	8	8	14	14	13½	13½

3. *Amount and kind of grain in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, &c.*—There has been no change in prices in the fortnight. At Dwarbasinee in Pandooah 600 maunds have been added to the stock of 400 maunds already reported as stored by Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee. In Dhuneakhally a total amount of 61,200 maunds is reported to be now in store in the hands of zemindars. In Hooghly 23,343 maunds are reported. As you have expressed an opinion that it is doubtful whether the enquires into stocks of rice are advisable, I shall order the police to discontinue them. At Govindgunge in the north-east of thana Balagurh on the banks of the river is a large gunge called Govindgunge, here are stored some 7,100 maunds of imported rice, and about 3,000 maunds are stored at Mugragunge, in Bansberia.

4. *Rainfall.*—Rainfall *nil* at the sudder station, but there is a slight fall of rain reported from Serampore, Bydabatty, and Chunditolla. A storm with hail and rain occurred on the 24th March in the neighbourhood of Ooterpara, and did some injury to plantain trees.

5. *State of the crops.*—The til reported to have been planted in paragraph 9 of the last narrative is reported to have failed in thana Bansberia, but is growing in the other thanas. Rain is required everywhere for the til, the vegetable crops, puttle, turmooz, kakoor, &c., and for the aous sowing. The cutting and crushing the sugarcane is still going on. A good deal of new sugarcane was planted out after the rains of the 16th and 18th March, and there is promise of a good crop next year. The crop now in the mill was a good one. The mango crop is good in some thanas, fair in others, and promises badly in Dhuneakhally, Kristonugger, and Bydabatty. The land is prepared everywhere for aous sowings on a very extensive scale. Four or five good showers will be necessary to get the whole crop in, and such may reasonably be expected at this season.

6. *Condition of the people.*—In Pandooa the police report that the smaller agriculturists require employment to enable them to purchase rice and save their stores, but there is no lack of employment at present. The District Superintendent of Police who visited thana Balagurh reports that some Boona coolies on Gooptipara Chur, that were settled there in former years by indigo-planters, though reported to be in distress are not actually so. He says—"They will not leave their churs to look for work. Relief works in that part are not yet a necessity, though a few persons having no cultivation going on are glad to resort to them." The Joint-Magistrate went out last week and started some road repairs close to the chur to which they can come if they want work.

7. Of Dhuneakhally the Sub-Inspector writes that about three-fourths of the population are husbandmen. Though the amun rice yield was small, the people were aware that it would be wise to lay in stocks, and did so as much as they could. When rice rose to 9 seers for two or three days in February last, the people were alarmed, and much rice was imported. In the west of the thana, near the Damoodur, there were rich harvests of sugarcane and vegetables, but distress may arise in the east of the thana unless rain falls and the aous be got in. In that case money and grain will be freely supplied by mahajuns and zemindars.

8. Except isolated cases of indigence arising from accidental causes, the number of which is shown under head "Charitable Relief," there is no distress at present in the district. Work is abundant, and yet the local laborers, who avail themselves of it, are not very numerous. Near the Damoodur there is great difficulty in procuring labor, and it is evident that the good crops of sugarcane, &c., have compensated in the tract along its banks for any failure in the rice crop. The Serampore Sub-divisional officer says there is no want, unconnected with disease, except in the case of a few high caste women who are lakhirajdars and cannot get in their rents.

9. No cases of starvation have occurred during the fortnight. To prevent all possibility of such cases amongst the numerous travelling population, two more serais have been established on the Bydabatty feeder road, as will be stated under head "Charitable Relief."

10. The figures given in paragraph 10 of the last narrative were reported by the police. Since the establishment of the committees of relief, the police have ceased these particular enquiries, and have been instructed to make over their lists to the sub-committees.

11. *Grain thefts and robberies.*—A grain theft of two maunds of rice from a house is reported from Bansberia thana, and another from Kristonugger thana. This last was committed by an old offender. In the former case no clue has been obtained.

12. *Condition of special tracts.*—In the east of Pandooah, in Ballagurh, in the neighbourhood of Bhastara in thana Dhuneakhally, and in parts of Bydabatty, Chunditolla, and Hurripal, cultivators of small holdings are glad to get work. The District Superintendent of Police visited Hurripal on the 24th ultimo. He says that the rains have facilitated the planting of sugarcane and vegetables, the potato crop has turned out much better than was expected, and the sugarcane, of which a good deal is grown, was a fair crop. The profit per beegah of potatoes has been Rs. 40, and of sugarcane Rs. 35. On the immediate banks of the Damoodur there were good crops of all kinds, and his conclusion is that, notwithstanding the failure of the main rice crop, there will be no more distress than at present unless prices rise again.

13. B.—Relief Works.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Dhunneakhally road	340	By purchase in bazar.	Good ...	Three to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily. Women 2 annas 6 pie and children 2 annas daily wages.	Partly supplied by department, partly by contractors.	Half local, the rest from Pandooah and Bullagurh thanas.
Shahgunge to Tribanee	10	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Pandooah to Kulna	300	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Half local, half foreign.
Grand Trunk Road	60	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Tribanee to Gooptipara	50	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Muggrah to Bhastara	55	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Kulapara to Nischindipore village road	145	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Petty local cultivators.
Moolye to Jamgram village road ...	50	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Dukchara to Panchpara village road ...	108	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Bhastara to Gooroop village road ...	65	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, under Babu Jogessur Sing of Bhastara.
Ditto to Dhunneakhally ditto ...	40	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Boinchee village roads	28	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, work taken by Babu Beharee Loll Mookerjee.
Mohanad to Gopeekantpore village road	27	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, taken up by Revd. Jogodish Nath Bhuttacharjee.
Total ...	1,278					

N. B.—Dwarbasinee road and the Muggrah to Tribanee road shewn in last fortnight's return are completed. The Moolye to Jamgram road and the Mahanad to Gopeekantpore road have been taken up in the fortnight.

SERAMPORE SUB-DIVISION.

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Sheakhalla road	60	By purchase in bazar.	Good ...	Three to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet; 2 annas khorakee given daily. Women 2 annas 6 pie and children 2 annas daily wages	Partly supplied by department, partly by contractors.	Brick-moulding going on by partly local, partly foreign, labor.
Old Benares road	126	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nearly all foreign.
Bydobatty feeder	38	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local.
Tarkessur road	16	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Jonye to Bora village road ...	82	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	All local. Forty-two cultivators, rest day-laborers: work under Babu Unroop Chunder Mookerjee of Jonye.
Connugger to Jonye road ...	50	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	
Total ...	372					
Grand Total ...	1,650					

N. B.—The Chunditolla road shewn in last return is finished. Arrangements are being made through the sub-divisional officer for taking up two new village roads.

14. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.

15. Of the village roads taken up, the most important are the Jamgram to Moolye and the Kulapara to Nischindipore roads which open up Culna market to the people of Ballagurh and Pandooah respectively.

16. The following statement of works undertaken by private persons independently of Government assistance is prepared by the police, to whom persons undertaking such works were requested to furnish information. It is of course defective, but it shows a very large amount of privately undertaken land improvement. I have excluded the Kotrung brick-makers as well as all mill hands:—

	Station.	Number of Coolies.	Remarks.
Sudder Sub-division.	Bansberia	795	Of these 278 are local.
	Ballagurh	416	248
	Pandooah	1,064	182
	Dhuneakhalee	827	254
	Hooghly	523	334
Serampoor Sub-division.	Serampore	1,505	241
	Bydobatty	1,088	109
	Hurripaul	501	166
	Chunditolla	780	184
	Kristonagore	313	151
	Total ...	7,812	2,147

17. The work on which these laborers are employed is almost exclusively tank-digging or re-digging. 109 tanks are being thus excavated or improved.

18. Besides this, Baboos Joykissen Mookerjea of Ooterparah, and Rajkissen Banerjea of Telinipara, are employing a daily average number of 142 coolies, of whom 53 are local, on the excavation of the Ghea Nuddee at their own expense.

19. In the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality 718 laborers are employed on 85 tanks at the cost of the proprietors, after notice under Act III (B. C.) of 1864. Of the laborers, 492 are men and 226 women. In the Serampore Municipality the number of laborers thus employed is 90 on 8 tanks.

20. Under the Executive Engineer, northern drainage and embankment division, the following works are in progress:—

Thana.	Name of work.	Daily average of laborers.	Condition.	Remarks.
Bydobatty	Canal to connect Kannuddee and Saruswati.	314	Good ...	All foreign laborers.
Ditto	Dankoonee works ...	Not returned.	Ditto ...	Half local, half foreign.
Dhuneakhalee ...	Ordinary repairs ...	203	Ditto ...	Chiefly local coolies.*
Kristonagore				
Huripaul				
	Total ...	517		

21. On 28 tanks being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, a daily average number of 1,879 laborers, of whom 369 are local, are being employed, as reported by the recipients of the advances.

* In last return I stated that the ordinary repairs were done by foreign coolies. The Executive Engineer now states however—"Ordinary repairs to embankments are chiefly done by local coolies, who combine the work with rice cultivation.

22. The work going on may be summarised as follows:—

		No. of laborers.
(1)	Government works in Hooghly, excluding Howrah—	
	Road committees' work under Executive Engineer... ...	1,405
	Ditto ditto supervised by private parties ...	242
	Embankment and irrigation works	517
(2)	Works under advances from Government	1,879
(3)	Works undertaken by private parties under orders of municipality	808
	Spontaneously, including Ghea Nuddee	7,954
	Total ...	12,808

C.—Transport of food.

23. Private importations still continue. The roads are in good order. The transport of food-grains by railways are as follows:—

Fortnight ending 28th March 1874—

Up.—*Outward traffic*, i.e., *despatched from Station*—

	Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
Rice.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Serampore	...	734	6	740
Chandernagore	159	2,651	10,312	13,122
Hooghly	...	...	592	592
Muggrah	...	17,022	...	17,022
Pandooah	...	310	...	310
Total ...	159	20,717	10,910	31,786
Other Food-grains.				
Serampore	...	375	315	690
Chandernagore	644	...	...	644
Hooghly	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	...	...	...	...
Total ...	644	375	315	1,334

Down.—*Inward traffic*, i. e., *put down at Stations.*

	Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
Rice.	Mds.			Mds.
Serampore	6	...	...	6
Chandernagore	262	...	...	262
Hooghly	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	4	...	...	4
Total ...	272	...	...	272
Other Grains.				
Serampore	...	...	...	...
Chandernagore	2	...	...	2
Hooghly	...	...	...	...
Muggrah	...	...	...	...
Pandooah	36	...	...	36
Total ...	38	...	...	38

24. There was no up-inward traffic or down-outward traffic, that is to say, no rice or grain brought from Howrah or Calcutta by train was taken out of any of the stations in the Hooghly district, nor was any rice despatched at Hooghly stations towards Calcutta or Howrah. The 31,786 maunds of rice sent up-country from the various stations is, I suppose, Eastern Bengal rice brought by boat to Serampore, Chandernagore, Hooghly, and Muggrah, and in hackeries from Culna and Govindgunge to Pandooah. The Muggrah khall has always two or three boats laden with rice from the eastern districts, and several large merchants are engaged in the trade there.

25. The other food-grains sent up-country are chiefly from Chandernagore station. The grain probably comes from Bhudessurgunge.

26. I have not hitherto given these figures, as the transport of grain by railway through this district did not appear to me to come within the scope of heading C, as detailed in circular No. 80. I have merely, therefore, remarked in former narratives that large quantities of grain are transported up-country from Muggrah and Chandernagore.

D.—Storage of Grain at Government Relief Works.

27. *Nil.*

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

28. Under heading E advances are to be included under three heads according to the directions given in circular No. 80, *viz.*, advances for grain, advances to Municipalities, and tuccavee advances. I give separate figures for each—

	Rs.
Advances for grain already reported	18,000
In fortnight	...
Total ...	18,000
Advance to Municipalities	*Nil.*
Advances under Tuccavee Act up to commencement of fortnight...	25,911

During fortnight.

	Rs.
March 27th, Golak Nath Pyne	200
Ditto 30th, Sreeram Sircar	400
April 2nd, Bulloram Ghose	150
Total ...	26,661

29. The paucity of advances is due to the unsatisfactory nature of the securities tendered by the petty lakhirajdars and mokurareedars, who chiefly have presented applications, and to the difficulty in getting the consent of superior holders when the security is not manifestly an independent saleable interest. Those applicants who offered sufficient security and showed good titles got their advances in a very short time.

F.—Charitable Relief.

30. Under the orders contained in circular No. 1251—S. R. of 5th March, I have the honor to submit a statement—

Number of Committee and Sub-Committee as yet appointed.	Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered.	Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food, &c.	Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization, daily.
1 District Committee 1 Sub-Divisional Committee. 136 Sub-Committees	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Men ... ... 284 Women ... ... 472 Children 195

31. The district committee as established on the 28th February. The subscriptions paid in up to date have amounted to Rs. 5,387, and the disbursements to Rs. 1,775-11-9.

32. The sub-divisional committee was subsequently formed, all sub-committees in the Serampore Sub-division have been made over to it. It receives subscriptions which are paid into the sub-divisional treasury and reported to the district officer, in order that a Government grant of equal amount may be credited, and it expends money from advances made to it by the district committee.

33. The sub-committees at present working are as follows:—

Thana Dhuneakhally	13	Directly under district committee.
„ Hooghly	8	
„ Bansberia	6	
„ Pandooah	17	
„ Bullagurh	10	
Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality	26	
Thana Bydobatty	3	Directly under sub-divisional committee.
„ Huripaul	21	
„ Chunditolla	11	
„ Kristonugger	11	
„ Serampore	10	
Total ...	136	

34. Besides this serais have been established on a small scale for the relief of travellers on the main roads in the district as follows:—

On Grand Trunk Road	Muggra and Serampore.
On Old Benares Road	Bassooree and Sheakhalla.
On Bydobatty Feeder Road	Nalikul and Tarkessur.
On the banks of the Hooghly	Telinipara.

At these a meal is given to travellers who appear to be in want and wish for relief.

35. These serais are established at police outposts or thanas and are under the police. An establishment of a cook and a sweeper is maintained at each. In paragraph 11 of your letter to Government forwarding my last narrative, you state that they should be made over to relief committees. I would respectfully beg that they may be allowed to remain as they are for several reasons. First, the relief sought at the serais is generally urgent, and it cannot be expected that the members of the sub-committee should be at a relief house day and night whilst the police must be there; secondly, I have tried to get two committees to take charge of such serais, and the result was a failure.

G.—Financial Results.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

36. No disbursements were made to the Executive Engineer or others on account of relief works during the fortnight. Rs. 4,725-13-6, being the equivalent of the subscriptions of the district committee, were credited to the district committee during the fortnight. Rs. 750 were paid away for tuccavee advances.

37. These are the only payments made from Government funds. I request to be informed whether it is intended that the accounts of the district relief committee are to be incorporated in this narrative, and if so, in what form? I ask this question in reference to the last portion of paragraph 11 of your No. 328T. to the address of Government, of which I have to-day received a copy.

Dated Howrah, the 4th April 1874.

From—T. Grant, Esq., *Officiating Magistrate of Howrah,*

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

In continuation of previous fortnightly reports, I have now only to say again that I have nothing whatever to bring to your notice that has not already been reported. Things remain in all respects unchanged. I have no material whatever from which to make a new report. I could only repeat my two last preceding narratives without addition or variation, and there is nothing for me to say except that those communications are as applicable to the present date as to the dates they bear.

No. 16, dated Bankoora Collectorate, the 6th April 1874.

From—W. R. Larminie, Esq., *Officiating Collector of Bankoora,*

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 6th April 1874.

State of the Country.

2. Rice, wheat, barley, &c., are to be had in sufficient abundance throughout the district, except in Moheshra, which, as I have already observed, is dependent upon imports for its supply. Baboo Ragunath Ghosh has, during the last fortnight, sold a large quantity of rice in the pergunnah at lower rates than those at which the people there had been before able to purchase it. I am still of opinion that money should have been advanced for the purchase of rice in that pergunnah, and I think that the absence of this commodity pinched more than the want of work, for road-making in Moheshra commenced as early as the 15th February, and disinclination to go more than a few miles from their houses was the only obstacle to procuring employment.

3. Prices have been stationary, but the tendency is to a fall. Best rice is selling in Bankoora at 12 seers per rupee, common at 13½, and coarse at 14 seers 6 chittacks. Prices at Bishenpur are slightly lower; new wheat and barley are selling respectively at 15 seers and 24 seers 8 chittacks per rupee.

4. The rubbee crops have been reaped; cotton, til, and indigo are doing well.

5. There has not been much alteration in the condition of the people. The poorer classes are, as might be expected, more or less pinched, and, where work has been provided, I think the laboring classes are better off than the smaller agriculturists. In consequence of information furnished by you that some persons, residents of Meliara, in this district had been found destitute in Burdwan, I instituted enquiries, and found that work in tank-digging, &c., was available in Meliara, and that charitable relief was being given within 4 or 5 miles of that place. I have now commenced a road running from Barjora,

to Gangajalghati, through Meliara. In my last report I mentioned works being ready for the Moheshra people, if the two roads now in progress were insufficient. I referred to the roads from Mejia to Barjora and from Gangajalghati to Barjora, which had been previously reported to your office; these would be, in fact, continuations of the two roads which are being made. There have been no cases of death from starvation, and no grain thefts or robberies have been reported.

6. It may not be out of place to mention here that some 30 or 40 people came from Manbhoom, crying out for work, and stating that none was to be had in their part of the district.

Relief Works.

7. A table is annexed, shewing the various works in progress and the number of people employed. I have been endeavouring to get similar returns from private persons, but they come in irregularly, and are often inaccurate. However, I estimate the total number thus employed at about 2,000 daily.

8. A road will shortly be opened to meet the Purulia road at Moheshra, in the Chatna thana. The Manbhoom authorities have commenced work on their side.

9. It will, I think, be necessary to give more work in Onda thana when the road from that place to Taldangra is completed, or even sooner, and the road cess committee are of opinion that the best line would be from Bankoora to Taldangra, *viâ* Kurpa, as the circuit would thus be completed.

10. From what I have seen myself, and from the reports of others, I believe that the laborers are in good condition. They receive the ordinary wages in actual cash.

11. Besides the regular relief works, we have arranged, from the funds at the disposal of the district relief committee, to re-excavate three tanks, one at Saltora, and one near each of the lines of road under construction, at a point about midway between extreme ends. On these works, those only are to be employed who from physical weakness are unable to earn a sufficiency of food by piece-work on the roads.

Transport of Food.

12. Rice is still being imported from Midnapore. The conveyance of rice to Moheshra is the only transport agency requiring notice.

Advances to Private Parties.

13. The number of applications for tuccavee advances has now reached 373, and sums aggregating Rs. 28,803 have been granted, of which Rs. 21,211 have actually been drawn. The making of new tanks or the re-excavating of old ones are almost the only purposes for which the money is being spent.

Charitable Relief.

14. The total number of persons receiving charitable relief is now about 1,200 daily, as per list annexed. According to promise made in my last report, I visited Mejia and its neighbourhood. The number of persons receiving relief had increased so much that I thought it best to open three new relief centres in the pergunnah, and I have since arranged for the opening of a fourth. All the Moheshra relief centres are now managed by paid overseers, supervised by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, all acting, of course, under the direction of the various sub-committees.

15. The arrangements for relieving weavers have now been completed in Bankoora itself, and the Bishenpoor sub-committee is arranging for the requirements of that town.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

(1)	One central committee.	(4)	None.
(2)	Eleven sub-committees.	(5)	Fourteen.
(3)	Four.		

Statement showing average daily number relieved during the past week.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bankoora	45	237	126	408
Mejia	48	160	83	291
Onda	24	70	83	177
Taldangra	11	57	40	108
Gangajalghati	6	29	14	49
Bishenpoor	7	25	10	42
Satora	8	17	19	44
Chatna	8	15	9	32
Joypur	2	3	2	7
Burjora	9	...	2	11
Other returns not received				
Total ...	168	613	388	1,169

Besides these, about 270 persons received casual relief from the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Statement of Labor employed, Bankoora District.

Name of work.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bankoora and Sonamookhy Road.	...	...	30	10	5	45
Ditto to Raghunathpore ...	...	...	205	42	35	282
Ditto to Birsingpore ...	...	...	40	20	5	65
Ditto Station Roads ...	...	...	20	3	...	23
Bishenpore to Namchurra (Joypore)	...	...	160	70	20	250
Kalianpore to Joyrampore ...	...	...	20	10	2	32
Onda and Taldangra Road ...	...	...	76	43	...	119
Gangajalghati to Saltorah ...	...	...	406	213	60	679
Morooloo and Mejia Road ...	...	...	400	200	88	688
Municipal work in Bankoora ...	...	...	181	326	...	507
Ditto in Bishenpore ...	...	...	40	10	...	50
	Total	...	1,578	917	215	2,740

W. R. LARMINIE,
Officiating Collector.

No. 18, dated Soory, the 6th April 1874.

From—R. D. HIME, Esq., Officiating Collector of Beerbhoom.

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Prices continue almost stationary since last report, but exhibit now a rising tendency; the temporary fall was probably due to the payment of the March Government "kist" forcing rise into the market. There will now, I expect, be a gradual steady rise of prices, and a constantly increasing demand for employment till the commencement of the rains withdraws the labouring population from public works to agricultural operations. Every effort is being made to meet this demand by starting new relief roads and keeping others in readiness for any emergency. There is as yet no difficulty in procuring supplies at the current bazar rates, (*vide* Appendix 1). No grain robberies have occurred, and no cases of starvation have been reported during the fortnight. Helpless want is being relieved by the charitable organization as it shows itself.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Three new relief works, Nos. 6, 7, 8, are set on foot since last report, *viz.*, the road from Ilambazar to Doobrajpore (No. 6), that from Burwan to Panchthoopee (7), and that from Gonootia to Kotasoor (8). The last is undertaken by Mr. Jones, Manager of the Gonootia silk concern. Three more relief roads, *viz.*, those from Poorunderpore to the river Adjai (the Burdwan road), from Bulpore to Banglehatra, and from Laghata to Kolgram, will shortly be commenced. I have also under consideration a proposal from the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to construct the portion of a proposed road from Doomka to Mullarpore railway station, which will come within my district. The surveys for this road will shortly be made. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds is shown in the Appendix, form C.

C.—TRANSPORT OF FOOD.

Exportation continues; that of the fortnight ending 28th ultimo, was 10,655 maunds.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

The charitable relief committee is buying up 1,000 maunds of rice for storage at Sooreol in anticipation of emergencies.

E.—ADVANCES TO PRIVATE PARTIES.

Shown in appendix, table 11.

F.—CHARITABLE RELIEF.

Continues on the system previously reported, (*vide* Appendix, Statement 2). The disbursements up to 28th ultimo are Rs. 2,764-7-10. No fresh subscriptions have been received during the fortnight. Independent relief operations are carried on in Doobrajpore by Baboo Ram Runjun Chuckerbutty, zemindar of Hetumpore, regarding which a separate report is submitted.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Rs. 14,765 have been drawn from the treasury up to date on certificates granted under the Land Improvement Act; Rs. 17,218 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 500 to Mr. Jones of Gonootia; Rs. 500 to Baboo Kishuree Mohun Roy of Nagooree, and Rs. 25 to the munduls of Kuliara, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 940-12-6 have been expended on the municipal light labour gang from the town fund. The Government equivalent of the local charitable subscriptions paid in* have been placed to credit of the charitable relief fund.

* Rs. 3,565-8.

APPENDIX I.

Prices-Current of Food-grains and Salt in the District of Beerbhoom for the week ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

| 1 | 2 | | |

in Hazareebaugh and Palamow, the high prices of food are more or less felt by all classes; but it is only in places where food is not only dear but difficult to procure that bad symptoms of distress have been noticed, and our recent action has chiefly been to introduce both employment and food into such localities.

3. The weather has been during the last fortnight, on the whole, bright and favorable. The mowha crop received less injury than was anticipated from the rain which fell at the commencement of the period under review. Accounts received from all quarters, except from some parts of the Hazareebaugh, give fair expectation of its probable yield of flower, which is just now falling. A good mango season is still expected, and the rubbee crop, which is now nearly reaped, will give in most places an average return; but the area of land cultivated this year being so much less than usual, the supply of food thus obtained will not materially affect prices. The prospects of the mowha and the rubbee harvest have, however, temporarily reduced the number of people employed on relief works. For two months or longer the chief food of the poor classes will be mowha.

4. Relief committees have been formed in all the districts and sub-divisions of districts and other places where they were likely to prove of use.

5. *Hazareebaugh.*—Mr. Beadon on returning to Hazareebaugh, after consultation with me, was met there by information that ten deaths had occurred in the north-east of Kodarma, it was alleged from starvation, and a pilgrim was reported to have died from the same cause on the Grand Trunk Road. Further inquiry locally made by Mr. Beadon himself or by his assistant, Mr. Tobin, shewed that with three exceptions each of the deaths could be traced to ordinary disease. The exceptions being (1) Ramni Goalin, a lone woman who lived in an isolated position, and the cause of whose death was uncertain; (2) a woman of 60 years of age who apparently, from all that was known, had sunk under privation; and in regard to the third, it could not be ascertained that any *such person had ever existed.* Mr. Beadon says, *all* who died were "old, infirm, friendless, and isolated." There are no doubt many people so situated and circumstanced in the sparsely inhabited portions of the district, unknown and unthought of till death ensues. It is not an easy matter to find out how such people sink or to know in time that they are in want of food.

6. It was not considered till this occurred that Kodarma was at all in a precarious position. As a Government estate it had met early attention. Mr. Beadon visited it himself in January, and Baboo Rajgopal Roy, Deputy Collector, was subsequently sent there to make advances and to give employment, and a tehsildar was appointed in whom Mr. Beadon had great confidence. Irrigation works projected by Rajgopal were opened in several places; but notwithstanding the indigence now disclosed, very few sought employment. The people on whom the scarcity most told were of the non-working class, and arrangements have now been made to supply to such persons gratuitously with cooked food. There is no want of work; the road from Burhee to Gowa, which will go right through Kodarma, has been commenced, worked both ways from its centre in Kodarma. Orders for opening it had been issued a fortnight before, but the services of the Assistant Engineer, Mr. Pereira, were required to align it, and he could not be spared sooner from other important works. The latest accounts show only 50 persons employed. From this it would be inferred that there cannot be widespread distress; but Mr. Tobin remains in Kodarma, and I have desired that a special report on the condition of the people there may be forthwith submitted. The Kodarma ryots have just received payment from the opium department of a large amount, and this is, no doubt, the reason that few of them care to work.

7. But the inspection tour made by Mr. Beadon in North Khurruckdea forced on him the conclusion that the ordinary means of supply was inadequate to meet the deficiency of food in some portions of that tract and on the Grand Trunk Road, and this induced him to telegraph to Government for 28,000 maunds of rice. The Government have promptly responded, and have ordered by rail to Pachumba 25,000 maunds, which is rapidly arriving. This will, I think, be sufficient, and Mr. Beadon, in a letter dated the 27th, says he will require more unless his projected pilgrim road is sanctioned. He proposes to distribute the rice as shown in the margin. He will have, besides, stores of grain in the bhandars of the Wards' estates, Dhunwar and Gowan. Mr. Beadon is most anxious to undertake the pilgrim road recommended in my letter No. 239T of the 25th February last. It would certainly be a most useful work, and Mr. Parkinson, who has not much to do at present, could be directed to survey and mark it out.

Distribution of Government rice.

3,000 maunds at each of the chuttees on the Grand Trunk Road, *viz.*, Chowparun, Burhee, Barkotta, Bugodhur and Doomree.

2,000 maunds in Kodarma and 10,000 maunds in reserve at Pachumba.

8. Mr. Beadon has advanced to merchants Rs. 33,000 to stimulate and ensure a larger rice importation for Hazareebaugh station and other parts of the district south of the Grand Trunk Road, and has also arranged with the zemindar (styled Rajah) of Koonda for the storage of rice as a reserve in the western parts of the district. The arrangments now effected will, I think, prove sufficient, but if more be necessary, the Ranchee merchants are quite ready to engage to store rice here for Hazareebaugh.

9. I have proposed to them that they should confine their operations to the importation of rice from Gangpore (where a fortnight ago it was selling at 32 seers for the rupee), and from Sumbulpore, where I believe it is cheaper. The Palamow traders are now doing this, but for them it is a three months' journey. If the Ranchee and Lohardugga traders will follow my advice (and if necessary they might be assisted by loans) it would greatly economize carriage and accelerate the delivery. Palamow pack-bullocks travelling only as far as

Lohardugga would carry thence the rice imported from the southern districts, and the Hazareebaugh traders would transport it from Ranchee.

10. A road has been projected as an additional work in Dhunwar (Khurruckdea), from Dhunwar to Darundah (Khurruckdea), to cost Rs. 700,* half of this cost borne by the road committee and half by the estate. This I have sanctioned subject to confirmation by the Board.

* Sanctioned by Board.

11. *Lohardugga.*—On the 28th instant a meeting was held at Ranchee to establish a District Relief Committee; this was not called for by any distress in Chota Nagpore Proper, but as a measure of precaution and to obtain funds for general as well as local relief purposes. Upwards of Rs. 3,000 were subscribed at the meeting.

12. I have, with permission of Government, availed myself of the services of Mr. F. T. Peppe, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, who volunteered to act as an agent to make advances under the Land Improvement Act in certain detached villages in valleys of Tamar to the south and in Tori to the north-western corner of the Chota Nagpore zemindary. Tori is the only considerable portion of Chota Nagpore which appeared to me likely to need assistance. I reported on it in my letter No. 49T of the 16th January 1874. The manager, Mr. G. K. Webster, has been employed there for some time making settlements. He has opened some small works, sanctioned at the cost of the estate, which gives present employment, and we have road projects which will give more. Mr. Webster reports under date the 28th instant, that with the mowha there is no want of food at present, though in June and July pressure may be felt. This we shall have no difficulty in meeting.

13. *Palamow.*—Since date of my last report Lieutenant Grey and Baboo Gopal Chunder Mitter have been deputed as relief officers to Palamow, the latter with a portion of his establishment as special Commissioner, including a good Native Surveyor and Baboo Prosunno Coomar Daniary, Assistant Engineer, passed through this station on his way to Palamow by dawk, on the 26th instant.

14. Mr. Forbes continues to give unfavorable reports on the condition of the Palamow people resorting to the works. He says when they first make their appearance, that many of them are in an emaciated state, but pick up after working a few days, and are then able to do a full complement of work. This would indicate that the wages of their labor gave them sufficient sustenance, but he finds the price at which the rice is retailed by the bunias to the workpeople employed give them only 8·55 seers for the rupee, and they were clamoring for higher wages. So long as it is found that those who come on relief works thin recover their condition and others retain it, I would deprecate any increase. It appears that it was only at one place, Turhassi, that the Assistant Commissioner found that the rice was being retailed at 8·55 seers for the rupee. He should have interposed and supplied rice from the nearest store at 10 seers. This would have brought down the retail price, for it is to be observed that at the open markets in Palamow proper the highest price quoted is 12·36.* Mr. Forbes informs us that hitherto the market prices, which he calls the wholesale prices, have been given in the price-current statements, and determines in future to give these bunia prices. This I object to, but he may give both as he does in the table in paragraph A of his report of the 21st instant. The bunias in some places set up their shops where the laborers are working, and this of course gives them some claim to add to the market rate.

* And have since fallen.

15. My last report gave 12,562 as the total number employed on the Government relief works; these figures were taken from the February return. The return of the 7th March gives 7,866, and Mr. Forbes' report of the 21st ultimo 7,936. The decrease is said to be owing to the withdrawal of the agricultural laborers for the rubbee harvest, and it is probable that the number will not rise to the February figure till the mowha, which is yelding well, is exhausted. Mr. Forbes is however of opinion that it will reach 20,000 at an earlier period.

16. The harvesting of the cold-weather crop appears to have caused a lull in importation of rice for a short time which made the Assistant Commissioner fear it was falling off. But I am credibly informed it is now brisk as ever, and I have been assured by the traders here that there is no fear whatever of its subsiding. I have however moved for sanction to make further advances to stimulate importation up to Rs. 50,000,* which we can use if we find the trade slackening. I have been informed that rice brought in Gangpore at 32 seers for the rupee was conveyed on pack-bullocks to Gurwah, and might without loss to the importer have been sold at 25 seers, but it was disposed of at from 13 to 14 seers. With such a profit we must expect that the importation of rice from the south will continue till the supply from thence is nearly exhausted.

* Since sanctioned.

17. The Deputy Commissioner received my instructions some months ago to watch narrowly the export trade from Chota Nagpore Proper to Palamow, and he is of opinion, in which I concur, that it is going on satisfactorily.

18. My latest information is in a letter from Lieutenant Grey, dated the 25th instant. On his way to Daltongunge he passed a body of about 400 people going to work, the majority women and chileren, who said they had been sent to work by the head of the family as there was not food in the house sufficient for all its members. Lieutenant Grey found this to apply to other places and gangs seen by him. Only a portion of the family seek work, and I hope it will be found that the withdrawal of so many will leave sufficient in the house to sustain the remainder. A few destitute people were seen in the town of Gurwah whom the local com-

mittee relieved, and on road-work Lieutenant Grey noticed four women claiming to be Rajputins by caste and one Brahmani, but they were people who had long been accustomed to work in the fields. On the whole, the people did not appear to Lieutenant Grey to be very emaciated, and he found them particularly patient.

19. Mr. Forbes tells us of a report that a number of respectable Mahomedans of Hosenabad, most of them widows, were in dire distress, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police was deputed by the relief committee to inquire, and it is presumed to relieve them if necessary. Mr. Forbes has also, he says, been informed by a zemindar, that grain-thefts are occurring daily though not reported to or by the police, and that 75 heads of cattle had been slaughtered, he supposes, by chamars, for the meat and skins. He has directed inquiry by the police, but he must also report how such things, if true, are not known to and reported by the police.

20. *Manbhoom.*—The condition of this district is apparently better than that of Palamow. Grain is still exported from the eastern pergunnahs, and as yet we have had no reason to suppose that the southern zemindaries were in distress. The bad parts are on both banks of the Damoodur, and between the Burrakur and Damoodur, and by the latest accounts, extend to the common boundary of the Hazareebagh district. The Deputy Commissioner, in his report of the 25th to Government observes that there is no appearance of any general distress as yet amongst the people, but isolated cases of suffering for want of food are becoming more common than they were, the great difficulty in the distressed parts of the district was to obtain food, for though in the estimate of the Deputy Commissioner there is still a good stock in the hands of the grain-dealers, they are keeping it back in the expectation of higher prices; it is difficult in many places to obtain what is required for the people on the relief works. I believe that when the Government grain now daily arriving at Burrakur has been distributed amongst the several selected places for storage, that the great pressure now felt will cease, and all danger will for a time be averted. Colonel Rowlatt has arranged for having 5,000 maunds at Rughoonathpore, 5,000 at Gavindpore, 5,000 at Nirsha, 1,000 at Poddardih, 1,000 at Jherriah, and 10,000 will be kept in reserve at Burrakur. I do not think more will be required.

21. The number of people on road relief works is represented in Colonel Rowlatt's report of the 25th as 2,642. He informs me that the laborers are in very good condition, which he thinks is due to the early period at which work on bandhs and roads was provided; but considering that Manbhoom has a floating population of two to three hundred thousand people of low caste, whose ordinary condition is that of the laborer, the number given as taking to road work appears very small. I am inclined to think that one cause of the comparative paucity of workpeople in Manbhoom may be found in the system of contract under which road works are done there. Of course the contractor takes his fair share of work out of each man, and it may be that he is not very partial to weak or sickly workpeople. Colonel Rowlatt's attention will be requested to this.

22. The report of the 25th gives no estimate of the numbers employed on the works for which advances have been given under the Land Improvement Act. Colonel Rowlatt tells me that from want of supervising agency he is unable to obtain accurate returns, but he roughly estimates that there are on all works not less than 20,000 people employed.

23. With my No. 760, of the 25th March 1874, I submitted to Government a report which Mr. Mackenzie, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Gobindpore sub-division, had received of death of the four boys at villages near the Damoodur, in Jherriah, it was alleged, from starvation. These casualties have not yet been tested. The Zemindar of Jherriah reported that he had heard of two deaths only, and was of opinion that the starvation may have been superadded by the villagers to excite commisseration. If this be so, the ruse was successful as the zemindar, Rajah Rashbehari Singh, has started a tank as a work for the people of the distressed villages, and opened a relief-house within easy distance of them. A branch committee has been established for Jherriah, and subscriptions raised sufficient to meet the relief measures immediately required. This zemindar is apparently doing his duty to his people, and the Sandra Rani is behaving with her usual liberality. I have given my sanction to an additional relief work in the Gobindpore sub-division. A road from Gobindpore, through Beliapore Baghmara, to cross the Damoodur near Ghurbur, which is well calculated to give effective relief to the distressed villages adverted to above. The line has been examined by Colonel Rowlatt and Mr. Mackenzie. By this new route a considerable saving of distance will be effected between Gobindpore and Purulia. I need say no more about Manbhoom, as the Deputy Commissioner's report of the 25th, now before Government, is full and clear, and I have no later information of importance except what is above given.

24. *Singbhoom.*—I have received no report from Singbhoom since the 18th ultimo. Captain Garbett has been in camp all the time, and on the date of the latest letter I have received from him, the 20th ultimo, he was, I am sorry to say, suffering from fever. He says he has been making a thorough inspection of all the new Kolhan reservoirs, and that they are getting on famously. He calculates that about 4,000 people are employed on them daily. This is in addition to the road works, so that labor has been provided for a very fair proportion of the inhabitants of the Kolhan. Captain Garbett concludes as follows:—

"I do not now believe, as I at one time feared, that we shall have general and severe distress in the Kolhan. I am, however, quite sure that but for the assistance rendered we should have now had sore trouble."

No. 2275 S-R., dated Calcutta, the 10th April 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 874½, dated the 31st March 1874, being your report on the state and prospects of your division for the fortnight ending 30th March 1874.

2. The salient points in this report have, the Lieutenant-Governor observes, been already dealt with in the Government order passed on the District Narratives for Palamow and Maunbhoom, and on the special reference regarding Hazareebaugh.

3. In my separate letter No. 2230 of yesterday's date, you have already been informed that over 20,000 maunds of rice have been sent up to Giridhi for the use of the Hazareebaugh district. I am to request that you will be good enough to report whether you wish any further quantity to be sent up to the same place. In the meantime further despatches have been stopped.

4. An extract (paragraph 7) of your report will be communicated to the Public Works Department of this Government, with a request that the services of Mr. Parkinson, who is a good energetic man, may be fully utilised.

No. 2276—S. R.

Extract paragraph 4 of this letter, with extract quoted, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information and guidance.

No. 2277—S. R.

Extract paragraph 3 forwarded to Mr. Toynbee for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA;
The 10th April 1874.

No. 610, dated Purulia, the 6th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Maunbhoom,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

With reference to paragraph 3, Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 4th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the importation of Government rice has commenced and the mohwa flowers have begun to fall, the price of rice has in some few places become somewhat easier, and supplies are more readily obtainable, as those who have stocks of grain begin to see that it is of no use holding out for excessive high prices. In remote and inaccessible places especially, where there are no bazars or large dealers, great scarcity still prevails, and in these it is reported that the lower classes are living almost entirely on mohwa, which has begun to fall most opportunely, and will yield a full crop in the southern parts of the district, and not much less in the centre of it. It is variously estimated that the mohwa crop will last the people for from one or two months, according as trees abound or are scarce. It unfortunately happens, however, that in the worst parts of the district there are but few trees, in fact that along the road between Raghunathpore and Chandankiari on the Hazaribagh road, which I rode over a few days ago, I saw but very few trees, and in Torang and Hesla I was told they had all been cut down for fire-wood. In the sub-division of Govindpore mohwa trees are pretty thick, and the crop is reported to be a good one. As the consumption, however, of mohwa will be greater this year than is ordinarily the case, it will not last so long as usual, and very little will be left for storage and consumption hereafter.

The prices of rice and pulses by the last reports received from the police up to the 4th instant, are as follow:—

Names of Places.	Coarse rice. Seers.	Fine rice. Seers.	Pulses Seers.
Raipore	17	16	15
Manbazar	16	15	11
Burrabazar	16	12	10
Echagarh	18	16	12
Jhaldah	14	13	12
Purulia	15	12	10
Govindpore	13	12	13
Raghunathpore	12	11	10
Nirsha	12	11	10
Gaurandih	12	11	11

The mango crop will be almost an entire failure.

There are now no crops on the ground except the sugarcane, which has been lately planted. A small quantity of cheena seed has been procured from Arrah with which to make an experiment, but it is too soon yet to know wheather it will succeed or not.

The only people who are at present suffering from actual want of a sufficiency of food are the beggars, numbers of whom abound in all the towns and large villages. These find it no longer possible to pick up a scanty subsistence in their usual haunts, and are, therefore, flocking into the relief centres where large numbers are being fed daily on cooked food. The laboring classes are still in most places pretty well supplied with work, but many of the reservoirs and tanks for which tuccavee advances have been made are now finished or nearly so, and large numbers, hitherto employed on these works, will soon be without employment, so that the resort of larger numbers to the roads until rain again falls may surely be expected. As soon as rain again falls ploughing, which has now almost ceased, will recommence. It is reported that a large number of those just above the class of out-of-door laborers are now living on one meal a day, and distress is, I fear, likely to increase amongst this class.

Cases of distress have been reported from several localities, specially all along the borders of the Damudah river in pergannahs Nowagarh, Jherria, and Pandra, but for all these work has been provided in the construction of reservoirs and on roads undertaken as relief works. In some villages in pergunnah Chelliama great distress is said to prevail, and Captain Samuells, the Relief Officer at Raghunathpore, has proceeded there with a supply both of food and money, and will make the necessary arrangements for the relief of these villages through the sub-committee at Chelliama, which has lately been established. Distress has also been reported in some villages in the north-east of pergunnah Charra, to where rice will be sent to-morrow; and from pergunnah Bagdah thirty-three persons have been sent in by the police to Purulia, who, being beggars, were entirely destitute of the means of subsistence. Several cases of deaths from starvation have been reported, but these, I am happy to say, after full inquiry, have been found to be deaths from disease, and were evidently reported by the villagers as deaths from starvation in order to excite sympathy, and in the hopes of obtaining gratuitous assistance in food and money.

Thefts of grain have increased, and one case of plundering has taken place at Hudlachak in pergunnah Chelliama, the object of which was clearly to obtain food. The number of persons in hajat is also increasing, and getting beyond the powers of the present staff of officers to deal with. An officer with full magisterial powers to take up the police cases is urgently required.

The tracts referred to in my last narrative still continue the most distressed, and I am sorry to say the area still continues to increase by the addition of distress in pergunnah Nowagarh in the west of the Govindpore sub-division, and that of Bagda to the south-east of Purulia, which is now in as bad a state as any of the other pergunnahs of the north-east portion of the district.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of roads now in progress of construction as relief works amounts to 12, and sanction has just been received from the Commissioner to continue work on the Govindpore and Purulia road, which will afford employment to those in distress in pergunnahs Chelliama and Jheria, though which it passes, and in which this road has yet to be completed. The district, however, is suffering for want of supervising agency, as for all these works, measuring 252½ miles in length, we have only one Executive Engineer, one Supervisor, and four Road Overseers, who are quite unable and insufficient in number to superintend the work properly, and orders have been received transferring the Supervisor to Singhbhoom.

The roads are as follows, and their length, and the number of laborers employed on each, is given as near as the returns, which are still imperfect, will admit. I believe that very many more are being employed, and hope shortly to get correct returns of the numbers actually at work on them:—

No.	Name of Road.	Length in miles.	Numbers employed.
1.	Purulia and Chaibassa road	36 miles.	521
2.	Branch from Chaibassa to Burrabazar ...	18 „	118
3.	Purulia and Manbazar road	28 „	708
4.	Purulia and Bankoora road	27 „	922
5.	Branch from Charra to join at Singhbazar ...	4½ „	120
6.	Ludhurka and Gaurandih road	17 „	552
7.	Raghunathpore and Hazareebagh road ...	37 „	1,100
8.	„ „ Bankoora road ...	15 „	685
9.	„ „ Ranigunge road ...	14 „	800
10.	Govindpore and Giridih road ...	21½ „	792
11.	Nirsha and Jamtara road	7 „	126
12.	„ Telkupi road	12 „	...
13.	Govindpore and Purulia road from Chelliama	16 „	...
	Total ...	252½ „	6,444

The roads numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11, have been completely marked out, and parties are at work all along them. Nos. 3 and 7 are marked out, except in a few places, which will soon be done; the work, however, is not interrupted in consequence. No. 10 has been marked out as far as Tundibnagar, and I am now in correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh whether it should go on straight to Serampore or join the Hazareebagh and Giridih road at the crossing over the Burrakur river. Nos. 12 and 13 have still to be marked out, and orders have been sent to place laborers on these roads as soon as possible from the distressed villages along the Damudah, and not wait to do so till the whole lines can be completely laid out. The laborers obtain their supplies at the bazars, hâts, and shops in the vicinity of the works, and some of the contractors have also established depôts from which the laborers draw their supplies at the current rates of the neighbourhood. The condition of the laborers on the roads is satisfactory; they are paid, if they work as daily laborers, at 6 pice the men and 4 the women, whilst those who take the task-work make about the same or a little more if they work hard. There has been a difficulty in procuring tools in sufficient numbers fast enough, but this has been pretty successfully met by purchases made at Raneegunge, Bankoora, Jhalda, and other places in the district. The smelters and blacksmiths of the district have been kept in full employ much to their advantage, as the price of kodals has risen from 7 or 8 to 10 or 11 annas each, and the number of kodals and picks purchased for use on the roads, tanks and reservoirs has been very large indeed.

The excavation of three large tanks in Purulia from the municipal loan lately made by Government has been commenced, on which 125 people are employed, and one other has been commenced on as a relief work by the district relief committee, on which 263 persons are employed, who are not able to do a full day's work.

Transport of Food.

Food is still being brought up largely from Singhbhoom and the south and south-west of the district into the central and north-eastern pergunnahs both by pack-bullocks and carts. There appears to be no difficiency of carriage, and every effort it was possible to make has been resorted to in order to improve the road leading from Chaibassa to Purulia after it enters this district at the Mankoi ghat on the Subarnarokha river. The Government grain delivered at Burrakur by the East Indian Railway has been rapidly transported along the Grand Trunk Road to Nirsha and Govindpore, and by the Burrakur and Purulia road to Rughunathpore. To show the immense advantage of having a good road to make use of in a case like the present, I may mention that carts loaded one day at Burrakur delivered the grain the next morning at Rughunathpore, a distance of 21 miles, which, had there been no road, would have taken them at least three days; and this they did although they had to halve the loads and make two trips each across the sands of the Damudah, to prevent the necessity of which, and to guard against the possibility of a block there, in case it may become necessary to transport large quantities of grain from Barrakur to Rughunathpore, a temporary light causeway is being made across the bed of the Damudah, which will effectually prevent any such block taking place.

Storage of Government Grain.

Between the 25th March and 3rd April 1,134 maunds of Government rice have been delivered by the East Indian Railway at the Burrakur station, which has all been despatched by cart and stored, at Nirsha 348 maunds, at Govindpore 286 maunds, at Raghunathpore 5,434 maunds, and 1,060 maunds have been sent to be stored at Poddardih in Pandra pergunnah for the use of the sub-relief committee at that place. Golahs are being constructed at all the above places, and in the meantime storage accommodation has been arranged for in various private and public buildings which have been taken up for the purpose. The sub-district relief committee at Manbazar is also arranging for the storage of 1,000 maunds of rice at that place for the use of the branch committees subordinate to it.

Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Advances for the purchase of grain have now been made by me to 45 individuals, amounting altogether to Rs. 17,595, out of the lakh of rupees placed at my disposal by the Government for that purpose, and applicants are still coming forward.

A loan of Rs. 4,000 has been received by the Purulia municipal committee with which a debt of Rs. 1,000 has been paid off, and the balance is being expended in the clearing out and improvement of several large tanks in the town, which hitherto have been sinks of filthiness and hot beds of disease. Advances to the extent of Rs. 55,550 have also been made to 228 private parties for land improvements, which have been expended in the construction of reservoirs and excavation of tanks. Most of the persons who have taken these advances have applied them faithfully to the purpose for which the loans were granted; a few, however, have done either little or nothing; and one or two instances have been reported in which the money has been applied to other purposes, such as paying off debts, getting married, &c. I therefore have directed a prosecution under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, to be instituted agaist one person who has thus been guilty of obtaining a loan under fraudulent pretences, which will, I have no doubt, have a very salutary effect, and act as an effectual stimulant on those who may have intended to apply the money to a different purpose from that for which it was advanced. I feal very few others will now apply for advances to whom such could be safely made.

Charitable Relief.

On the 11th of March a district relief committee was established at Purulia, and shortly after sub-divisional committees were formed at Govindpore and Raghunathpore; and on

Saturday, the 4th instant, I presided at a meeting at Manbazar, where a sub-divisional committee was also formed, and arrangements made for setting sub-committees at work at four places in subordination to it. It was arranged that a store of 1,000 maunds of rice be laid in at once, and depôts established at Manbazar and Bagda for the supply of cooked food to all persons in distress who are unable to work, and also to render assistance to all others who might be in need of it. Cooked food is also being supplied daily at Purulia, Govindpore, Podardih, and Raghunathpore to about 600 indigent and diseased persons, who are quite incapable of working, and are no longer able to procure alms in their villages. The arrangements at present are sufficient to meet the necessities of the times; but should distress increase to a greater extent, further measures will have to be adopted, and more officers will be required to carry them out.

At the present date there are the district relief committees at Purulia, three sub-divisional committees at Govindpore, Raghunathpore, and Manbazar, and twenty-two sub committees at work spread over the district from the north-west to the south-east part of it, and at present these will suffice. To each of the sub-divisional committees Rs. 1,000 have been sent in aid of the subscriptions they have raised, to enable them to commence relief operations at once. The most intelligent and respectable persons of the neighbourhood have been selected to form the sub-committees. Where cooked food is supplied, the members of the committees are each provided with a certain number of blank tickets, which are given by them to those seeking such relief, on which the name of the person is written. With these the persons admitted to receive food go to the depôt, when the ticket is numbered, and the number and name of the party entered in the register, and then all who can show a ticket get food and no others receive any. By this means every case is properly inquired into before relief by cooked-food is supplied, and none who are able to work are admitted, but are sent to labor on the nearest relief works. Sheds are being built at the depôts for the accommodation of the lame and blind, and those who are unable to return to their villages after taking their food.

Cotton will also be given out to poor women of respectable families, who may be in distress, to spin into thread, for which they will be paid in rice, and this thread will then be made over to indigent weavers to weave into cloth, for which they also will be paid in rice, and the cloth then be sold or given away on charity to those who are unable to procure any themselves. This will, I consider, be necessary even for decency's sake, as it is pretty certain that those who cannot feed themselves will also be unable to provide clothes. It is also intended to assist indigent silk-weavers in the same way by supplying them with cocoons.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury, as shown in last narrative, Rs. 24,146-6-3.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Relief Work No.	1, 1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadihi ...	176	0	3
Ditto No.	2, 1st ditto ditto, Kantadihi to Chota Urma	37	9	3
Ditto No.	3, 3rd ditto ditto, Chota Urma to Jajodi ...	107	13	0
Ditto No.	4, 3rd ditto ditto, Jajodi to Jamdi ...	296	12	0
Ditto No.	5, 4th ditto ditto, Jamdi to Subarnarekha...	864	10	0
Ditto No.	6, road from hospital to English school ...	.....		
Ditto No.	7, 1st section, Bancoorah road, from Purulia to Singbazar	817	8	0
Ditto No.	8, 2nd ditto ditto, Sing bazar to Ludhurka	302	0	0
Ditto No.	9, 3rd ditto ditto, Ludhurka to Hoorah ...	...		
Ditto No.	10, 4th ditto ditto, Hoorah to Chatnah ...	356	8	0
Ditto No.	11, Charra junction	193	0	0
Ditto No.	12, road from Damda to Burra bazar	134	7	3
Ditto No.	13, 1st section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda ...	736	14	0
Ditto No.	14, 2nd ditto ditto, Kenda to Manbazar ...	690	4	10
Ditto No.	15, Govindpore and Lundih road	.....		
Ditto No.	16, road from Nirsa towards Jamtara	.....		
Ditto No.	17, Roghunathpore sub-division	902	8	3
Ditto No.	18, road from Ludhuka to Gaurandih	532	5	9
	Total ...	6,148	4	7
Advance to Captain Hare for transport of grain from Burrakur ...		600	0	0
To Captain Samuells for construction of grain—				
Golah at Roghunathpore and contingent charges		500	0	0
Payment of establishment at Burrakar		.....		
On account of advances made for purchase of food—				
Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain		1,000	0	0
To traders for purchasing grain		2,510	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots		1,000	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements		4,230	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure ...		15,988	4	7
Total to end of fortnight ...		40,134	10	10

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1874.

READ—

The Maunbhoom Narrative for the fortnight ending 4th April 1874.

1. The falling of the mohwa crop and the importation of Government rice are said to have had the effect of rendering prices easier in this district. Common rice is now nowhere dearer than 12 seers per rupee, and in the south of the district can be got at 16, 17, and even 18 seers. The mohwa crop has made a material addition to the food-supply, estimated at from one to two months food, according as the trees are scarce or abound. Unhappily they are scarce in the north, where distress is worst. Only the begging class are suffering from actual want, and are flocking to the relief centres and eating cooked food without scruple. Work is provided for all the laboring poor. All the cases of deaths from starvation that have been reported have proved on inquiry to be deaths from disease.

2. Colonel Rowlatt complains of the weakness of his supervising staff. The wants of more severely distressed districts prevent his getting more men, but if he can find locally any persons fit for employment as sub-overseers he may entertain them. The returns show only 6,444 persons on road work, but the Deputy Commissioner believes that there are in reality very many more. He must arrange to obtain complete information on this matter, which is one of primary importance; any failure in obtaining this information will be regarded by the Lieutenant-Governor as an administrative shortcoming. It is expected that the next report will give a full and correct return. Three hundred and eighty-eight persons are employed on other works.

3. The Government grain received (11,742 maunds) has gone easily forward and been stored. The Commissioner believes that this district will not require more than 27,000 maunds.

4. It is satisfactory to learn that most of the money advanced to private parties has been properly utilised.

5. The arrangements for charitable relief seem now complete and capable of further expansion if need be. About 600 indigent and diseased persons are in daily receipt of cooked food.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2245—S. R.

Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom, and to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th April 1874.

No. 3 M.A., dated Calcutta, the 7th April 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

In continuation of my No. 40M.A., dated 26th March 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 23rd March 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874.

2. *Heading firstly, advances to import grain.*—Blank.

3. *Heading secondly, public works relief.*—There is so much employment afforded by the tank-digging carried out by private individuals that comparatively few relief works are required on the part of Government. This is an excellent thing, as the road work will be useful when the rains set in and put an end to tank work. The last labor return I have received shows rather less than 4,000 people known to be employed on tanks and road work, and 800 less than were shown in the return for the previous week. This is probably owing to some demand for labor in connection with sowing or preparations for sowing the aous crop.

4. *Heading thirdly, provision of food for relief works.*—Blank.

5. *Heading fourthly, charitable relief.*—The Collector has not yet sent me a list of the proposed members of the district relief committee, though I have reminded him on the subject more than once.

He has, however, been in communication with some of the gentlemen selected, and I expect to receive the list at any moment.

6. *Heading fifthly.*—Land-owners and Land-holders continue to take out tuccavee loans for tanks.

No. 368—S. R., dated Kishnaghur, the 6th April 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the district during the fortnight ending this day.

2. The reports received from the several sub-divisions show that there is sufficient grain everywhere except in thana Jaguli, where the trade of rice and paddy is very limited. But as most of the zemindars have paddy-lending concerns, and there are also mahajuns who give out paddy to the ryots, there is little or no chance of there being any actual want of food. The sub-divisional officer of Kooshtea reports that "the stock of grain is sufficient to meet the local demands at the current rates." The Assistant Collector of Meherpore says that, as a general rule, there is no great difficulty in getting rice. The Deputy Collector of Ranaghat believes that except in thana Jaguli grains are plentiful everywhere else. The Assistant Collector of Bongong says that "it may be confidently asserted that there is little or no chance of there being any actul want of food in this sub-division." The sub-divisional officer of Chooadanga reports that the coarse varieties of rice are to be had in plenty at all the principal hâts of the sub-division, and that a brisk importation of the better qualities is going on, and the bazars are invariably well supplied. The supply of rice in the north of the Sudder and west of the Meherpore sub-division is scanty.

There has been one slight shower of rain in the last fortnight, but it appears to have been very unequally distributed. The latest news from Kooshtea and Meherpore show a considerable fall of rain on Saturday last. Almost all the rubbee crops have been removed from the fields, and the yield has been more than was expected. The ploughing of lands for the great sowing (aous) of Baisakh has been vigorously prosecuted everywhere, and the land will probably be unusually well-tilled this year. Sowings of aous crop in low lands have commenced in Meherpore.

3. There has been no great fluctuations in the prices of grain. They have continued steady, and the following are the rates of coarse rice which have prevailed in the several principal marts:—

			Per Rupee.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Meherpore	...	...	... 2	9	0
Bongong	...	...	... 2	4	0
Ranaghat	...	...	... 2	8	0
Santipore	...	...	... 2	8	0
Chogda	...	...	... 2	8	0
Haringhati	...	...	... 2	12	0
Kishnaghur	...	...	... 2	13	0

4. In by far the greatest part of the district I do not think that anything more than "pressure," and that not very severe, is felt. In the north-west of the district, however, there is no doubt that the middle-class people are beginning to suffer want, and measures are now being taken for their assistance. The people of a class accustomed to field labor are somewhat better off in consequence of the large quantity of work being provided for them both from Government funds and from tuccavee loans.

5. The means of transport are sufficient. In Kooshtea, about 8,000 maunds of food-grains have been reported to have been imported, and about 10,000 maunds have been passed through that sub-division during the fortnight. From Chooadanga the through traffic has been reported to have been very considerable; about 20,000 maunds are estimated to have been imported, and 590 maunds exported. In Bongong both the import and export trade has considerably decreased, as the mahajuns everywhere are said to have now opened their golahs. In Ranaghat the supplies received are estimated to be 514 maunds of rice, 365 maunds of paddy, besides other kinds of grains. The Meherpore sub-division is said to have been supplied with 7,000 maunds of rice from Eastern Bengal. The export of rice from the district generally has received natural check from high prices.

6. The portion of the district which is suffering most has been alluded to above. It is satisfactory that, from the manner in which work has been spread, the people have been enabled to attend carefully to their cultivation. I regret to say that there is a good deal of cholera in the distressed parts, and that I have had to provide three native doctors for that tract alone.

7. *Storage of Government grain*—None; nor is any needed.

8. A relief committee has been organized, and subscriptions are being raised, chiefly with the view of affording employment to people who will spin cotton and to the weavers.

9. Twelve cases of grain-thefts have been reported by the police. No cases of death or starvation have come to light.

10. Of the tanks undertaken from Government funds, those at Chandghur, Mirs, and Hatgacha, have almost been finished. More work will have to be provided in those neighbourhoods. The average daily number of persons on the Government works in the distressed parts is about 1,150, and is not at present increasing.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Advance for boro dhan	...	...	0	0	0
Pay of boro dhan overseer	...	...	7	0	0
Pay for land improvement	...	...	21,561	0	0
TOTAL		...	21,568	0	0

No. 2379—S. R., Calcutta, the 14th April 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, ESQ., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3M.A., dated the 7th instant, submitting a copy of the Nuddea district fortnightly narrative ending 6th idem.

2. With reference to the above, I am to say that the summary of results recorded therein affords satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor will be glad to have the names of the individuals who have distinguished themselves by providing tank-work for the relief of the distressed in this district.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH EASTERN TURKISTAN.

No. 139, dated Kashgar, 2nd February 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Envoy and Plenipotentiary to Yarkund,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

In forwarding the Treaty of Commerce just concluded with His Highness the Ameer of Kashgar and Yarkund, I wish to offer some remarks on the prospects of trade between India and Eastern Turkistan, regarding which very widely divergent opinions are held; one class holding the belief that the people of this country are much below the ordinary Hindoo in the scale of civilization and that the difficulties of the Himalayan route must ever prove a barrier to extensive trade; the other class going to the opposite extreme and encouraging the British manufacturers to believe that the conclusion of a Treaty is only necessary to enable them to ship loads of bales consigned to the Yarkund and Kashgar markets.

2. The truth lies in the mean between these two extremes; and whilst those who depreciate the importance of the trade are probably not thoroughly acquainted with the subject, on the other hand, it would certainly save the more sanguine class from disappointment if before despatching their goods they weighed well the following facts.

3. What strikes every Englishman who has visited the Ameer's dominions is the very comfortable condition of the people and the degree of civilization they have attained, considering their entire want of contact hitherto with European nations. They are industrious, peaceful, and, as a rule, remarkably intelligent and very energetic, and would be quick to appreciate and adopt all the advantages offered by European science.

4. Russian and English goods are eagerly sought, and though there are certain prejudices of religion against clothes figured with the resemblances of animal life, there are no such caste difficulties to be overcome as are to this day to be met with in India.

5. The population is much scantier than we had been led to expect, and there is much more land available for cultivation and capable of irrigation by the numerous canals and streams than there are hands for: in fact the prolific crops now raised would feed many more mouths than there are at present. Sheep and fowls are abundant, cows are not quite so plentiful. The disturbances of late years have, of course, much to do with the scantiness of the population, as may be seen in the undue proportion of females to males. This would prove an obstacle to a speedy development of trade on a large scale, but it is an evil which a few years of peace and good-will will soon remedy. Already the population in the cities of Yarkund and Kashgar is on the increase, and everywhere that we have travelled there is the appearance of a thriving people. The bazaars are well filled, trade is brisk, houses are springing up on all sides, and poverty is said to be on the decrease, so that on this head I can speak confidently.

6. Time and peace only are necessary for the production of a large demand for necessaries and luxuries.

7. The next great drawback is the want of proper currency, in consequence of which all commercial transactions have to be carried on more or less by barter. It is the intention of the Ameer to introduce a silver coinage, until which has been fully established merchants must content themselves with taking gold-dust, felts, shawl, wool, churrus, carpets, &c., in exchange for their European goods. If very large consignments of British manufactures came over, the importers would perhaps find the market swamped by consignments from the Russian side, and they might have difficulty in getting loads in exchange which would fetch any fair price in the Indian markets.

8. The next obstacle is the road over the Himalayas. At present mules and ponies are the only beasts of burden employed; and though the road by Kullu and the Bara Lachâ has been rendered practicable for camels, it is exceedingly doubtful if Indian camels could stand the great cold of the higher Himalayas north of Ladakh.

9. For mules and ponies, the road between Leh and Yarkund passes for days over an inhospitable tract, where grass and grain are not to be found, and it would be necessary for traders to carry supplies with them or to lay them out at convenient distances. From the Yarkund side the difficulty of carriage can be met with more successfully, the double-humped Bactrian camel is to be had in any numbers and is bred in the Kogyar district. These animals are well adapted for crossing the high desert plains of the Kara Korum, and if Mr. Johnson has been successful in finding a road down the Shyok practicable all the year round, there is no reason why camels should not go with their loads to Leh. They have already gone there with ease by more circuitous Changchenmoo route.

10. The Yarkundee ponies far surpass all other animals of their kind as beasts of burden, and, for all animals, the difficulties of the mountain route will be immediately reduced by the opening out of the Kogyar line, by which one low easy pass is substituted for the high and troublesome Suget and Sanju passes, and the journey will be shortened by three days.

11. The question of the best line throughout to be adopted must be reserved for discussion when all the information requisite for forming an opinion has been collected. But it may be assumed at once that the Kogyar route between Aktagh and Yarkund will certainly be adopted, and if so, then mules from the plains of the Punjab can without any great risk make the journey to Yarkund. Last year they came across the Suget pass as far as Shahidulla or close to that place, so that they could certainly have crossed the easier pass to Kogyar, and then would have reached the plains of Yarkund.

12. As regards the Ladakh and Cashmere ponies as a means of carriage, the stock is not nearly sufficient for the requirements of the trade as it is at present; and it is not likely that they will increase to any extent, and I look to Yarkund for the supply of carriage.

13. Another supposed obstacle to our trade is the competition of Russia: undoubtedly Russian goods have obtained the chief place in the bazaars of Eastern Turkistan, and the road between Kashgar and Russian territory offers none of the great difficulties to be met with on the Ladakh route. But it is, I believe, a fact that English goods can be conveyed at a cheaper rate through India and over the Karakorum than through Russia to Kashgar.

English goods under Russian covers are sold here, which shows that our manufactures do somehow or other find their way into this country. Russian chintzes have a large sale here: but comparing prices, I find that superior English chintzes could be sold at a much lower figure, and still leave the importer a handsome margin of profit.

At present, the few Indian traders who come over with ventures consider they have not done well if they do not clear 75 or 80 per cent profit.

Unless then the Russian merchants make the same rate of profit, it is clear that English goods ought to hold their own, to say the least, against all others.

* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * *

23. It may perhaps appear at first sight that I have little faith in the elasticity of the trade which I am specially empowered to foster by treaties and other facilities. But this is very far from the fact, though I believe I am consulting the real interests of our British merchants and of Eastern Turkistan in putting all the circumstances of the case in a clear light.

24. That the trade is capable of expansion experience has proved; when the subject was first brought to Lord Lawrence's notice in 1866, the total amount of annual exports and imports at Leh did not exceed one lakh (£10,000), and Wuzeer Goshaon, whose opinion was sought by the then Viceroy, was considered to have overshot the mark when he suggested a possible increase to ten lakhs (100,000) per annum. From the returns published by the Supreme Government we find that within five years fifteen lakhs (150,000) have been passed, and as the obstacle to which I have alluded to are gradually removed, the expansion of commerce in this direction may spread to a very large extent.

25. But if British merchants try to act in defiance of all prudence, and without proper arrangements, they are sure to meet with disappointment and will cause discouragement to others.

26. I am led to offer these remarks by the receipt of a letter from a gentleman who signs himself as Director of a Company for trading with Eastern Turkistan, in which he informs me that he purposes leaving the Punjab on the 20th of May next with 600 loads of merchandise valued at three lakhs of rupees, and he requests me to order supplies for his animals to be laid out on the road between Leh and Yarkund.

27. It is not for me to offer him advice, and the idea of laying out supplies for him alone is of course not to be entertained, but as other merchants may be disposed to follow his example, I think they would do well to ponder over the facts I have put forth in this letter. There is wisdom in proceeding by degrees and not putting too great a strain on a growing structure.

28. Experience tells me that to convey 300 loads from the Punjab to Yarkund requires an immense amount of forethought and arrangement, as well as a considerable expenditure, without which disaster would have been inevitable in crossing from Leh to Yarkund.

29. Up to Leh the difficulties of supplies is far less, and each year will decrease. In course of time I hope the Maharaja on his side, and the Ameer on the other, may be induced to arrange for supply houses at convenient distances; and possibly by judicious planting, grass and wood may be reared on some parts of the road, but till some such facilities are afforded, I should think small consignments would be more likely to be successful, and the establishment of a market at Leh will give probably a good impetus to the completion of the desired arrangements.

30. To meet the wishes of the various Chambers of Commerce I am making as complete a collection as I can of samples and specimens of all goods in use in this country, whic capable of being manufactured profitably in England or India. The information regarding the travelling stages for merchants, &c., will be given when I submit my report on the various routes over the Himalayas. Meanwhile the following hints and facts may be considered useful.

31. A mule or pony ought not to be compelled to carry more than 225lbs. or 2 cwt., and spare animals in the proportion of 5 per cent. should be taken. The hire of a pony or mule from the Punjab to Yarkund is Rs. 70 or £7.

The number of stages is 75.

32. Goods consigned from England for the Yarkund market should be packed in bales of 1 cwt. each, wrapped in skins or other stout material to resist damp, as well as the thorny bushes in the valleys, which are very destructive. Spare pony or mule shoes at the rate of three sets per animal should be taken, and it is advisable to have amongst one's followers one or more men who can do farrier's work.

33. In selecting goods for the Yarkund market, patterns with figures of birds or animals should be eschewed; stripes find more favor than checks; bright colors are much preferred by the people here; black is not at all approved; tweeds are not appreciated. Glace's chintzes, and all kinds of cotton goods are in great demand, though a common kind of cotton cloth is largely manufactured at Khoten and is even exported to Kokand.

34. All goods should be of the best quality, good prices being readily paid for fine cloth, whereas inferior clothes and sized piece goods though even low priced are not in favor.

35. Having alluded to the fairs in Asia I may give facts as the result of my observation which appear to account for their extensive use and afford at the same time an insight into the character of the people.

36. There are not many large towns in Eastern Turkistan, or villages of any size, such as are to be found in India, but the cultivated portion of the country is studded with separate farms and homesteads, many hundreds forming a kind of circle, or what in India would be called pergunnah.

37. As there is no village bazaar such as we understand in India in order to supply their wants, a custom has grown up of holding weekly markets at different spots in the pergunnah. Thus as we passed along from Sanju to Kashgar, we came across many places called Ekshumba or Doshhumba Bazaar, *i.e.*, held on Sunday or Monday, and so on. Here, for instance, within a radius of 25 miles, there is a bazaar held at one place or another every day in the week except Friday, to which the peasantry flock with their sheep, fowls, cotton clothes, boots, and other articles of daily consumption or requirement. Even in the large cities one day in the week is devoted to the bazaar when the chief business seems to be transacted. Frequently when I have had occasion to send to the city of Kashgar for an article I have been told that it will not be procurable till Thursday, the market day. In this respect and in many others we may welcome a renewal in these parts of our recollections of old England.

38. It is hardly necessary for me to do more than point to the peace and security to property which all this betokens, when a peasantry can live thus unprotected in solitary farms or in small hamlets, there must be little fear of robbers or of violent crime. No need here evidently for enclosing themselves within walled towns, or for the erection of forts, for protection from internal commotions. Though there is no Arms Act in the country, weapons are never carried by the people, and the appearance of arms is a sign that the wearer is employed on duty for the Government.

39. Violent crime is almost unknown and thefts are rare. The Ameer has acquired a character for excessive severity because he punished theft with death. He is undoubtedly a terror to evil-doers, but is acknowledged to be just in his punishments, and the result is a complete stoppage of crime. The peasantry are unmolested, and when peaceful industry is thus allowed to thrive we may with justice form high expectations of the advancement of the people, and be encouraged to aid in the work of improvements.

40. The country is said to be rich in mines of copper, iron, lead, and coal, so that by the aid of European science and skill machinery of all kinds may be introduced, and would be quickly appreciated where the hands are so scarce. The habits of the people, too, are all favorable to industry. Instead of each man cooking his own food, and thus spending a valuable part of the day in culinary occupation as in the case in India, there are innumerable restaurants and bakeries, and bread and meat pies are hawked about the streets, and a very cheap dinner is thus provided for the masses.

41. In conclusion, there is one point on which any British trader or traveller purposing to visit this country ought to be informed, and which he would do well to bear in mind. The people of Eastern Turkistan, though good-natured, friendly, and hospitable to Europeans, own to no inferiority of race, and will not submit to be roughly treated. They meet Europeans with perfect politeness but on terms of equality, and any attempt at hauteur or domineering will be quickly and fiercely resented.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 16th APRIL 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Reports from Madras state that there has been good rain in Kurnool, and a slight fall in parts of the Kistna district; none has fallen in the south, where supply of water is insufficient and prospects not satisfactory. In Sindh the harvest is in progress and prospects are good. There has been slight rain in some parts of the Bombay Presidency; most crops have been reaped, and in the south preparations have commenced for the khurreef sowings. Rain fell during the first half of the fortnight in the northern districts of Central Bengal and also in the east, in some places accompanied by hail; it has greatly benefited the crops where it has fallen; little damage has been done by the hail. In Behar there has been no rain, and showers are anxiously looked for to enable sowings to be undertaken and to save the indigo and push forward the millet and mango crop; the rubbee harvest is now nearly over; the outturn has been good for the area sown. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces; the harvest is in progress in the north-western districts, and has been nearly completed in the eastern and southern; the outturn has been generally good throughout the province, and above the average in the Upper Doab. The numbers employed on relief works have much increased in Goruckpoor and Bustee, but severe distress is reported to be small. In the other districts of the Benares Division the relief works are being gradually closed, except South Mirzapore, where the scattered population is kept from emigrating by local works and advances for the purchase of grain. In Banda and Humeerpoor small relief operations continue; grain is exported thence to Bundelkhund. In Oudh the rubbee has been reaped with a fair outturn. In the Punjab rain has fallen in Rawulpindi and Peshawur; prospects are excellent throughout the province. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest has been completed, and operations for the next crop are beginning. In Rajpootana and Central India the harvest has generally been gathered with a fair outturn in most districts and in some above the average; the water-supply is insufficient in some parts of Rajpootana. In Mysore prospects are fair, with some scarcity of water.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras (April 16th)		
Kistna („ 15th)	*Nil* at Masulipatam	Slight drizzle in Vinukonda; river 4 ft. 6 in. below anicut: canals closed; standing dry crops fair and being harvested; second rice crop in Gudwada suffering from want of water and being reaped; prices stationary; small-pox in a mild form general; fever in parts; guinea-worm in Palnad; cattle healthy, only in Guntoor pasture scarce; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool „	1·7 in Murkapur.	Season favourable; later dry crops being harvested; outturn moderate; markets wel supplied; prices stationary; cattle disease in six taluqs, fever in six; small-pox in five and guinea-worm in one taluq; pasture and water sufficient; no water over the Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam „	*Nil.*	No rain at Negapatam and elsewhere; heat excessive; rivers dry; water in tanks scarce; water over upper and lower anicuts none; cultivation none; standing crops not thriving in some places; some dry grains harvested here and there; yield below the average; pasture scanty; markets sufficiently supplied; prices fluctuating; small-pox in several places; cattle generally healthy.
Trichinopoly „	*Nil.*	Supply of drinking water slightly insufficient; condition of crops as before; market supply sufficient; prices stationary; public health good; pasture scarce.
Calicut „	*Nil.*	Ploughing operations for the first crop in progress; supply of grain from local sources not ample; small-pox continues without abatement; fever slight in hilly parts; cattle disease reported in Calicut taluq; pasture scanty; prices stationery. General prospects not satisfactory.
Bombay— (April 15th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotree on 4th instant 4 feet 6 inches; chicken-pox general; measles at Amri; small-pox in Kurrachee town; and in Joti and Gorabari taluqs; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	Weather unusually cool; winds variable.
Shikarpur ...	...	Weather very warm during the day, nights cool; wheat harvest commencing; crops abundant.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Crops harvested; weather and crops fair.
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	Aurree cultivation commenced; cholera has appeared in Duskroi taluq; otherwise public health good.
Kaira ...	...	Weather hot; public health good; cotton being picked.
Surat and Broach ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy; public health good; crops in Surat good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton market unchanged; weather cloudy; dust storms; public health good.
Nasik ...	0·25	Public health good, except in Peint, where fever slightly prevails.
Thanna ...	...	Weather warm; town healthy; slight cattle disease in Salsette and Moorbar taluqs; scarcity of drinking water in Warra taluq.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	...	Slight rain in taluqs Khed, Mowal, and Bhimthurry; hot weather continues; public health good; cattle disease exists in Mowal, Khed Havelly, and Indipore.
Ahmednuggur ...	0·29	Slight cattle disease in taluq Ankola; public health good.
Sholapur ...	...	Public health good; signs of rain; weather very warm.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Dharwar ...	...	Rain wanted for garden crop; cotton-picking nearly over.
Kaladghi ...	...	Rubbee reaped and fields prepared for seed of khureef crops; cereals cheap.
Canara ...	...	Second crop being reaped; preparations for monsoon crops progressing; small-pox, fever, and cattle disease prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.* *Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.*		
Wudwan ...	...	Weather warm; state of crops same as before; public health good.
Baroda	...	Weather very hot; a little rain on the 10th instant; public health good.
Bengal (April 14th)		
Burdwan ...	*Nil*	No rain has fallen in the district except a passing shower at Mancoor on the 3rd April; weather hot; teel (oil-seed) is suffering from want of rain; distress increasing in Boodbood and Cutwa; and applications for relief coming in from nearly all parts of the district.
24-Pergunnahs ...	*Nil*	Bright and warmer with occasional clouds and fogs in the morning during the early part, afterwards clear and very hot; sugarcane has yielded a fair crop; no crop on the ground except a few vegetables. Rain wanted for the early rice sowings.
Dacca ...	1·19	Weather very hot; some rain has fallen during the fortnight, and storms in the early part; prospects of crops good; boro paddy yielding well.
Cuttack ...	...	No rain; weather very dry and hot; prospects of crop good.
Distressed Districts.		
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	During the first half, mornings and evenings were cool and days hot. On the evening of the 3rd April there were threatening clouds with strong wind, but a few drops of rain fell at head-quarters. There were heavy showers of rain in the Harrihurparah and Nowada thannahs. In the second half there was a severe storm accompanied with rain in thannahs Jellinghee, Goas and Nowada, and in parts of Lallbaugh and Jungypore Sub-divisions. Heat much greater than first week. The harvest of the cold-weather crops is concluded. The outturn has been very fair, but in a smaller extent of country than in ordinary years. Indigo and mulberry are in good condition, but the demand for the latter has not been as active as was anticipated, owing to some disease having attacked the silk-worm reared from the March *bund*. Fields are being prepared for the next early rice sowings; this affords employment to a considerable number of laborers, principally in the eastern thannahs; many villages have recently suffered heavy losses by fire; conflagrations are getting frequent; relief has been afforded to many sufferers. Prices in most markets stationary, common rice is half a seer cheaper in the sudder bazar, but wheat has risen two seers in Gorabazar and Nowada.
Dinagepore ...	1·93	Dry and hot during the early parts; cloudy with showers of rain throughout the district during the rest. The rain has done much good to the early rice, already sown, which is now in some places coming up; it has also enabled ploughing operations to be resumed and pushed on. Boro rice is everywhere reported as looking well. The mango crop will not be as large as it at first promised to be.
Maldah ...	1·57	In the first part, the weather was hot and dry with occasional clouds; storm, rain and hail on the 3rd April, and distant thunders and clouds on the 4th, weather hot in the latter part; storm, thunder, hail and rain on the night of the 7th. The cold-weather crops are almost all safely harvested and have yielded a full average outturn. The cheena (millet) and gram which remained to be harvested, promise a full yield; the rain which appears to have been general, has done much good to the boro paddy crop, which in some places was suffering for want of water; this crop is now in a promising condition. The hail did a little damage to the mango crop in places, but it was not so severe as to do material injury to the early boro rice. The sowings of the early rice has commenced in places, and the weather is favorable for it. Prices which had fallen slightly during the first week remain almost stationary, the prospects and condition of the district are better than in previous fortnight.
Rajshahye ...	0·91	Heavy rain in the afternoon of the 3rd April accompanied with high wind. There was rain accompanied with hail over the greater portion of the district on the 6th and 7th idem. The cold-weather crops have almost all been harvested. The hail of the 6th and 7th did some injury to the standing crops, such as cheena (millet), wheat and barley in Pooteah and Nattore. In Mandah the boro paddy has been somewhat injured by the want of sufficient moisture and the excessive heat; insects have also done some damage to the young plants, rain is wanted for the teel (oil seed) and jute crops. Land is being prepared for paddy sowings; prices have risen in some parts of Bagmaree, Mandah, Godagaree and Bhandarkhara to the extent of 1½ to 3 seers less for the rupee.
Rungpore ...	·79	High winds with cloudy weather but without rain until the evening of the 3rd April, when there was a short but heavy hail-storm and a fall of rain. Rain has been general throughout the district during the early part of the second week; it has since been very hot. The rain has done much good to the kowni and cheena (millets) and the sprouting rice which wanted it. The weather is favourable for the cultivation of early rice, which is going on extensively; wheat and pulses plentiful; crops gathered in. The price of rice has suddenly gone up from Rs. 4 to 6-8 a maund of 90 tolahs weight in the bazars in the immediate neighbourhood of Rungpore, and numerous complaints are made that it is owing to private trade having been paralysed by the employment of the local carriage for transport of Government rice.
Bograh ...	5·76	Fine and pleasant weather; ample rain has fallen in the district. Khasaree (pulse) and other cold-weather crops are reported as having been reaped in parts of the district, with a fair average yield. Early rice is being sown in various parts; jute sowing has commenced in some places, the rain has done much good.
Patna ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable, though very cool for the time of the year during the entire fortnight, excepting the last two or three day, which have become very hot. In the first part strong east winds prevailed in the mornings, which turned round in the middle of the day. All the cold-weather crops have been cut and there is little on the ground except patches of cheena (millet) where water is procurable. The crops yielded well.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Seasonable and fine weather. The harvest of the cold weather crops has almost all been gathered in; and the outturn is satisfactory. Cheena (millet) has been sown in larger quantities than was originally reported, and the crop is in all stages of maturity.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	During the first part the sky was murky; strong west wind attended with dust storms prevailed chiefly in the day; mornings were pleasant. Latter half clear, with hot east wind. The cold weather crops have been harvested and have yielded a fair outturn. Cheena (millet) is being cut; mango crop, so far as standing, promises well, and will, if there be no blight, help in the way of giving food to the poor.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Hot and dry in day and cool by night, during the first week; afterwards hot with west winds. In the Tajpore sub-division, the cold weather crops are being harvested. Moong (pulse), kowni and cheena (millets) sowings require rain. Indigo prospects bad; germination was not bad, but the plants die away, and in places caterpillars are doing much damage. No change in the prospects of mango crops. Tobacco traders are not coming forward as in ordinary years. In the Durbhungah sub-division, the mustard and rahur (pulse) are good; the prospects of the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) crops are unsatisfactory. Rain is much wanted for both these crops and to permit of the ground being prepared for the paddy sowings. Mango crop still promises. In the Seetamarhi sub-division the rahur (pulse) crop has been successful; about three-fourths has been reaped; want of rain is injuring the cheena (millet) which has been dried up in many places, rain is much needed for paddy cultivation; mango is hopeful. In the Hajeepore sub-division the crops, especially at Mehour, have given a good outturn; there is no material change in crops in the sudder sub-divisions. In the Madhoobani sub-division the outturn of rahur (pulse) is reported about 2 annas.
Sarun ...	*Nil.*	Clear and hot; wind variable, both east and west; the cold weather crops are almost all harvested, thrashed and stocked; the produce has been fair, so far as it goes. Cheena (millet) moong (pulse), &c., are still doing well, but are much in want of rain without which a good outturn cannot be expected, sugarcane is being planted for next year's crop. Indigo prospects bad; plants are sickly and withering away for want of moisture, mango crop, so far as remaining, promises well; prices steady.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	East and west winds. The cold weather crops are still being harvested; the produce is good, so far as it goes. The cheena (millet) is being scorched up and will be a failure without rain. Indigo prospects bad; mango blossoms are said to be withering. Rain wanted.
Monghyr ...	*Nil.*	Seasonable weather; west winds; the cold weather crops have nearly all been harvested and the return is good. Indigo prospects bad, mohwa crop good; mango will probably only be four annas crop.
Bhaugulpoor ...	*Nil.*	East and west winds. Rain fell on the 7th April on the east of Coosy and round Nathpore. Rain necessary before end of April; cold weather crops almost all reaped, outturn very satisfactory; mango crop reported failing in many places.
Purneah ...	*Nil.*	In the early part the weather was very hot and dry; up to the 11th April it has been dull and close with east wind; since then hot west wind. Rain has fallen in Arraoreah, Kishengunge and Bulrampore, but none in the sudder sub-division, where it is much wanted for the millets and rice crop, which have been sown, and to enable further sowing of rice to go on; prices rising.
		Public health.—Burdwan, fever as before, a few cases of cholera in Culna and Cutwa. 24-Pergunnahs, cholera continues in thannahs Bankipore, Mothoorapore, Satkhira, Kaligunge, Kalaroa, Baduria, and Busseerhaut. It has broken out in Barrackpore, Degunga, Joynagar, Protapnagur, Hashnabad, and Harowa, and abated in Barripore. Small-pox reported from Satkhira, Kaligunge and Kalaroa and from near Baliaghatta. Dacca, still some cholera, chiefly in Moonshegunge. Cuttack, public health good. Moorshedabad, small-pox and cholera are still prevalent, the latter disease is spreading fast. Rajshahye, cholera cases are numerous in Maldah and Tanore. Patna, the health of the district is generally good, but the number of small-pox cases in the city increasing, and some cases have been reported from Monair to the west of Dinapore; Gya, small-pox has broken out in several villages, the health of the district otherwise good; Shahabad, the small-pox still prevalent; Chumparun, small-pox prevailing in places; Monghyr, health of the district satisfactory; Bhaugulpore, general health very good.
		General Remarks.—During the fortnight under review more or less rain has fallen in half the districts of these provinces and has done much good. Hail-storms have also been reported from some places, but no material injury appears to have been done by them. Rain is urgently required in the remainder of the districts, and where it has been insufficient, particularly in Behar, for agricultural operations for the next season crops and for saving the crops recently sown. The Boro rice crop is favourably reported on from nearly everywhere. Sowings of the early as well as late rice and jute have already commenced, but in some places rain is necessary for commencing operations. Harvesting of the cold weather crops is nearly over, with fair results on the whole, though the area under cultivation has been less than usual in some districts. Mohwa, an important food crop in the Chota Nagpore and adjacent country, has proved more abundant than was believed.
N. W. P.— **(Apl. 16th)**		
Goruckpoor (12th)	...	Prices somewhat lower as rubbee comes in; numbers on relief works increased, in north 28,600, in south 22,500; most of these are believed not to be driven to work by severe distress; rates of pay lowered to check unnecessary relief; in the city poorhouse 1,060, in tehseelee poorhouse 400. Rs. 1,57,000 have been advanced to traders up to 7th April for purchase of food grains; Nepal Government authorizes sale of surplus jarhan rice seed to persons with passes from Collector.
Ghazeepoor (15th)	...	Prices slightly fallen; on relief works 558; in receipt of charitable relief twice a week 1,200; daily charitable relief stopped.
Mirzapoor (14th)	...	Prices in Ganges valley unchanged; in the south slightly lower; harvest almost over; mangoes promise well, mohwa outturn abundant north of Sone, in south considerably under average; in Doodhee 700 people on nine relief works; in Oopreudh 421; emigration from Doodhee checked by tuccavee advances for purchase of food grain; some import of grain from the south.
Benares (14th)	...	No dirtress; sufficient employment still given by threshing and winnowing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*continued.*		
Azimgurh (12th)	...	Prices stationary; rubbee harvested; good average outturn of wheat and barley; urhur and gram and peas gave from eight to ten annas; poorhouse at head-quarters relieved 100 people.
Jounpoor (14th)	...	Prices stationary; rubbee outturn good.
Banda (14th)	...	Rise of prices at head-quarters due to exportation to Native State and to Cawnpore; employment afforded by threshing and mohwa gathering; mohwa crops said to be abundant in south-east and deficient in north; one poorhouse in Kirwee closed; total numbers in poorhouses 1,286; three relief works with 1,419; money advanced to 34 purdanasheen women for cotton spinning.
Humeerpoor (14th)	...	Prices unchanged; threshing nearly finished; five relief works with 1,285, and charitable relief given to 269; grain being exported to Bundelkund, and imported from Cawnpore.
Jhansi ...	...	Not received.
Cawnpoor (15th)	...	Prices fallen; rubbee harvest continues, average outturn expected.
Futtehgurh ,,	...	Rubbee nearly all harvested; outturn average.
Agra ,,	...	Prices lower as harvest comes in; outturn reported fair.
Allygurh (14th)	...	Rubbee nearly harvested.
Meerut (15th)	...	Harvest continues, outturn promises to be exceedingly good.
Saharunpoor ,,	...	Harvest continues; crops excellent.
Bijnour (14th)	...	Harvest continues; sugarcane sprouting and looks well.
Moradabad (15th)	...	Harvest continues; no exports.
Bareilly ,,	...	Slight fall in the prices.
Bustee ...	...	Harvest nearly threshed out; outturn good; prices unchanged; about 40,000 people on relief works; numbers in poorhouses small.
Allahabad ..	...	Outturn of harvest average; about 200 couples received charitable relief.
Punjab **(Apl. 15th)**		
Rawalpindi ...	1·5	
Peshawar ...	·2	No rain lower down; prospect of harvest of the province very good; public health generally good.
Oudh **(Apl. 16th)**		
Lucknow (Apl. 15th)	*Nil*	The rubbee harvest reaped, and the outturn is fair.
Fyzabad ,,	*Nil*	
C. Provinces—		
Chanda (Apl. 11th)	...	Heat increased; prospects good; prices easy.
Raipur ,,	...	Hot; crops gathered; small-pox prevalent; rice 32 seers.
Mandla ,,	...	Hot winds, prospects good; small-pox in places; prices stationary.
Bhandara ,,	...	Clear; rubbee harvest average; small-pox prevails; prices easy.
Sumbulpoor ,,	...	No standing crops; prices high, steady.
Wurdha (15th)	...	Rubbee harvested; small-pox prevalent.
Nursinghpoor ...	...	Thunder and lightning; slight rain 12th; rubbee harvest good.
Jubbulpur ...	...	Prospects good; prices stationary; small-pox still in Jubbulpore city.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; rubbee harvest being threshed; fever declining.
Saugor ...	...	Hot; rubbee prospects favorable; small-pox.
Nagpoor ...	...	Cloudy; no standing crops; small-pox and cattle disease about.
Nimar ...	...	Prospects favorable; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects favorable; small-pox prevailing; cholera report false.
Betul ...	...	Hot; rubbee twelve anna crop.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
East and West Berar (Apl. 16th).	·32	Ploughing in progress; slight storms.
Mysore & Coorg (Apl. 16th)		
Bangalore ...	·14	Agricultural prospects fair, but wet crops suffering for want of water; public health generally good; cattle disease prevalent in parts of two districts.
Coorg ...	·14	
Rajpootana **(April 16th)**		
Serohi (Apl. 6th)	·2	Tanks dry; not much water in wells; crops all in; outturn good; health very good.
Meywar (11th)	...	Tanks and wells in western districts very low; in eastern districts water plentiful; health very good; crops very deficient in western districts; in eastern average.
Harowtee (Agency States) (Mar. 28th)	...	Tanks drying up; wells moderately full; health good; small-pox prevalent; crops fair.
Ulwur (Apl. 9th)	...	Crops good; health good; weather not very hot.
Bhurtpoor (16th)	...	Spring harvest above average; health good.
Jeypoor ...	*Nil*	Crops nearly gathered satisfactorily; public health excellent.
Ajmere ...	...	Health good; harvest good, generally cut; weather warmer, cloudy, and windy.
Central India—		
Indore (Apl. 15th)	...	Weather cloudy and hot; health good.
Gwalior ...	...	Cloudy; crops fair; small-pox diminishing but still in cantonments.
Neemuch ...	...	Few cases of small-pox in the district; hot weather commencing; agricultural prospects appear good.
Rutlam ...	...	Health good; crops being gathered.
Bagelkhund (Sutna) ...	...	Crops average; small pox at Nagode.
Assam **(April 16th)**		
Gowhatty ...	1·84 at Gowhatty.	Weather hot with occasional heavy rains; aus crop is still being sown; cholera and measles have broken out in the interior.

A. O. HUME,
to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. OF GOVT. PRINTING, 3, *Hastings Street, &c.*

No. 17 of 1874.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[TELEGRAPH.]

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Nos. 202—19 T., dated 2nd April 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read :—

Letter No: 386 of 23rd December 1873, from Director General of Telegraphs forwarding the Administration Report for 1872-73.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report of the Administration of the Telegraph Department for the year 1872-73, though still behind time, is much more punctual than any of its predecessors, and His Excellency in Council trusts that the next Report will be received by the authorized date.

2. The Report is divided as usual into different heads, and attached thereto are five annexures, *three of which are Reports* by principal Subordinate Officers, and the other two abstracts of receipts and expenditure.

3. As Lieutenant Colonel Murray has recently handed over charge of the office of Director General to the permanent incumbent (Colonel Robinson), the Governor General in Council considers this to be a fitting opportunity for placing on record his sense of the satisfactory manner in which Colonel Murray has discharged his duties, and the efficient control which he has exercised over this large and important Department during the past two years.

4. His Excellency in Council has noted with satisfaction the praise awarded by the Officiating Director General to the majority of the Officers and Subordinates under his orders, and more especially to Messrs. Cappel and Lane.

I.—International relations and communications with places Abroad.

5. The working of the International lines connected with India are reported to have been satisfactory, and the interruptions between India and Europe few, and in only one instance of any duration, *i. e.*, for three days.

6. Communication between Europe and Australia *vid* India and Java was established during the year under review, *viz.*, in August 1872, the date at which the landline across Australia from Port Darwin to Port Augusta 1900 miles in length was completed.

7. The Director General shows that, though there was a slight decrease in the number of foreign messages transmitted, there was a satisfactory increase in the revenue realized. The cause of the decrease in number seems reasonably accounted for in the Director of Traffic's Report as due to the opening of the new Australian Line, in consequence of which, messages for Australia, instead of being posted at Galle as formerly, and included among Indian messages, are now sent across India by wire, and necessarily classed as "transit;" and also to the operations of the Packing Agencies.

8. The Packing Agencies seem to have benefited the general revenues on the whole. As however there is no reason why the Telegraph Administration should not arrange to afford the public the same sort of convenience as is afforded by these Agencies, steps have recently been taken to that end.

II.—Local tariff and traffic.

9. The Director General reports that the abolition of the double charge for Code messages has, he considers, been a beneficial change.

10. The total number of messages transmitted has increased from 702,706 in the previous, to 726,341 in the present year, equivalent to 3·36 per cent.; and the revenue has likewise increased from Rs. 16,00,383 to Rs. 17,27,600,* or 7·95 per cent.; which may be considered satisfactory.

	Rs.
*Indian Lines	16,41,775
Ceylon „	85,825
Total ...	17,27,600

11. The actual message receipts appear to have been Rs. 17,03,478 instead of Rs. 17,27,600 as shown in para. 10 of Director General's Report; the necessary corrections should be made.

12. The particulars of the revenue receipts are detailed below—

Inland messages	11,87,363
Foreign „	5,16,115
Total messages ...	17,03,478
Sale of *Telegraph Gazette*	10,329
Guarantees	2,644
Miscellaneous	11,149
Grand total ...	17,27,600

13. The Director General shows that the revenue is, and must be, chiefly dependent on the state of trade; mercantile messages form (numerically) 70·per cent. of the total number of messages transmitted.

14. The number of messages interchanged between the Government and the Railway Telegraph systems has increased by about 13 per cent., but the total number (37,174) is still very small.

15. The concession granted to the public on the 1st January 1872, of giving the address free of charge, has not resulted, as was anticipated, in an improvement in the proportion of undelivered messages; it appears, therefore, that the public have not availed themselves so fully as they might have done of this privilege.

16. The total number of Telegraph Offices open during the year is shown to have been 203 against 199 in the year previous, giving an increase of 4. The average number of messages despatched from each station was 3,119. The classification of stations given in para. 35 shows that nearly one-half of the total number despatched less than 1,000; while there were only five stations at which more than 15,000, and only eight stations at which more than 10,000 messages originated.

17. Of the total number of paid-messages, no less than 91 per cent. were private, and only 9 per cent. on the public service.

18. An analysis of the private traffic gives the following results:—

	Per cent.	Per cent.
Inland private messages.		
Commercial, European	31·46	
„ Native	32·64	
		64·10
Domestic, European	18·10	
„ Native	12·96	
		31·06
Foreign private messages.		
Commercial, European	4·10	
„ Native	0·37	
		4·47
Domestic, European	0·34	
„ Native	0·03	
		0·37
Total ...	100·00	100·00

19. The decrease in the number and percentage of "complaints" is very satisfactory. During the past six years the number of messages (excluding "telegraph service and other free") has increased from 310,944 to 684,388, or more than double, while the number of complaints have dwindled from 588 to 365. For this year the percentage is 0·05, against 0·07 in the year previous. The Governor General in Council considers that these facts speak much for the efficiency of the Department.

20. The Director of Traffic records some interesting remarks regarding a magnetic storm which occurred in the neighbourhood of Madras, and which was violent enough to completely stop the working of the wires for two hours, and to impede their working for a much longer period.

21. The information regarding present and past tariffs to be found in paras. 14 to 22 of the Report of the Director of Traffic is given in a very convenient form for future reference.

22. The Report of the Director of Traffic has been most carefully compiled, and is a very valuable one.

III.—Extensions of lines and wires and line maintenance.

23. The following table gives a few interesting particulars:—

	1st April 1873.	1st April 1872.
Number of miles of line	15,705	15,326
Increase	379	
Number of miles of wire	31,209	28,973
Increase	2,236	
Number of miles of line erected along Railways	5,285	4,602
Increase	683	

24. The Director General reports, however, that these are *nett* additions, the actual number of miles of new line erected being 970, while 591 were dismantled, chiefly in consequence of the removal of the lines from roads to railways.

	Rs.
25. The total expenditure on Construction works has amounted to	7,98,782
From which has to be deducted the value of stores recovered from dismantled lines	1,14,956
Balance ...	6,83,826

This does not include special additional charges, *viz.*, (1), on account of the Looshai Expedition, Rs. 8,730; and (2), on account of the Umballa-Puttialla Line, Rs. 3,802, which latter sum has been re-paid by the Maharajah.

26. The expenditure on line repairs, including special repairs, has been—

	Rs.
Lines in India	1,62,140
„ in Ceylon	2,701
Total ..	1,64,841

It appears probable, owing to the increase of traffic, that additional wires will have to be added to some of the more important lines.

27. The Report of the Director of Construction gives a brief account of the principal works executed during the year, none of which call for any special remark.

IV.—Stores and Workshops.

28. The reduction of the number of Store Agencies spoken of in para. 29 of the Director General's Report seems highly desirable, and should be effected whenever practicable. The utilization of the old posts that have been lying useless for many years is satisfactory, so also is the improvement in the health of the men employed in the Instrument shop, and in the quality of the instruments turned out; the prices at which the instruments can be manufactured reflects credit on the Superintendent in charge.

29. His Excellency in Council is gratified to observe that Captain Mallock has introduced a new kind of telegraph post, which will, it is believed, without any material sacrifice of strength or of height, prove much lighter and cheaper than the old pattern; the saving anticipated amounts to Rs. 5 per post, which will have an appreciable effect upon the amount of Construction estimates; it is not apparent, however, whether these posts have been actually tried.

30. Experiments have been made with various kinds of wooden-posts, and the Governor General in Council is glad to learn that it appears likely that a cheap and serviceable wooden-post will be obtainable from Sarawak; 50 of these posts of the wood of the Bilian tree *(Bihania Borneensis)* have been received and erected in different places, and under different varieties of climate specially deleterious to their preservation, and the reports hitherto received show that they have as yet exhibited no signs of decay; they have, however, been in use for less than three years, and, therefore, a further trial seems desirable before their use is extended to any great degree.

31. The experiments with the Australian Red gum-wood have not proved so successful; others are about to be made with Australian Jarrah (*Eucalyptus Marginala*).

V.—Finance.

32. The figures given under this head are not methodically arranged; thus the amount of revenue realized is shown in para. 57 to be Rs. 17,14,062,* while at para. 10 it is stated to be Rs. 17,27,600;† these latter figures agree with the Figured Abstracts, Annexures IV and V, and relate apparently to *adjusted* receipts, while the former figures refer to realizations.

In page 69, Abstract IV.—	Rs.
Total receipts, Capital and Revenue ...	16,62,011
Add—	
Amount deducted in the Abstract ...	72,287
Gross receipts per para. 57	17,34,298
Deduction on Capital Account, per page 69	20,236
Revenue realised per para. 57 ... ... (for India, exclusive of Ceylon).	17,14,062*
Adjusted receipts in India, exclusive of Ceylon, per Abstract IV	16,41,775
Adjusted receipts, Ceylon, per Abstract V	85,825
	17,27,600†
Total Revenue and Capital receipts, excluding Ceylon, page 69	16,62,011
News free messages, first two items in para. 41, page 22 Rs. 1,11,187	
Less Ceylon 4,363	
	1,06,824
	17,68,835‡

These figures again differ from those given in the table in para. 58, where the amount is put at Rs. 17,68,835,‡ the increase being due to the inclusion of a portion of the nominal receipts.

Amounts noted for reduction from gross figures in the Note at foot of first table in page 69, *viz.*—
700,447 } 747,070
18,559 }
28,064 }

Total expenditure, Capital and Revenue—

	In India.	In England and India.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gross	36,29,554	45,67,910
Deduct as above	7,47,070	7,47,070
	28,82,484*	38,20,840†

33. So, again, as regards the expenditure: the gross amount is stated in para. 57 to have been Rs. 28,82,484,* while in the table given in the following para. it is put down at Rs. 38,20,840;† the former figures relate, it is believed, to expenditure in India only, while the latter refer to expenditure in India *and* Europe. But these different points are not clearly brought out, and it is at first sight difficult to reconcile the various figures with each other.

34. According to the Finance accounts of the year, the total expenditure and receipts of the Department for 1872-73, have been as follows:—

	Capital.	Revenue.	Total.
Indian Telegraph—	£	£	£
Expenditure	133,375	246,877	380,252
Receipts	2,060	171,786	173,846
Net expenditure ...	131,315	75,091	206,406
And for the Ceylon Telegraph the figures are—			
Expenditure		7,733	7,733
Receipts		9,370	9,370
Surplus		1,637	1,637
The totals for both lines are—	£	£	£
Expenditure	133,375	254,610	387,985
Receipts	2,060	181,156	183,216
Net expenditure ...	131,315	73,454	204,869

35. Under the head Capital, the outlay has been as follows:—

	£	£
Construction of new lines—		
From Waddy Junction to Nanapoor	4,343	
From Nanapoor to Hyderabad and Trimulgherry ...	6,116	
From Delhi to Rewaree	10,459	
From Agra to Bhurtpoor	5,807	
From Bhurtpoor to Jeypoor	5,178	
From Mooltan to Bhurtpoor	5,445	
From Jubbulpoor to Saugor	5,502	
Other lines	26,673	
		69,523
Stores—		
In India	47,952	
In England	92,004	
	139,956	
Less issues from Stores	96,643*	
		43,313
Establishment		20,539
Total Capital ...		133,375

36. And under Revenue the charges have been as follows:—

	£	£	£
Establishment—			
Direction	19,777		
Account	5,451		
Superintendence	54,235		
		79,463	
Less chargeable to Capital		9,152	
			70,311
Line maintenance		23,142	
Less chargeable to Capital		3,249	
			19,893
Signal Offices	134,658		
Stores and Workshops	15,579		
		150,237	
Less chargeable to Capital ...		11,169	
			139,068
			229,272
Less debitable to other Departments			635
			228,637
Repairs of lines			18,240
Total Revenue charges ...			246,877

37. On the whole, the operations of the Telegraph Department during the year have resulted in a net deficit under Revenue of £75,091, while on the other hand the Ceylon lines have been worked at a profit of £1,637. In other words, the receipts of the Department have been less than its expenses by the net sum of £73,454.

I.—Ceylon.

38. The arrangement by which this Government works the Ceylon Lines has, according to the Director General's Report, resulted in a present profit of Rs. 20,972; considerable repairs and renewals will, however, have to be undertaken before long, which will probably create a deficit in the accounts.

39. The number of Offices open in Ceylon was 8, the same as in the previous year.

40. The total Revenue receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 85,828 and Rs. 77,330, respectively, leaving a balance in favour of the former of Rs. 8,498.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

41. A Special Report by Captain Mallock is annexed, which relates chiefly to the examination and selection of Telegraph materials by that Officer during his absence on furlough in Europe. Captain Mallock deserves credit for his exertions.

42. Part II of this Report relates to the equipment for Military Field Telegraphy, based on information obtained in Europe and at the School of Military Engineers at Chatham, which will be communicated to the Military Department for information.

43. His Excellency in Council remarks with satisfaction that the Department continues to improve in the average speed of transmission of messages which was, during the year under review, 1 hour and 41 minutes, against 1 hour and 48 minutes in the year previous, and 3 hours and 3 minutes in the year before that.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution, and of the Report with annexures, be furnished to the Secretary of State, to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Government of Ceylon, and to the Commissioner in Sindh.

Ordered also, that Part II of Annexure III be communicated to the Military Department for information.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and pages 1 to 30 and 55 and 56, also Appendix G and Annexures IV and V, be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India*, and a copy of this Resolution to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1872-73.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Telegraph Department during the year 1872-73.

2. The report will be arranged under somewhat similar heads to those adopted in the report of the previous year, *viz.*:—

I.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS. COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.
II.—LOCAL TARIFF AND TRAFFIC.
III.—EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES AND LINE MAINTENANCE.
IV.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.
V.—FINANCE.
VI.—CEYLON.
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The annexures to the report are as follows:—

I.—REPORT ON THE TRAFFIC OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT, WITH CONNECTED APPENDICES, BY THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF TRAFFIC.
II.—REPORT ON THE PRINCIPAL CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, BY THE OFFICIATING DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION.
III.—REPORT BY CAPTAIN MALLOCK, DIRECTOR OF CONSTRUCTION, ON THE DUTIES ON WHICH HE WAS EMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.
IV.—ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (INDIA).
V.—ABSTRACT STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE (CEYLON).

I.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS WITH PLACES ABROAD.

3. During the year under review there occurred little under this head which calls for more than passing notice in the present report. In Annexure I, the Officiating Director of Traffic has detailed fully the changes and events of the year, and it will be sufficient to call attention here briefly to any points of general interest.

Communication with Europe.

4. The working of the lines and cables on the three direct routes of telegraphic communication between India and Europe was most satisfactory throughout the year. The cable between Bombay and Suez worked uninterruptedly during the whole period; on the Indo-European line *vid* Teheran only seven interruptions occurred, six of which were of very short duration; and on the Turkish route only four interruptions, while the speed and accuracy attained, more especially on the two first mentioned routes which carried the bulk of the traffic, leave little to be desired. In the extremely improbable event of all these three routes being interrupted simultaneously, an alternative route is available by cable to China and thence by land line through Asiatic Russia to Europe; the Indian Government and public may therefore fairly congratulate themselves on the security of their telegraph communication with the West. It cannot, however, be too frequently repeated that India should never be dependent on only one telegraphic route to Europe, however good, and all who have the welfare of the country at heart will unite in wishing success to each of the existing routes and in hoping that each may receive a sufficient share of public patronage to enable it to maintain its permanency and its efficiency.

Communication to the east.

5. The cable extensions to the eastward from Madras worked, on the whole, satisfactorily throughout the year. The sections from Madras to Singapore and thence to Hong-Kong were not once interrupted and worked admirably, but the cable between Hong-Kong and Shanghai and Shanghai and Nagasaki were not equally fortunate, and some long interruptions took place in many places.

Principal extensions.

6. Cables were laid during the year from Key West to Jamaica, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas, and from Java to Port Darwin in Australia, and the land line across the Australian continent from Port Darwin to Port Augusta in South Australia, a distance of nearly 1,900 miles, was completed in August 1872. By means of these two latter extensions, the whole system of telegraphs in Australia has been connected *viâ* India with Europe and America. The construction of the land line from Port

Darwin to Port Augusta, for much of the distance through an uninhabited desert, was an undertaking which presented difficulties probably unequalled in the annals of telegraphy.

Changes in rates.

7. The rates for messages between India and Europe remained unchanged till the 1st of July, when the charges fixed at the Rome Conference came into force. The new rates are slightly lower than the former ones; for instance, the cost of a message of 20 words to London became Rs. 42 instead of Rs. 45, but the changes call for no special notice. I may, however, state here that experience has proved that a unit of charge calculated for a message of 20 words, though applicable to messages over short distances, is much too high for traffic between India and Europe, and the introduction of a lower unit has been under consideration, and since the close of year under report has been decided on.

Foreign traffic.

8. The number of foreign messages transmitted was somewhat less than that of the previous year, being 78,094 against 79,403; the Indian share of receipts, however, show a large increase, being Rs. 5,16,115 against Rs. 4,55,850. In Annexure I, the Director of Traffic has given some explanation of the probable causes of the fluctuations, but the final financial result is undoubtedly satisfactory.

II.—LOCAL TARIFF AND TRAFFIC.

Abolition of double charge on code messages.

9. The only alteration made in the Tariff Rules that calls for special notice is the abolition of the double charge on code messages, that is, messages written in the Roman character, but composed of words presumedly of concealed meaning, following each other without forming any apparent sense. These messages undoubtedly give more trouble in transmission than messages in ordinary language, and should therefore theoretically be liable to a heavier charge, but, in practice, the difficulty of drawing the line for uninitiated readers between legitimate brevity of expression with retention of a connected meaning and the loss of ostensible meaning altogether was found so great that it was decided after lengthened consideration to abandon the double charge. The relaxation of the rule came into force from the 1st of January 1873, and it is yet premature to form any opinion on the effect it has produced on the revenue, but the boon it has conferred on the public by removing what was often only a troublesome restriction, and the relief it has afforded to our offices by freeing them from the responsibility of applying fairly a very difficult rule, are in themselves results which amply justify the change.

Traffic return.

10. The total number of messages of all kinds transmitted during the year is 7,26,341 against 7,02,706 last year. The value of the work done in the transmission of messages for which payment was received amounts to Rs. 17,27,600, and that for messages transmitted without payment, for which *pro formâ* credit only is taken, amounts to Rs. 1,52,267 against Rs. 16,00,383 and Rs. 1,21,210 respectively during the previous year. In Annexure I will be found full details of these figures.

Revenue dependent on state of trade.

11. It is satisfactory to observe that the traffic continues steadily though slowly to expand, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that by far the largest proportion of our revenue is contributed by the mercantile community, and that the injurious effect of a year of dull trade could not in any appreciable degree be compensated by the gradually extending use of telegraphy for social and domestic purposes. Our revenue, at all events for many years to come, will not be a true criterion of the value of the telegraph to Government and to the general community, but will represent much more accurately the extent to which the exigencies of trade have compelled merchants to resort to its use. In paragraph 37 of Annexure I, it is shown that numerically mercantile messages form no less than 70 per cent. of the total number; and as it is a well known fact that these messages much exceed in average length all other kinds, the proportion that their value bears to the total revenue is considerably greater.

12. In Annexure I will be found an interesting review by the Officiating Director of Traffic of the various tariffs that have been in force since the department was opened to the public in 1855. The principal changes that have been introduced from time to time in the manner of counting and charging for messages and the incidence of the various tariffs have been brought together in a convenient form and comparisons instituted which will be of the greatest use when future changes come under consideration.

Railway Telegraphs—Traffic interchanged between Government and Railway Offices.

Interchange of messages.

13. The number of messages interchanged between this department and the Railway Telegraphs during the year shews an increase of about 13 per cent. over last year. The total number transferred both ways was 37,174 in all,—a very small proportion of what would probably be interchanged under well defined rules. In January last the Government was addressed on the necessity of regulating this description of traffic with the view of welding all the telegraph lines in India, whether State or Railway, so far as the transmission of paid messages is concerned, into one harmonious system, whose sole object and interest would be to provide the public with the most efficient telegraph service possible. The subject is still under consideration, and though the details of carrying the scheme into effect are not devoid of difficulty, the end when achieved will amply repay the labour spent in gaining it.

III.—EXTENSIONS OF LINES AND WIRES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

Extent of system.

14. The number of miles of line on the 1st April 1873 was 15,705, against 15,326 on the same date the previous year; the number of miles of wire, including cables, 31,209, against 28,973. The net increase of line was therefore 379 miles, and of wire and cable 2,236 miles. Of the total length of line, 5,285 miles were erected along Railways, being an increase of 683 miles over the total at the close of the previous year.

Actual work done.

15. These net additions do not, however, show the actual construction work done, but are only the differences between the numbers of miles of line and wire added, and the number of miles dismantled. The real facts are that 970 miles of new line were constructed, and 591 dismantled during the year, the dismantlings being principally due to the transfer of old road lines on to the Oudh and Rohilcund and State Railways.

Classified and descriptive return of lines.

16. The return annexed to last year's report, shewing in detail the lengths of line and wire, section by section, with description of supports, wire, insulators, &c., being very bulky and undergoing comparatively little change in so short a period as a year, will not be republished with this report. It is, however, of the greatest value for departmental reference and is being kept corrected up to date. It will appear as an annexure to the annual report at intervals of two or three years.

17. Annexure II is the report of the Officiating Director of Construction on the principal operations of the year.

Expenditure on construction works.

18. The total expenditure on account of construction works amounted to Rs. 7,98,782, from which must be deducted recoveries amounting to Rs. 1,14,956, which represents almost exclusively the value of stores from dismantled lines, leaving a net balance of Rs. 6,83,826. There were in addition charges incurred on account of the lines connected with the Lushai expedition amounting to Rs. 8,730, and a charge on account of the line from Umballa to Puttiallah Rs. 3,802, which latter sum has been since paid in full by the Maharajah.

Expenditure on repairs.

19. The net expenditure on line repairs, both ordinary and unforeseen, excluding Ceylon, amounted to Rs. 1,82,836, against Rs. 1,62,140 of the previous year, and included, among other exceptional items, some special repairs on account of cyclone damages

and the strengthening of the old coast line between Negapatam and Davipatam, which was in a very dilapidated state, and which cannot be abandoned till the line through Trichinopoly and Madura is constructed.

20. The number of estimates debitable to capital, against which expenditure was incurred during the year, was 92 ; the number on account of maintenance and repairs, including the sub-divisional ordinary annual repair estimates, 164.

21. The following are the principal works executed during the year :—

Division.	Nature of work.
Arracan ...	Insulation, Tounghoop to Padoung.
	Reconstruction, Akyab to Aeng.
Assam ...	Reconstructon, Shillong to Sylhet.
Bengal ...	Completion, new line Raneegunge to Luckhiserai.
	Laying six cables across the Hooghly at Barrackpore.
Bombay ...	Construction, joint line for the use of this department and the Railway on Nizam's State Railway from Wuddy towards Hydrabad.
	Partial suspension of 3rd wire, Bombay to Ahmedabad.
	Construction, Veerangaum to Patree.
	Changing insulators, Bombay to Nassick.
British Burmah ...	Construction, new line Rangoon to Elephant Point.
	Construction, new line Yoonziki to Laingha village, British Frontier.
	Completion, new line Rangoon to Prome.
	Laying a cable across the Irrawaddy at Prome.
	Reconstruction, Prome to Thyetmyo.
Dacca ...	Laying a cable across the Dhullessury river.
Indore ...	Construction, joint line for the use of this Department and the Railway, Khandwah to Nerbudda along Holkar State Railway.
	Spanning the Chumbal between Agra and Gwalior.
Malabar Coast Division ...	Completion of insulation, Belgaum to Tuticorin.
	Reconstruction, Alleppy to Neendacara.
Madras ...	Reconstruction, Tonitory Point to Ramnad.
	Strengthening coast line, Negapatam to Davipatam.
Nagpore ...	Construction, Jubbulpore to Saugor.
	Completion of addition of two wires, Nynee to Jubbulpore, and one wire Jubbulpore to Khundwah.
Oudh and Rohilcund ...	Completion of joint line for use of this Department and Railway from Shajeehanpore to Bareilly and Chandowsi along the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway.
	Construction, joint line for use of this Department and Railway from Fyzabad to Benares.
	Addition of an extra wire, Moradabad to Chandowsi.
Punjab ...	Construction, Delhi to Rewaree along Rajputana State Railway for use of State Railway.
	Construction, Garihusroo to Furrucknagher for use of State Railway.
	Construction, Rewaree to Bundikari for use of State Railway.
	Construction, joint line for use of this Department and Railway from Wazeerabad to Jheelum along the Northern State Railway.
	Completion, line Wazeerabad to Sealkote.
Rajputana ...	Construction of joint line for the use of this Department and Railway Agra to Jeypore along Rajputana State Railway.
Sind ...	Joint line for the use of this Department and the Railway Mooltan to Bhawulpore along Indus Valley State Railway.

22. The largest of the above works have been undertaken with the object of transferring our road lines to the sides of the new railways and adding wires for the use of the railways. Indeed, with the exception of works necessitated by the new railway projects, expenditure on heavy works of construction for some years to come will probably be small. During the last six years the whole of the trunk lines have been reconstructed in the most durable manner in accordance with careful detailed instructions issued from the construction branch of this office, to the close supervision exercised by which, and also to the judicious selection of competent officers to carry out the works, may be attributd the present satisfactory condition of the lines.

Completion of main system.

23. In future, works of construction unconnected with railways will probably be confined principally to the addition of wires to the existing lines in order to prevent delay to messages and provide for necessary traffic. Through work on the international routes and on the direct lines between the great commercial centres is almost unceasing, and leaves little opportunity for small stations on these lines to use the wires without causing delay to the important through traffic, more especially as the busiest hours of the day at the presidency towns are also necessarily the working-hours at the small stations as well. To delay through traffic on the one hand is to bring the department into disrepute with its principal patrons, the mercantile public, while to delay local messages in these days of rapid postal communication is to defeat the object of the messages. The desirability of furnishing local wires for the use of intermediate stations is therefore evident; and though it might occur that the cost of a proposed local wire might appear excessive in comparison with the probable traffic on it, the indirect and possibly very valuable benefit of preventing delay to through messages would have to be kept in view. Another advantage of providing special wires from small stations working limited hours to the nearest large repeating station is that by entirely isolating these stations from any connection with the through lines and enabling them to transmit and receive their local messages without any delay, it is possible to concentrate all the signalling strength at the large repeating centres and reduce the establishments at the small stations to what is actually required for the limited hours of local work. The cutting in of small stations on main lines also interferes with special electrical arrangements that may have been made at the large terminal station for the rapid transmission of through traffic. Experience has shown that the addition of wires under the circumstances described above means the reduction of establishments, and there can be no question that the first cost of erecting extra wires is very soon covered if their addition results in a saving of establishment. With these ends in view, some additions of wire have already been made to our system, and care will be taken not to lose sight of other opportunities that may occur of combining economy with so great an improvement to both through and local traffic.

Addition of wires to existing lines.

24. The line from Jubbulpore to Saugor was constructed purely on military grounds, and cannot be expected to prove remunerative. The extension of the line from Yenizek in British Burmah to the frontier is for the purpose of establishing connection with the King of Burmah's line, thence to Mandalay, and eventually probably to Bhamo and the Chinese frontier. The other works call for no special notice.

IV.—STORES AND WORKSHOP.

25. The total value of the stores received for general issue and for workshop manufacture during the year amounted to Rs. 13,37,939, as compared with Rs. 15,99,787, the value of receipts during 1871-72. The total issues, including transfers from one depôt to another, amounted to Rs. 12,03,761, against Rs. 15,77,290 in 1871-72. The falling off in issues is due to the construction operations of the department having been less extensive than during the previous year.

General store operations.

26. Of the total receipts, Rs. 5,94,076 represent the value of stores received from England, shewing a reduction of Rs. 4,58,309 on the amount, Rs. 10,52,385, under the same head last year. The principal items of stores received from England were 7,200 iron standards, 55,000 insulators, and 1,050 tons of wire of various sizes.

Stores received from England.

27. The other heads of receipt, which make up the balance of Rs. 7,43,863, were as follows :—

	Rs.
Store outturn from the workshop	2,47,777
Purchases in India	1,00,482
Received from other Departments	20,613
Received from dismantled lines or surplus from works ...	1,84,511
Miscellaneous including transfers	1,90,480
TOTAL ...	7,43,863

28. The value of stores issued from Calcutta and the branch depôts and agencies was as follows:—

	Rs.
Calcutta	7,13,880
Bombay	2,32,190
Madras	43,296
Kurrachee	25,751
Rangoon	4,133
Agencies	1,84,511
TOTAL ...	12,03,761

29. As noticed in the last report, the stores supplied from agencies were those obtained from dismantled lines, and from surplus balances from other works. The increase in the issues of stores from agencies this year over last year is Rs. 73,610.

Reduction in number of agencies.

At present the number of agency accounts kept is 126, and efforts are being made to reduce the number by utilising, whenever practicable, the stores at all the small or inconveniently situated agencies, and, when the stocks in them are exhausted, closing the accounts. It is a necessary condition of this department, whose operations extend over so vast an area, that there should be a number of store agencies scattered over the country; and the objects now in view are to locate these only at places situated on the main lines of communication, whence the stores can be readily utilised, and prevent what has been sometimes unavoidable in the past, *viz.*, the accumulation of stores at out-of-the-way places.

30. The following are the principal heads of account to which the stores were issued, as compared with the previous year:—

	1872-73.	1871-72.
	Rs.	Rs.
Construction and improvement of lines	6,31,269	10,53,895
Repairs and renewals of lines	77,623	56,422
Revenue offices	95,274	94,662
Non-revenue offices	19,686	23,741
Issued to other Departments	10,303	4,706
Workshops	1,70,768	1,28,395
Miscellaneous, including transfers	1,98,838	2,15,469
TOTAL ...	12,03,761	15,77,290

Number of indents complied with.

31. The number of indents complied with both from Calcutta and the depôts and agencies show an increase over the previous year in the aggregate of about 25 per cent.; it being satisfactory to notice, with reference to the statement made in paragraph 29, that the number of construction indents that it was found practicable and economical to comply with from local agencies was 50 per cent. higher than the previous year.

Expenditure.

32. The total expenditure of the stores and workshop branch during the year amounted to Rs. 4,11,355 against Rs. 3,97,150 during 1871-72, being an increase of Rs. 14,205.

Causes of excess.

33. The exceptional purchase, under special sanction, of 50 tons of 5½ wire, costing Rs. 17,042, the wire being of the best quality and procurable in Calcutta at a cheaper rate than that ruling in England at the time, more than accounts for this excess. Establishment charges too were unduly swelled by a sum of about Rs. 14,000, owing to a number of Assistant Superintendents on arrival from England being temporarily posted to the store and workshop branch to undergo a course of special training.

Purchase of materials.

34. The purchase of materials in India amounted to Rs. 1,00,482 against Rs. 1,10,637 last year, showing a reduction of over Rs. 10,000, to which may fairly be added in comparing

the results of the two years the sum of Rs. 17,042 on account of the exceptional purchase of the 50 tons of wire above referred to. The real reduction in purchases was therefore Rs. 27,197, which in the face of a rise in the price of metals of from 30 to 50 per cent., and of deal planks of 50 per cent., in fact a rise in everything, is a most satisfactory result, especially when it is borne in mind that the number of offices is increasing, and that new work has been undertaken in connection with the supply of instruments, &c., to the State Railway offices.

35. The expenditure on account of carriage of stores was Rs. 1,02,493 against Rs. 1,06,028 during the previous year.

Workshop expenditure and outturn.

36. The workshop and press expenditure, excluding balances in hand, amounted to Rs. 2,35,693, and the outturn, including percentage, added for supervision, &c., is valued at Rs. 2,47,777.

Utilisation of old material.

37. The workshops have been kept fully employed during the year. In the construction shops, among other articles manufactured were 2,527 bottom pieces and 1,546 top pieces for half standards, and nearly the whole of the latter have been issued and are now in use. By means of these pieces, the half standard, the oldest form of iron post in the country, and which, as originally designed, possesses many defects, and is unsuitable to our present requirements, can be fitted to our new sockets, and an economical and excellent post thereby formed. Fifteen hundred of these posts have been erected, and the same number of half standards that have been lying useless for years have been thus utilised. A large number of measuring chains for the Mathematical Instrument Department were also manufactured out of old wire. These results are most satisfactory, and the whole subject of utilising obsolete material whenever economical to do so shall continue to receive my earnest attention.

Instrument shops.

38. The instrument shops have been very busy during the whole year. The accommodation provided for them was, until recently, most confined and unhealthy, and a great deal of sickness prevailed among the workmen and the clerical establishment. In January last a new building was completed, which admirably answers the purposes for which it was built; better work is turned out, there is much less sickness among the men, and the instruments in store are kept in a good state of preservation.

Instruments manufactured.

39. A large number of instruments have been manufactured, including some of a complicated and delicate nature. Among these I may enumerate six of the insulator and joint detectors described in last year's report, nine of which useful instruments are now doing good service on the lines; a complete Wheatstone's bridge of a very sensitive construction now in use at Paumben in testing the cables between Ceylon and India; a time diffuser, designed by Mr. Assistant Superintendent Luke, which is connected with the observatory at Madras, and gives time instantaneously to a number of stations in Southern India; and, lastly, 45 of the tangent galvanometers referred to in paragraph 54 of last year's report.

Comparison between English and Calcutta prices.

40. Regarding these latter instruments, an enquiry was made from Messrs. Elliott Brothers, the eminent instrument manufacturers in London, as to the rate at which they could supply them. The reply was, £6-15 each if supplied in quantities of not less than one dozen, or, allowing for freight, exchange, &c., about Rs. 75 each. Our Calcutta workshop rate, including a heavy percentage for supervision, &c., is Rs. 70—a result upon which we may fairly congratulate ourselves.

Improvements in workmanship.

41. The style of workmanship turned out of our shops has been much improved of late, and leaves little to be desired; indeed some of the old Hindu mechanics now possess an amount of skill it would be difficult to surpass any-where. Unfortunately, however, the supply of these men is limited.

Time diffuser.

42. The time diffuser having proved a success, two similar instruments are being manufactured for use in Calcutta and Bombay.

Cable manufactured.

43. Fourteen thousand yards of cable were manufactured for river crossings, and the cable machine worked satisfactorily.

Instruments for State Railways.

44. The supply and repair of instruments for the State Railways, the effect of which is just beginning to be felt, is likely to increase largely the work in the instrument shop.

Signalling instruments.

45. The total number of signalling instruments in use in the Department is 553, and a reserve of 97 has been issued from Store and distributed to the large offices for use in cases of sudden injury to instruments by lightning or other causes. During the year all the unserviceable, broken and obsolete instruments lying in the offices throughout the country were directed to be returned into store for the purpose of being repaired or their component parts utilized, and a new form of return of instruments was introduced by which the instrument equipment of offices is kept under better control than was formerly the case.

Improvements in design of posts.

46. The posts received from England during the year are a modification of the former pattern of Hamilton standards, and were designed by Captain Mallock during his recent furlough. Without materially sacrificing strength or height, it has been found possible to reduce the weight of the posts by about 25 per cent., and notwithstanding the great increase in the price of iron, the new posts cost, landed in India, about one rupee less than was paid for the former posts at a time when iron was much cheaper. At the present price of iron the saving to Government on each post by this modification may be estimated at Rs. 5, and in addition, the reduction in cost of transport in this country will be considerable. Another great improvement in these posts, of which there are three or four series, adapted to different kinds of lines, is that the whole of the component parts have been so designed as to be capable of being employed in a variety of combinations not only amongst themselves, but also in conjunction with the old patterns of posts received from time to time during the last 10 or 12 years. The advantages and economy of this design need no demonstration. In Annexure III Captain Mallock has gone into the subject at some length.

Injury to iron posts by salt.

47. Some of the galvanised tubes from England sent out were unfortunately shipped in a vessel which brought out a cargo of salt, and though every care was taken by caulking the decks and laying down mats to prevent the action of salt on the iron, yet the tubes were received much damaged, thus proving that these two descriptions of cargo cannot be safely carried together: measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

Experiments on durability of wooden posts.

48. Experiments are being made as to the suitability of one or two kinds of foreign timber for use in India for telegraph posts. The Agent of the Sarawak Company brought to notice sometime since the great durability of the timber of the Bilian tree *(Bihania Borneensis)* which is largely used in Sarawak for building purposes, it is not attacked by white-ants, and is considered almost indestructible. Fifty of these posts were landed in Calcutta in February 1871 at an average cost of Rs. 11-8-0 each. Some of these were shortly after erected on the River Hooghly lines, and others have been since erected in Cachar, the East Coast, Cawnpore, Arracan and the Malabar Coast, to be reported on annually. The posts have therefore been subjected to great varieties of climate, some of the places chosen being specially deleterious to their preservation. As far as reports have been yet received, the posts shew no signs of decay.

49. A small number of red gum-wood posts from Australia were also received in 1871, and most of them have since been erected on the River Hooghly lines. They cost Rs. 9 each and appear to be very inferior to the Bilian wood posts, as the timber shows a great tendency to split, a peculiarly

bad fault in a telegraph post. Periodical reports on these posts have also been called for. Lastly, two hundred supports of the Australian jarrah timber, the bastard mahogany of Western Australia *(Eucalyptus marginala)*, have been ordered at Rs. 8-8 each delivered for experiment, but have not yet been received.

50. A really durable wooden post, cheap and not too heavy, is a great desideratum for our single lines. The bilian wood, though heavy, seems promising, but a telegraph post half in the ground and half out and exposed to all weathers, is under such unfavorable conditions that it will be premature for some time to come to proclaim bilian timber a success.

Indian woods.

51. The durable woods of India and Burma, such as sâl and iron wood, owing to their great weight, cannot be used economically for telegraph posts at any distance from their source of supply. Deodar has been proved a failure for telegraph lines on the plains of India, as, when thus exposed, the oil it contains is quickly dried out of it, and it is then attacked freely by white-ants.

Depôts.

52. The Superintendent of Stores reports that the large depôts have been worked efficiently during the year under review. A proposal for the transfer of the charge of the telegraph construction stores at Bombay from the Commissary of Ordnance to an officer of this Department was sanctioned by Government in October last, but this desirable change has not yet been carried out in consequence of the ground to be made over to this department not being ready. The construction stores at Bombay have been in charge of the Ordnance Department for many years, and now at the close of our local connection with that Department, I have pleasure in acknowledging the assistance we have invariably received from successive Commissaries of Ordnance. Both in the Bombay and Madras depôts the work has much increased. The depôt at Madras is entirely under departmental control, and has been provided with excellent accommodation in the old gaol in Black Town. The depôt at Kurrachee is in charge of the Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, but the work done has been light. The officer in charge, Lieutenant Halsh, deserves, however, our best thanks for the accurate and punctual submission of accounts and his attention to references.

Accounts up to date.

53. In the foregoing paragraphs some description has been given of the work done by the Store Branch, and I am happy in being able to report in conclusion that although the clerical establishment, admittedly insufficient, has not yet been increased, nevertheless the accounts have not fallen into arrears. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 4,11,355, and on the 1st April last the total unadjusted balances of the various heads of accounts amounted to Rs. 8,885-7-11 only, and a considerable portion of this was adjusted in the following month.

Services of officers.

54. The general results of the operations of the year have been very satisfactory and reflect the greatest credit on Mr. Ffinch, the Superintendent in charge, Mr. L. Schwendler, Electrical Superintendent, and the officers and subordinates associated with them. Mr. Ffinch, who has himself worked most indefatigably, speaks in the highest terms of the willing and efficient service rendered by the officers attached to his branch and by his head assistants, both European and Native. In the approaching re-organisation of the establishment necessitated by the transfer of the store accounts of the department from the Office of the Superintendent of Stores to the Controller of Telegraph Accounts, the high opinion expressed by Mr. Ffinch of some of the native clerks of his office will be borne in mind.

V.—FINANCE.

Statements of receipts and expenditure.

55. Annexure IV is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the department on account of capital and revenue during the year, obtained from Parts I and VIII of the very complete set of appropriation account statements prepared by the Controller of Telegraph Accounts under the orders of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, and re-arranged to suit the requirements of this Report.

56. In last year's report I stated my inability to furnish at the time complete capital and revenue accounts showing the results of departmental operations up to the end of the year, owing partly to the question of the manner in which the capital expenditure was to be estimated being unsettled, and partly to the state of transition in which the form of rendering the accounts then was. In paragraphs 65 to 68 of that report, I expressed my views on the subject of how the present capital account of the department should be estimated; and as I understand the final decision of the Government on the point raised has not yet been arrived at, I consider it desirable with this report merely to publish in a concise form the transactions of the year under review. I however gladly avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the ability with which the appropriation account statements above referred to have been designed, and the complete manner in which they exhibit the financial results of the operations of the Department.

57. The gross receipts in India during the year amounted to Rs. 17,34,298, of which Rs. 20,236 was on account of capital, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,14,062 as the amount of revenue realized. The gross expenditure, excluding Rs. 3,32,761 incurred by the Public Works Department on buildings, amounted to Rs. 28,82,484, of which Rs. 4,13,708 was debited to capital, and Rs. 24,68,776 to revenue. The deficit in the revenue account was therefore Rs. 7,54,714 against Rs. 7,16,474 during the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 38,240, which is by no means an unsatisfactory result when the rigorous economics of the last few years are taken into consideration, and regard is had to the facts that the personnel of the department is almost exactly identical with that of the previous year, that the salaries of the establishment are based throughout on the system of annual increments, and that the amount of these increments at a moderate estimate is not less than Rs. 80,000.

58. The following tabular statement exhibits the yearly aggregate receipts and expenditure of the department for the five years ending 21st March 1873, and admits of an easy comparison being made of the general result of each year's operations:—

	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Receipts	12,64,860	12,54,280	13,14,880	15,86,220	17,68,835	Includes value of news-free messages.
Expenditure	51,57,692	35,78,286	30,27,857*	39,47,061*	38,20,840*	Exclusive of expenditure by P. W. and other Departments.

* Inclusive of expenditure for construction of telegraph lines for State and Guaranteed Railways.

VI.—CEYLON.

59. The total receipts during the year on account of the Ceylon telegraph amounted to Rs. 93,696, including a sum of Rs. 7,871 on account of receipts in previous years. The expenditure which was entirely debitable to revenue amounted to Rs. 77,330. The detailed statements are given in Annexure V.

Receipts and expenditure.

60. The Ceylon telegraphs have hitherto proved remunerative, as excluding interest on capital, nearly the whole of which was expended by the Ceylon Government, there has been a net profit to the Indian Government on their working since the transfer of Rs 20,972.

Hitherto profitable.

61. The lines with the exception of the section along the Government Railway from Colombo to Kandy are supported entirely on wooden posts, and from reports received, heavy renewals of these will, it is feared, be necessary. The state of insulation too is very defective generally, and much will have to be done to render it sufficiently high to ensure good working at all seasons in so damp a climate.

State of lines.

62. No extensions were undertaken during the year, and the total lengths of line, wire and cable are given by the Superintendent as follows:—

Extent of system.

Line	482	miles.
Wire	531	„
Cable	3½	„

These lengths are included in the totals given in paragraph 14.

63. No new offices were opened during the year, and the number reported open last year, *viz.* eight, remains unchanged.

Offices.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

64. Annexure III is a report by Captain Mallock, the Director of Construction, on the duties in which he was engaged in England when supervising the provision of stores for the department. This report will amply reward perusal and is a succinct and clear statement of the changes that have been lately introduced in our material. It also contains convincing evidence of the great assistance that an officer thoroughly conversant with the requirements of Indian telegraphy in all its details is able to afford to the India office authorities in respect to the provision of stores. However clearly the specifications of materials indented for may be expressed, it is often impossible to convey a correct idea of exactly what is wanted, of the conditions that have to be fulfilled and the special difficulties that have to be overcome. Personal explanation of these points, and careful tentative experiments before final patterns are resolved on and contracts for them given, are precautions the value of which is much increased if recourse can be had to the advice and assistance of an officer who knows exactly what is wanted, who will himself have to make practical use of the materials in question, and who is directly interested in their success. This fact has been more than once recognised and acted on by Government in connection with the design and supply of telegraph material, and no better proof of the wisdom of the policy followed could perhaps be found than the well-known opinion of Electricians and Engineers at home on the telegraph equipment of the Indian Government supplied within the last six or seven years

Report by Captain Mallock on his duties in England.

65. The portion of Captain Mallock's report which refers to military telegraphy is a valuable addition to what has been already published in this country on the subject, based, as it is, on his own extensive experience of Indian telegraphy, both civil and military, corrected and supplemented by the opinions and practice of some of the best authorities in Europe. It is especially gratifying to note that the experience of the Prussian War and the autumn manœuvres has, to a great extent, confirmed the superiority of the system adopted in the Bhootan, Black Mountain and Lushai campaigns, *viz.*, that of erecting light aerial lines as branches from the main system and using full sized instruments, over the elaborate system of insulated wire laid out on the ground, the reduction of every accessory of a telegraph to the smallest size possible and the use of complicated mechanical contrivances for carrying out simple field operations, which in India, at all events, are better done by hand or rough and ready expedients. I do not wish it to be inferred from the above that I consider the same telegraphic arrangements are necessarily suitable to European and Indian campaigns, more especially in the conduct of field operations in the presence of an enemy, but I think we may fairly assume, so far as present experience goes, that light aerial lines are, as a rule, more easily maintained, and are therefore more efficient than insulated wire laid on or roughly buried in the ground.

Military telegraphy.

66. The instruments and materials for military telegraphs, described by Captain Mallock, will, I have little doubt, be found on trial practical and well suited to the requirements of an Indian campaign. Both in their design, and also in that of the other material described in the report, I consider Captain Mallock has displayed economy, caution, and excellent judgment. He availed himself frequently of Colonel Robinson's advice and assistance, and was careful throughout to obtain that officer's approval and sanction to all important changes.

Speed of transmission.

67. The average speed of transmission of messages over our main lines, including all delays from time of receipt from the sender to time of arrival at station of destination, shows a small but satisfactory increase over the excellent results of last year. The mean time occupied during 1871-72 was 1 hour 48 minutes, against 3 hours 3 minutes during 1870-71. The mean for 1872-73 is 1 hour 41 minutes, though there is a considerable increase in the number of messages. These statistics, particulars of which will be found in Annexure I, furnish in a concise form a very accurate and valuable index to the efficiency of our line maintenance and traffic arrangements.

Complaints.

68. The reduction in the number of complaints continues satisfactory. Out of 684,388 paid messages transmitted, only 365 complaints were preferred by the public, being a percentage of ·05 against ·07 during the previous year. In Annexure I. the Officiating Director of Traffic has shown what a marked improvement in the accuracy has taken place during the last six years, and this improvement has only followed, as one of the natural results, the very gratifying intellectual progress made by the signalling establishment during the same period.

General examination of signalling establishment.

69. In accordance with the practice in force since 1868, a general examination was held of all members of the signalling establishment, both in educational subjects and in subjects directly connected with their professional duties. The nature of the examination, and the results obtained, are fully described in the report of the Officiating Director of Traffic. It is sufficient for me to state here that the examination has proved eminently successful in fulfilling the objects for which it was held; and my best acknowledgments are due to Mr. Assistant Superintendent Williams, who examined the papers and awarded marks, for the conscientious, painstaking, and judicious manner in which he performed most important and at the same time tedious and uninteresting duty. Examinations in professional subjects must necessarily be constantly held, in order to maintain efficiency, and to adequately appreciate the beneficial effect of simple examinations in educational subjects and the services immediately connected with telegraphy, not merely to the Government in the selection of qualified candidates for promotion, but in a much higher degree to the signallers themselves; it is only necessary to compare the signalling establishment of to-day with that of seven years ago. The intelligent study of the technical branch of their profession and intellectual pursuits now occupy much of the time that was formerly frittered away in idleness and in its inevitable results, and I am only doing justice to a very large section of the signalling establishment in bearing testimony to the perseverance and industry with which they have prosecuted their studies, and to the extremely creditable success to which many of them have attained.

Inspection of Controller's Office.

70. Under the orders of Government, the Office of the Controller of Telegraph Accounts was inspected in August 1872 by Mr. Boyce and Captain Conway-Gordon, R. E., two able and experienced officers of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The transfer from the Office of the Comptroller General to that of the Controller of Telegraph Accounts of the final audit of the accounts, and the great expansion of the department since the formation of the Controller's (then Compiler's) Office in 1865, rendered a thorough re-organisation of that office imperatively necessary. An inspection was accordingly ordered, the object of which may be roughly described as follows:—(1), to ascertain the nature and amount of the work done; (2), to suggest any alterations of system by which efficiency might be increased or labor diminished; (3), to bring to notice any defects that existed; (4), to decide on the steps necessary to place the record and audit of the accounts of the department in all its branches on a thoroughly sound basis; (5), to determine the amount of establishment necessary to carry on the work of the Controller's Office in the manner proposed. The inspecting officers have submitted a valuable and exhaustive report, which is now under the consideration of Government. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to state that the system of cash accounts in force

was found simple and efficient, and the defects discovered were principally due to the long standing insufficiency of the Controller's Office establishment. The disadvantages under which Mr. Palmer, the Controller, had labored for years on this account, and the good work he had been able to render notwithstanding, were both fully and most justly acknowledged.

Inspection of Check Office.

71. The inspection was extended to the Check Office, which is under the supervision of a Superintendent of this department, acting under the general orders of the Director of Traffic; and the system in force, and the manner in which the work of the office was conducted, met with unqualified approval.

Personal.

72. During the year under report, the Direction of the department has remained unchanged.

73. To Mr. Cappel, Officiating Deputy Director General, and to Mr. J. H. Lane, Officiating Director of Traffic, my best thanks and acknowledgments are due for the valuable and ready assistance I have on all occasions received from them, and for the able and zealous manner in which they have invariably performed the important duties entrusted to them.

74. I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and zeal evinced by the majority of the officers of every grade in the discharge of their duties, whereby the efficiency and discipline of the department have been maintained, and to the general good conduct of the whole of the signalling establishment.

R. MURRAY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Offg. Director General of Telegraphs in India.

ANNEXURE I.

REPORT ON THE TRAFFIC OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR 1872-73.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN LINES OF TELEGRAPH.

1. At the close of 1871-72, India was in communication with Europe and America to the westward, and with the Straits Settlements, Java, Cochin China, China, and Japan, to the eastward. During the year under report, extensions have been effected to the West Indies and to Australia.

2. *The British Indian Sub-marine Telegraph Company.*—The cable of this Company between Bombay and Suez was worked, without interruption, throughout the year, and the service has been performed with the regularity and efficiency, which have characterized its working since the line was first established. In November 1872, this undertaking was amalgamated with the Anglo-Mediterranean, the Marseilles and Malta, and the Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta Telegraph Companies, under the title of "The Eastern Telegraph Company Limited." Of the telegrams transferred at Bombay between the Government and Cable Offices during the year, 28,345 were to or from India, and 11,732 were messages in transit from places westward of India to the Far East.

3. *The British Indian Extension Telegraph Company.*—No interruption to the working of this Company's cable between Madras and Singapore occurred during 1872-73; 6,873 messages for or from India were exchanged at Madras between the Government and Cable Offices, and 14,251 telegrams in transit from the Far East to places westward of India were handed over by the Company at Madras for onward transmission.

4. *The British Australian Telegraph Company, Limited.*—This Company having completed laying its cable between Java and Australia, and a horse express having been organized over the unfinished section of the land line from Port Darwin to South Australia, the line was provisionally opened to the public on the 22nd June. On the 26th of that month the cable became interrupted;

repairs were effected by the 22nd October, on which date the cable was officially opened, the Government land line across the Continent of Australia having meanwhile been completed. The construction of this line (from Port Darwin to Port Augusta, nearly 1,900 miles) was commenced in September 1870, and completed in August 1872. The nature of the country, and the want of water along the route, rendered the work exceedingly difficult and harassing. The line appears to have been substantially constructed, and it worked uninterruptedly to the close of the year, as did also the Java-Australia Cable. The tariff for a message of 20 words from India to Australia was fixed as follows, and no change in these rates has since occurred:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Port Darwin and South Australia	73	12	0
Victoria	75	0	0
New South Wales	76	8	0
Queensland and Tasmania	79	0	0

5. *China Sub-marine Telegraph Company.*—The cable from Singapore to Hong-Kong was worked, without the occurrence of an interruption, throughout the year.

6. *Great Northern Telegraph Company.*—Eight interruptions occurred on this Company's cables in the course of the year, *viz.*:—

HONG-KONG AND SHANGHAI

16th to 18th April 1872.	12th to 14th November 1872.
10th to 22nd August 1872.	5th January to 21st February 1873.

SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI.

1st to 9th September 1872.	12th January to 6th February 1873.
2nd to 3rd October 1872.	

NAGASAKI TO WLADIWOSTOK.

30th September to 3rd November 1872.

On the land line of this Company from the Pacific through Asiatic Russia to Europe three interruptions occurred, *viz.*:—

10th to 12th April 1872.	6th July to 10th October 1872.
1st to 6th May 1872.	

On the 24th of February the intermediate Port of Amoy was brought into telegraphic communication with Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

7. *Indo-European Telegraph Company.*—The service of this Company (*viâ* Teheran) has continued to be characterized by a high degree of efficiency; the speed and accuracy with which messages are transmitted leaving little to be desired. Of seven interruptions reported during the year, six lasted less than one day, the seventh three days: 13,160 telegrams passed through Kurrachee by this route, which either originated in, or were destined for, India; and 1,074 were in transit from the westward to the Far East.

8. *The Turkish Line* has been remarkably free from interruptions throughout the year, only four having occurred. In three instances communication was restored on the same day, and on the fourth occasion the stoppage lasted two days only. Since the rates by this route were raised practically to a level with those in force *viâ* Suez and *viâ* Teheran, a very small proportion of Indo-European traffic has passed *viâ* Turkey. Of the messages which passed through Kurrachee by this route, 2,071 were for or from India, while 975 were in transit from the westward for places to the eastward of this country.

9. *America and the West Indies.*—The French Atlantic cable was closed for repairs from the 15th June to the 8th July 1872. On the 5th April 1872, communication by the West India and Panama Company's telegraph cables from Key West to Jamaica, Porto-Rico, and St. Thomas, was opened. Messages posted from St. Thomas to St. Kitts could be telegraphed onwards to Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, or Berbice. On the 25th September 1872, the cable from Key West to Cuba became interrupted, but messages were forwarded by special steamers running five days a week each way.

TARIFFS—MODIFICATIONS DURING 1872-73.

INLAND.

10. From the 1st January 1873, the tariff for messages within the limits of India, British Burmah, and Ceylon, was somewhat modified. The double charge previously levied on messages in Code, in any foreign language, or in the vernacular, was abolished, and such messages written in the Roman character are now considered to be in *ordinary language* and charged at single rate. The rules regarding repetition, advice of delivery, &c., were simplified and assimilated to those adopted for foreign messages at the Rome conference; certain restrictions on messages posted from an out-station to a Telegraph Office, and *vice versâ*, were removed; postage stamps are now accepted at par instead of at 17 annas worth per rupee; and no charge is made for telegraphing the instructions necessary to indicate that a message is to be sent by ordinary post, by registered post, &c.

11. All the changes adopted were thus in favor of senders of messages, and it is believed that these steps towards simplifying the procedure and charges for inland messages must eventually tend to a more extended use of the telegraph both by Europeans and Natives.

12. *Free address.*—This concession made with effect from the 1st January 1872, was based on the desirability of simplifying the mode of counting the words, and on the supposition that the fuller addresses thus invited would reduce the proportion of undelivered messages. The latter result has not been achieved, as the number of messages which it is not found possible to deliver to the addressees shews rather an increase than a decrease.

13. A very careful analysis, made in view to ascertain the average number of words contained in each free address, gives the following result:—

In State messages	5·04
„ Private messages	5·17

and the department transmits also gratuitously in each message in the shape of preamble, official instructions, acknowledgment, &c., an average of 7·20 words: a paid message of 6 words thus entails the transmission of about double that number of words, for which no payment is received. This proportion of unremunerative work is necessarily lessened according as the message increases in length.

CHANGES IN INLAND TARIFF FROM 1855 TO 1872.

14. It may be interesting to review at this stage the several rates of charges for inland messages which have been in force since telegraphic communication was first opened to the public in India.

15. From 1855 to 1866, the unit of length was 16 words, and the unit of distance 400 miles; the charge per group per zone being one rupee.

16. In 1866 the unit of length was increased to 20 words, while half and quarter zones (200 and 100 miles) were established. The charge per group for the first zone was raised to Rs. 1-8 with increment of 8 annas per half group per zone. For the quarter and half zone the rate per group was respectively 8 annas and one rupee. In addition to these rates, a booking fee of 8 annas was levied on each message irrespective of its length.

17. From October 1868 to January 1872, the unit of length was 10 words; zones were abolished, and a 10-word message was sent for any distance within Indian limits for one rupee. From March 1870, the address was made partially free, 3 words being allowed to count as one. This tariff proved unremunerative.

18. From January 1872 up to date, the unit of length has been 6 words, the address being admitted free. The charge is one rupee per group within Indian limits, and 50 per cent. extra to Ceylon or Burmah.

19. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the details of the several systems of charging for inland messages which have been in operation since the lines were first opened :—

Indian Inland Tariff.—Showing changes from the first opening of the Telegraph Lines up to date.

Date.		Rate.		Words passed free in address.	Extra Charges.			Remarks.
From	To	Unit No. of words and charge.	For what distance.		Repetition.	Cypher.	Delivery and other charges.	
Feb. 1855	Apl. 1859	16 per rupee. (From 1st May 1855, increments of half groups at half rate.)	Per 400 miles of *Telegraph Line.*	Names of *Station from* and *Station to.*	50 per cent. extra. (Repetition compulsory for commercial messages.)	350 per cent. extra. (Each figure counted as a word.)	4 annas per mile. Free delivery radius ½ mile.	
Apl. 1859	Jan. 1866	First 16 words one rupee; each additional word 1 anna.	Per 400 miles of *direct* distance.	As above; also ordinary designations, such as "Mr.," "Captain," &c.	50 per cent. extra. (Optional for all messages.)	No extra charge.	2 annas per mile. Free delivery radius 2 miles.	
Jan. 1866	Oct. 1868	1st 20 words: Rs. 0 8 0 „ 1 0 0 „ 1 8 0 „ 2 0 0 Half increments at half rates.	100 miles 200 „ 400 „ Every additional 400 miles.	Only name of *Station from*, free.	As above ...	As above ...	Delivery fee abolished. Booking fee 8 annas per message.	To Ceylon, Rs. 2 per group, and Re. 1 per additional half group, *extra.*
Oct. 1868	Mar. 1870	One rupee per 10 words.	Any distance.	As above ...	100 per cent. extra. (Optional for ordinary messages.)	Cypher and Code 100 per cent. extra.	No delivery or booking fee.	To Ceylon, Rs. 2-8 per 20 words and Rs. 1-4 for every additional 10 words, *extra.*
Mar. 1870	Jan. 1872	As above ...	As above..	Two out of every three; *i.e.*, 3 words counted as 1.	As above ...	As above ...	As above	To Ceylon, Re. 1 per 20 words, *extra.*
Jan. 1872	Jan. 1873	One rupee per 6 words.	As above..	Address entirely free.	As above ...	As above ...	As above	To Ceylon and Burmah, 50 per cent. *extra.*
Jan. 1873	Up to date	As above ...	As above..	As above ...	50 per cent. extra. (Optional for all messages.)	Code charge abolished. Cypher 100 per cent. extra.	As above	As above.

20. The incidence of these several tariffs is exemplified in the following table, which gives the cost of messages of 24 words and under for distances up to 2,000 miles :—

Table showing the comparative cost of Inland Messages of from 6 to 24 words under the several tariffs in force between 1855 *and* 1873.

Distance and Length of Message.	February 1855 to April 1859.	April 1859 to January 1866.	January 1866 to October 1868.	October 1868 to March 1870.	March 1870 to January 1872.	January 1872 to date.
100 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	1 0	1 0	1 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	1 8	1 1	1 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	1 8	1 7	1 4	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	2 0	1 13	1 4	3 0	3 0	4 0
200 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	1 0	1 0	1 8	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	1 8	1 1	1 8	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	1 8	1 7	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	2 0	1 13	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0

Table showing the comparative cost of Inland Messages of from 6 to 24 words under the several tariffs in force between 1855 *and* 1873 —continued.

Distance and length of Message.	February 1855 to April 1859.	April 1859 to January 1866.	January 1866 to October 1868.	October 1868 to March 1870.	March 1870 to January 1872.	January 1872 to date.
400 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	1 0	1 0	2 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	1 8	1 1	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	1 8	1 7	2 12	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	2 0	1 13	2 12	3 0	3 0	4 0
800 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	3 0	2 2	3 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	3 0	2 14	4 4	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	4 0	3 10	4 4	3 0	3 0	4 0
1,200 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	4 8	3 3	4 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	4 8	4 5	5 12	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	6 0	5 7	5 12	3 0	3 0	4 0
1,600 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	4 0	4 0	5 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	6 0	4 4	5 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	6 0	5 12	7 4	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	8 0	7 4	7 4	3 0	3 0	4 0
2,000 Miles.						
6 words plus 5 words in address	5 0	5 0	6 0	2 0	1 0	1 0
12 „ „ „	7 8	5 5	6 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
18 „ „ „	7 8	7 3	8 12	3 0	2 0	3 0
24 „ „ „	10 0	9 1	8 12	3 0	3 0	4 0

21. Excluding the 10-word tariffs in force from 1868 to 1872, which had after a prolonged trial to be given up as unremunerative, it will be observed that the existing rates are on the whole more favorable to the public than any which have been in force since the lines were opened. Thus, a message of 24 words from Calcutta to Kurrachee cost Rs. 10 in 1855, and only Rs. 4 in 1873. From Calcutta to Bombay a similar telegram now costs Rs. 4, whereas in 1855 the charge would have been Rs. 8. For shorter messages the difference is still more marked.

22. It is true that for short distances the new rates contrast unfavorably with the previous tariffs. This is unavoidable where an uniform charge over a vast extent of territory supersedes a system of rates based on zones; but when it is borne in mind that about 40 per cent. of the entire traffic is that passing between Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Galle, Rangoon, and Kurrachee, distances which average upwards of 1,000 miles, the importance of the concession of a uniform rate and the liberality of the existing tariff cannot fail to be recognized.

INTERNATIONAL.

23. During the months of April, May, and June 1872, the tariff to Europe remained as detailed in the previous year's report, *viz.*, Rs. 45 by all routes from India to London for a message of 20 words.

24. On the 1st July the changes decided on at the Rome Conference came into force. The unit message was retained at 20 words, but the charge from London to India *vid* Suez and *vid* Teheran was fixed at 100 francs or Rs. 42. By the Turkish route the tariff adopted was slightly lower, *viz.*, 94 francs or Rs. 39-8. The Indian share of the charge on foreign messages to, from or through India is 10 francs or Rs. 4·2.

25. No alterations occurred during the year in the Atlantic Cables tariff.

26. A slight increase in the rates by cable from Madras to Penang, Singapore, Java, Saigon, and Hong-Kong, and a slight decrease in those to Shanghai and Japan were adopted in the course of the year.

NUMBER OF MESSAGES.

27. The following is a synopsis of the number of telegrams originating in India during the year under report :—

State messages	...	58,659
Private do.	...	6,25,729
Total paid messages	...	6,84,388
Add free do.	...	41,953
GRAND TOTAL	...	7,26,341

The percentage of increase in the number of state and private messages, as compared with the previous year, is thus 8·01 and 4·17 respectively, while free messages have decreased in number by 12·11 per cent.

28. Comparing these figures with the statistics of the preceding four years, the growth of each description of traffic is found to be as follows :—

Number of Messages of all descriptions, showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with previous years.

YEAR.	STATE.			PRIVATE.			PUBLIC NEWS FREE.			TELEGRAPH SERVICE AND OTHER FREE.			TOTAL.			No. OF OFFICES OPEN DURING EACH YEAR.
	No.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		No.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		No.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		No.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		No.	Percentage of increase or decrease.		
		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.		Increase.	Decrease.	
1868-69	40,615	...	1·67	3,33,856	23·82	...	6,690	...	18·44	52,391	...	4·20	4,33,552	18·27	...	186
1869-70	39,403	...	2·98	4,45,215	33·36	...	3,597	...	44·73	55,222	5·4	...	5,43,435	48·62	...	198
1870-71	37,606	...	4·5	5,39,755	21·23	...	3,873	7·69	...	47,999	...	13·08	6,29,233	15·79	...	205
1871-72	54,305	44·4	...	6,00,633	11·00	...	3,769	...	2·68	43,999	...	8·33	7,02,706	11·67	...	199
1872-73	58,659	8·01	...	6,25,729	4·17	...	5,008	32·87	...	36,945	...	16·13	7,26,341	3·36	...	203

29. *State Messages.*—It will be observed that the considerable increase in this class of telegrams which occurred in 1871-72, has been not only maintained but exceeded. The increased use of the telegraph by public officers appears chiefly traceable to the camps of exercise, the *weather* and *crop* reports forwarded periodically from all parts of India to the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, and the daily reports of the state of the health of troops during the prevalence of cholera.

30. *Private.*—The increase under this head is solely due to the growth of *inland* traffic; there being a slight decrease in the number of *foreign* telegrams.

31. *Public News Free* and *Telegraph Service Free.*—Certain periodical reports formerly included in the latter classification are now more correctly shown in the former, which consequently exhibits an increase. The combined totals, however, show a satisfactory diminution of unremunerative traffic—Details in appendices F. and J.

32. *International Messages.*—As regards *number*, a slight decrease is observable under this head, though the *value* of foreign messages has increased. The number of inland and foreign messages respectively sent during the past five years is as follows :—

Inland and International Traffic, 1868-69 *to* 1872-73.

YEAR.	Number of inland private telegrams.	Number of foreign private telegrams.
1868-69	3,01,297	32,559
1869-70	4,01,924	43,291
1870-71	4,72,735	67,020
1871-72	5,23,023	77,610
1872-73	5,48,846	76,883

33. *Telegrams exchanged with Railway Telegraph systems.*—Of 37,174 messages which had to be transmitted over portions of both the Government and Railway Telegraph lines, 15,903 were tendered at Railway stations and transferred to the Government system, and 21,271 originated at Government stations and were handed to the Railway Telegraph for delivery at places where this department has no stations. Full details of the traffic exchanged with each Railway Telegraph system will be found in Appendix B.

34. The usual statement of the number of messages to, from and through each station, of their value and of the working cost of every office is annexed (Appendix A). A numerical and valuation return of the traffic of each office, geographically grouped, will be found in Appendix G. The following is an abstract of the distribution of Telegraph Offices according to Presidencies, &c. :—

NO. OF OFFICES IN EACH PRESIDENCY, PROVINCE, &C.

Punjab	29	Bombay, Native States	5
N. W. Provinces	16	Central Provinces and Berars ...	12
Oudh	2	Nizam's Territory	2
Bengal	30	Mysore and Coorg	3
Do., Native States	1	Madras	25
Rajpootana	6	Do., Native States	4
Central India	15	British Burmah	14
Sind	6	Foreign States (French and Portuguese)	2
Bombay	23	Ceylon	8
		TOTAL ...	203

35. Appendix H is a list of Telegraph stations arranged according to their importance, with reference to the number of messages originating at each. Excluding temporary offices, and those closed during the year, the remaining stations may be classified as follows :—

No. of sent paid Messages per annum.			No. of Offices.
Above 1,00,000	... ...	... ...	... 1
Above 75,000	and under 1,00,000	... ...	... 1
„ 50,000	„ 75,000	... ...	... 0
„ 25,000	„ 50,000	... ...	... 1
„ 20,000	„ 25,000	... ...	... 1
„ 15,000	„ 20,000	... ...	... 1
„ 10,000	„ 15,000	... ...	... 3
„ 5,000	„ 10,000	... ...	... 15
„ 1,000	„ 5,000	... ...	... 82
„ 500	„ 1,000	... ...	... 56
„ 100	„ 500	... ...	... 36
Under 100	... ...	... ..	... 5

The average number of paid messages originating at each station during the year is 3,119.

PERCENTAGES OF MESSAGES UNDER SEVERAL HEADS.

36. Of the total number of paid telegrams originating in India during the year, 9 per cent. were on the *public service* and 91 per cent. were *private*.

37. The following analysis of the private traffic of the Indian Telegraph Department for a whole month will be found interesting, as showing the relative

extent to which the telegraph is resorted to by Europeans and Natives, and the proportion which commercial messages bear to those termed 'domestic':—

INLAND PRIVATE MESSAGES.

COMMERCIAL.

Sent by Europeans	31·46 per cent.
„ Natives	32·64 „

DOMESTIC.

Sent by Europeans	18·10 per cent.
„ Natives	12·96 „

FOREIGN PRIVATE MESSAGES.

COMMERCIAL.

Sent by Europeans	4·10 per cent.
„ Natives	·37 „

DOMESTIC.

Sent by Europeans	·34 per cent.
„ Natives	·03 „
TOTAL ...	100·00 „

38. For purposes of trade the Indian lines are thus used by Europeans and Natives to about an equal extent, and *numerically* commercial telegrams comprise nearly 70 per cent. of the entire traffic. In *value* the proportion is even greater. Notwithstanding the immense preponderance of the Native population—(even taking into account only those in easy circumstances)—the number of other than business telegrams sent by Natives is less than those sent by Europeans by nearly one-third.

39. About 8 per cent. of the entire traffic consists of messages in *code*, the remainder being in *ordinary*, language.

REVENUE.

40. The cash earnings of the department during 1872-73 were Rs. 17,27,600 against Rs. 16,00,383 for the previous year. The following are the amounts realized under the several heads:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Inland messages	11,87,363	
Foreign messages	5,16,115	
		17,03,478
Sale of Telegraph Gazette		10,329
Guarantees		2,644
Miscellaneous		11,149
TOTAL ...		17,27,600

41. To the above should be added the value of work done without payment, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Value of "free" messages despatched by order of Government, as per notification in *Gazette of India*, No. 474 of the 9th July 1869	65,236
Value of European news messages delivered free to Government functionaries	45,951
Value of concessions on press messages under the rules which came into force 1st January 1872	41,080
TOTAL ...	1,52,267

The aggregate value of the work done during the year was therefore—

	Rs.
Cash earnings	17,27,600
Pro formâ	1,52,267
TOTAL ...	18,79,867

The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 17,21,593.

42. The usual summary of the number and value of messages under the heads Inland and Foreign, sub-divided into State and Private, is annexed (Appendix C). It shows the following result in comparison with the returns of 1871-72:—

Nature of Collections.	Increase.		Decrease.		Percentage of			
					Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Rs. A.	No.	Rs. A.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
State	4,354	...	...	18,542 2	8·01	...	...	8·35
Private	25,096	1,45,427 6	...	...	4·17	10·73	...	...
TOTAL ...	29,450	1,26,885 4	...	...	4·49	8·04	...	...

43. The following is an abstract of the number and value of all messages sent during each of the past six years—showing also the percentage of increase or decrease under each head as compared with the returns for 1867-68:—

Year.	State.				Private.				Total Paid Messages.				Free News Messages.	
	No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value.		No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value.		No.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease in value.		No.	Value.
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.		
		Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.				Rs. A.
1867-68	41,306	1,78,700 15	...	...	2,69,638	9,57,439 7	...	...	3,10,944	11,36,140 6	...	...	8,199	1,60,650 0
1868-69	40,615	1,61,297 7	...	9·75	3,33,856	9,94,795 8	3·90	...	3,74,471	11,56,092 10	1·76	...	6,690	55,990 0
1869-70	39,403	1,37,592 4	...	23·00	4,45,215	10,73,047 11	12·00	...	4,84,618	12,10,639 15	6·50	...	3,595	37,638 10
1870-71	37,606	1,22,760 7	...	31·30	5,39,755	11,78,784 9	23·12	...	5,77,361	13,01,545 15	14·56	...	3,873	49,775 0
1871-72	54,305	2,21,951 13	24·2	...	6,00,633	13,54 641 6	41·48	...	6,54,938	15,76,593 3	38·75	...	3,769	48,982 8
1872-73	58,659	2,03,409 11	13·82	...	6,25,729	15,00,068 12	56·78	...	6,84,388	17,03,478 7	49·93	...	5,008	65,236 4

The percentage of increase in the value of Private and State messages has thus been respectively 56·78 and 13·82 in six years.

44. ***Inland messages.*—The following table shows the growth of this class of traffic (excluding service messages) since 1867-68:—**

Year.	No.	Value.	Percentages of increase.				Remarks.
			Compared with 1867-68.		Compared with previous year.		
			No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
		Rs. A.					
1867-68 ...	2,41,287	7,63,880 11	...	...	...	...	
1868-69 ...	3,01,297	7,96,417 10	24·87	4·25	24·87	4·25	
1869-70 ...	4,01,924	8,17,595 2	66·58	7·03	33·39	2·66	
1870-71 ...	4,72,735	8,51,217 8	95·95	11·43	17·62	4·11	
1871-72 ...	5,23,023	9,22,639 [illegible]	116·76	20·78	10·63	8·38	Free address conceded and 10 words unit adopted, 1st January 1872.
1872-73 ...	5,48,846	9,96,149 15	127·46	31·71	4·93	7·96	Double charge for code given up, 1st January 1873.

The rate of increase in number has, it will be observed, received a check, but the percentage of enhanced value practically maintains the ratio of progression shown last year.

45. ***Foreign messages.*—In paragraph 32, it was mentioned that international messages show a slight decrease in number, although their value is considerably higher than last year. Transit traffic, *i. e.*, that from the westward to the Far East and *vice versâ*, exhibits an increase in number of nearly 50 per cent. It is therefore the telegrams originating in or destined for India itself that have declined in number. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that messages for and from Australia, &c., were prior to the opening of the cable route posted at or to Galle, and thus came into the category of Indian messages, whereas they are now classed *transit*. The incidence of the message packing agencies which collect short despatches from the public and mass them in one telegram before transmission, must also necessarily tend to diminish the *numerical***

returns of messages. An abstract of sent, received, and transit foreign telegrams, and of the Indian share of their value for the past six years, is given below :—

Year.	Number of messages despatched.				Indian share of value.	Percentages of increase or decrease as compared with previous years.				Remarks.
						Increase.		Decrease.		
	To India.	From India.	Transit, *i. e.*, between Far-East and places westward of India.	Total.		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
					Rs. A.					
1867-68 ...	14,521	13,830	...	28,351	1,93,558 12	...	...	...	...	
1868-69 ...	16,417	16,142	...	32,559	1,98,377 9	14·84	2·49	...	...	Tariff reduced.
1869-70 ...	21,824	21,467	...	43,291	2,55,452 9	32·96	28·77	...	...	
1870-71 ...	28,810	35,115	3,095	67,020	3,27,567 0	54·81	28·23	...	...	
1871-72 ...	28,856	31,889	18,658	79,403	4,55,850 11	18·80	39·16	...	...	Tariff increased, 10-word messages abolished.
1872-73 ...	24,613	25,849	27,632	78,094	5,16,115 6	...	13·22	1·64	...	

46. Annexed (Appendix D) is a summary of the monthly number and value of foreign messages to, from, and through India by the several routes.

47. *Press messages.*—During the year under report 1,945 messages were sent at the reduced rates accorded to *bonâ fide* public news telegrams. The charges amounted to Rs. 11,664, the ordinary rates being Rs. 52,744. The concessions in favor of press messages accordingly aggregated Rs. 41,080.

48. *Expenditure in Signal Offices.*—The following statement gives the work done in, and cost of Signal Offices during 1868-69 and subsequent years, (exclusive of those in Ceylon) :—

Year.	No. of offices open.	No. of messages.	Expenditure in Signal Offices.	Decrease in Signal Office expenditure as compared with 1868-69.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1868-69...	186	433,552	13,47,706 6	...
1869-70...	190	543,435	13,13,425 1	34,281 5
1870-71...	197	629,233	12,49,022 8	98,683 14
1871-72	192	624,746	12,36,566 2	1,11,140 4
1872-73...	195	651,384	12,78,166 3	69,540 0

The increase of Rs. 41,600 in Signal Office expenditure is more than accounted for by the annual increments to the pay of the signalling establishment. This item amounts to about Rs. 54,000. Casualties have been few, and the measures of economy carried out during previous years have left little margin for savings during the period under report.

COMPLAINTS AND REFUNDS.

49. *Complaints.*—The following abstract exhibits the number and percentage of complaints preferred by the public during the past six years :—

Year.	Total number of Private and State paid messages.			Total number of complaints.			Percentage of complaints.		
	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.	Indian.	Foreign.	Total.
1867-68 ...	282,583	28,361	310,944	414	174	588	·15	·61	·19
1868-69 ...	341,845	32,626	374,471	618	285	903	·18	·87	·24
1869-70 ...	441,327	43,291	481,618	418	403	821	·09	·93	·17
1870-71 ...	510,341	67,020	577,361	312	409	721	·06	·61	·12
1871-72 ...	575,535	79,403	654,938	244	240	484	·04	·30	·07
1872-73 ...	606,294	78,094	684,388	217	148	365	·03	·18	·05

The progressive improvement in the Indian telegraphic service is very strikingly shown in these statistics. It will be observed that during the six years under notice the number of Indian messages *increased* by 114 per cent., yet the number of complaints *decreased* within the same period by 90 per cent. The international service exhibits an equally gratifying enhanced efficiency, the number of messages sent having *increased* 175 per cent. and the number of complaints having *decreased* by 92 per cent. between 1868-69 and 1872-73. A detailed statement of the number of complaints month by month will be found in Appendix E.

50. *Refunds.*—The following statement shows the amount of refunds during the year chargeable to India :—

Class of messages.	Amount of refunds chargeable to India.	Percentage of Indian share of revenue refunded.
	Rs. A. P.	
Inland	168 4 0	·017
Foreign	770 13 0	·15

51. In Appendix I is given the average time occupied by telegrams in transmission over the main lines, including all delays from the time the message is tendered by the sender until the time of its reaching the station of destination. These statistics may be summarized as follows :—

	Total No. of paid messages transmitted.	Mean of time occupied in transmission over all main routes.	
		Hours.	Minutes.
1867-68	310,944	12	43
1868-69	374,471	12	52
1869-70	484,618	7	42
1870-71	577,361	3	3
1871-72	654,938	1	48
1872-73	684,388	1	41

Although, therefore, the traffic has more than doubled since 1867-68, the average speed with which it has been passed over the lines has increased sevenfold, and the improvement is shown to have been steady and progressive year by year.

SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

52. The number of signallers being still somewhat in excess of the requirements of the service, all measures for recruiting have during the year been in abeyance; but 7 lads who had been under training for this department for about 16 months in the Conoor Lawrence Asylum were on being declared qualified as signallers drafted into the service.

53. A general examination of every Telegraph Master and Signaller in the Department was held simultaneously throughout India in October 1872. Mr. Assistant Superintendent Williams, whose services were placed specially at the disposal of the Traffic Branch for the purpose, drew up the papers, examined the replies, and allotted marks according to the value of each. The whole award was thus centralized, and the result is a most valuable record of the relative qualifications of every member of the Signalling Branch.

54. The following were the subjects which examinees were at liberty to take up :—

Educational subjects (optional).

	Maximum marks obtainable.	
Electricity	50	
Magnetism	50	
Arithmetic	50	
Algebra and Trigonometry	50	
Geography (General 50, Indian 50)	100	
History	50	
		350

Subjects essential to the performance of ordinary signalling duty (compulsory).

Signalling	100	
Knowledge of Instruments, &c.	150	
Knowledge of Traffic Rules	150	
Handwriting and Dictation	100	
Conduct	100	
		600
Special Services (Perseverance in the performance of duty under circumstances of difficulty or hardship, &c.) ...		50
Total ...		1,000

55. The grading of examinees on the result of the tests was determined on the following scale :—

	Minimum aggregate marks requisite.
For the Superior grade	500
„ Good „	350
„ Average „	200

Examinees failing to obtain 200 marks to be graded as "indifferent," and warned that failure to improve within a certain period must result in their services being dispensed with.

56. Out of a total strength of 872 men, 855 were examined, 15 were excused on account of sickness or other cause, and 2, who refused to compete, were placed in the average grade.

57. The general result of the examination was as follows :—

Promotions.		Reductions.	
Indifferent Grade to Average Grade ...	3	Superior Grade to Good Grade...	20
Indifferent Grade to Good Grade ...	1	Superior Grade to Average Grade...	4
Average Grade to Good Grade ...	103	Good Grade to Average Grade...	96
Average Grade to Superior Grade ...	6	Good Grade to Indifferent Grade...	1
Good Grade to Superior Grade ...	20	Average Grade to Indifferent Grade...	15
Total ...	133	Total ...	136

58. *Prizes.*—The following prizes were distributed on the result of the Examination :—

	Rs.
To the best Telegraph Master	150
To the best Signaller	100
To the best Mathematician and Electrician, a gold watch, value	250
To the second best Mathematician and Electrician, a silver watch, value	110
Special prize for proficiency in Mathematics	50
For proficiency in Electricity 20 prizes, each worth ...	15
For proficiency in Signalling 45 prizes, each worth ...	10-8

59. Mr. Williams' admirable and exhaustive report on the general examination having been already submitted for the information of the Government of India, it is unnecessary that I should remark on the subject in further detail. I cannot, however, conclude without bearing personal testimony to the very able manner in which Mr. Williams carried out a duty requiring knowledge, patience, judgment and assiduity in no ordinary degree, and to the value of the result of his labor.

60. The following is a return of the casualties which have occurred in the Signalling Branch during the year :—

Grades.	Resigned.	Dismissed.	Deserted.	Services dispensed with.	Pensioned.	Died.	Total.
Telegraph Masters ...	3	1	...	...	1	2	7
Signallers (general service) ...	20	6	2	4	...	9	41
Ditto (local service) ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Probationers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	24	7	3	4	1	11	50

MILITARY SIGNALLERS.

61. Up to the end of 1871-72, 77 non-commissioned officers and men had been instructed in telegraphy under officers of this department. This number

was increased during the year under report to 118, certificates of proficiency having been given to 41 men during 1872-73.

62. The newly opened Telegraph Office at Sealkote has been worked by Military signallers under the Brigade Major's supervision.

63. Owing to repeated failure of the attempts to work the Kamptee Office by Military agency caused by the misconduct of the men successively appointed, it was necessary to place a Civil signaller at that station. The Mhow Office has also reverted to departmental agency owing to the transfer to another station of the soldiers who had been employed as signallers.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS OPENED AND CLOSED DURING 1872-73.

64. New offices were opened during the year at the following places :—

Dholepore,	Rajamundry,
Gampola,	Rangamuttee,
Gudduck,	Sealkote,
Hooblee,	Wuzeerabad,
Mortukka,	

and the following stations have been closed :—

Beawur,	Gooty,
Burwai,	Seepree,
Dowlaishwaram,	

resulting in a net increase of four Telegraph Offices. Temporary stations are excluded from this calculation.

ELECTRICAL.

65. *Testing Centres.*—Up to the end of 1871-72 testing stations had been established at the following offices in view to ascertaining and recording periodically the electrical condition of the working lines, and to localizing faults causing imperfect or interrupted communication :—

Calcutta,	Allahabad,
Bombay,	Kurrachee,
Madras,	Bangalore,
Agra,	Deesa,

and during the year under report arrangements were made to add the following places to the list of testing centres :—

Lucknow.	Jubbulpore.
Lahore.	Paumben.
Vizagapatam.	Colombo.

Bellary was also made a testing station in place of *Bangalore*, the former station being more centrically situated since the recent alteration and extension of the system of lines in Southern India. At the close of the year almost every important junction station was thus supplied with the requisite apparatus for ensuring the efficiency of the wires by means of a system of periodical measurements and observations, whereby not only are many slight faults detected and remedied before they develope into serious obstructions, but interruptions due to causes it is not possible to foresee are localized and removed at a minimum of time and expense. The system is also most valuable in affording a reliable index of the relative efficiency of the various descriptions of Insulators introduced into India for experimental use with reference to the determination of the pattern best adapted to withstand the special climatic influences of this country on the insulation of overground wires.

66. *Instructions in testing lines, &c.*—Reference was made in the report for last year to a Pamphlet of testing instructions compiled by Mr. Schwendler, Electrical Superintendent, the issue of which was commenced during 1871-72. Another section of this valuable work was completed during the year under report.

67. *Relay testing.*—By means of a simple formula experimentally arrived at, the efficiency of the telegraphic instruments in use in the Depart-

ment can now be very readily tested. It is found that the relay of any instrument when in perfect order should function with 10 battery elements through no resistance, and with 1 element through an external resistance equal to that of the relay itself, without any alteration of the adjustment being necessary. The first test represents the strongest, and the second the most feeble current of electricity likely to reach the instrument in practice, and the combined tests define the range through which it is capable of working without the necessity for readjustment on the occurrence of every variation of the insulation of the line.

68. *Insulator detector.*—The insulator detector described in the last report has been of great service in the improvement of the insulation of lines at a minimum of labor and expense. It has been used on all important lines throughout India where the presence of defective insulators was most markedly apparent from the result of periodical testing observations, and has enabled us to work better, and in some instances over longer distances, in rainy weather than was previously practicable. Six new detectors were manufactured at the departmental workshops during the year.

69. *Magnetic storms and induction currents.*—The very long distances over which direct signalling is now effected in India, render the effects of natural and induced currents more marked and difficult to overcome than was the case when the working sections were comparatively short; but, on the other hand, the improved electrical appliances available and the concurrent progress of the staff in the faculty of correctly making and recording physical observations on the various technical branches of their work, enables us to organize measures to counteract with more or less success any inconvenience of this nature which we experience.

70. *Magnetic storms.*—A magnetic storm of considerable intensity made itself felt on all the wires running east and west in Southern India on the 15th October 1872, on which occasion the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Madras Telegraph Office, Mr. W. P. Johnston, recorded a series of very valuable observations. Strong natural currents were first observed on the Madras-Bellary wire, the other wires affected were those connecting Madras with Bombay and Bezwarrah with Hyderabad, Deccan, but that first mentioned exhibited throughout the day the most marked effects. The direction, as well as the intensity of the disturbances, varied with great rapidity. The maximum positive current flowing towards Madras was equivalent to 15 battery elements, while in the opposite direction an electromotive force equal to 22 elements was indicated by the tests taken.

71. The natural currents first attained sufficient strength to interfere with the working of the wires at 6 A. M. By 11 A. M. work on the four Bombay-Madras wires was completely stopped; this continued till 1 P. M., after which hour the effects of the magnetic disturbance became less and less felt up to 6-15 P. M., when it ceased to be observable at Madras. At Bezwarrah, however, the cessation of the natural currents did not occur till 9 P. M., showing that the storm was travelling in an easterly direction. This is confirmed by the fact that, although the observatory authorities were warned by this department soon after 6 A. M., no indication of the disturbance was indicated locally by the magnetometers until near noon, and at the time the storm was shown to be at its height by these instruments at Madras, the wires leading into that city from the westward had for some hours been showing decreased evidence of magnetic disturbance.

Detailed instructions have since been drawn up by Mr. L. Schwendler, the Electrical Superintendent, by the observance of which the inconvenience caused by magnetic storms will be reduced to a minimum. The precautions to be observed are based on substituting a return wire for the usual method of leading the current to the earth.

72. *Induced currents.*—Much inconvenience has been experienced on the through lines from induced currents, a necessary sequent of our improved

insulation, and long distance working, which materially lessens the signalling speed, and consequently the carrying power of the wires. Mr. Schwendler has carried out a series of careful experiments and observations at each end of the Madras-Bombay line, and has been enabled to almost entirely overcome the difficulties resulting from the effects of induction.

73. *Time diffuser.*—By means of an apparatus designed by Mr. Luke during his incumbency as Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Madras Signal Office, correct time (given by signal from the Madras Observatory) has, since February last, been signalled direct to all the stations southward and westward of that city. Similar instruments are being manufactured for Bombay and Calcutta. These will be worked by the Madras Observatory signal, and will automatically re-transmit it to all the stations in Western and Northern India.

CHECK OFFICE.

74. Advantage was taken of the opportunity offered by the deputation of two officers of the Public Works Accounts Department to inspect the Office of Controller of Telegraph Accounts, to procure a similar independent investigation into the working of the Check Office. It is satisfactory to find that, in the opinion of the inspecting officers, the work of this branch is conducted in a thoroughly systematic and efficient manner. Mr. H. E. Thompson, whose thorough knowledge of the work in all its varied details has been mentioned in previous reports, continued to superintend the Check Office throughout the year under report.

CABLE ACCOUNTS.

75. *Adjustment.*—Concurrently with the increase in the number of messages passing through India between the Far-East and places to the westward, the work connected with the adjustment of accounts on international messages has naturally become more heavy. The following is an abstract showing the extent of the [illegible] of traffic of this description. Although messages to and from India are [illegible] it is [illegible] that the increase is independent of the number of telegrams originating in or destined for India itself.—(*Vide* para. 46.)

	No. of messages transferred by Cable to India.		No. of messages transferred by Cable to India.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Eastern Telegraph Company	23,429	28,435	22,969	25,371
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company...	9,931	14,762	13,001	17,572

76. *Railway Telegraph Accounts adjustment.*—The value of messages transferred between the Government and Railway Telegraph systems, as adjusted in the Check Office during 1872-73, was as follows:—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
Transfers by Government to Railway	Rs.	16,698	18,972
„ by Railway to Government	„	14,449	14,664
	TOTAL Rs.	31,147	33,636

77. The gross accounts adjustments of the year effected by the Check Office were as follows:—

Collected in India for India and other Administrations ...	Rs.	28,42,407
Credited to India by other Administrations, including Indian and Trans-Indian shares	„	16,59,964
TOTAL Rs.		45,02,371

Complaint Branch.—The following is a synopsis of the complaints received and investigated by the Check Office during 1872-73 :—

	Total No. of messages transmitted.	No. of Complaints.		
		Well-founded.	Groundless.	Total.
Inland messages...	606,294	100	117	217
Foreign messages	78,094	22	126	148
Total ...	684,388	122	243	365

TRAFFIC CODE AND TARIFF PAMPHLET.

78. *Traffic Code.*—A want long felt in signal offices has been met by the compilation of this work. Its issue rendered practicable the cancellation of 269 circulars and standing orders, not only reproducing their contents, but containing much original matter explaining and illustrating every possible contingency of traffic routine.

79. The work was first discussed and edited by a Committee of departmental officers in Calcutta, during a series of sittings extending over several months, but the heaviest portion of the labor devolved on Mr. H. E. Thompson, whose services in connection with the preparation of the Traffic Code deservedly obtained the Director General's thanks.

80. *Tariff Pamphlet.*—This is a compilation of the rules and rates for foreign and inland messages in a convenient form which has proved useful both departmentally and to the public.

J. H. LANE,
Offg. Director of Traffic.

ANNEXURE II.

REPORT OF CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS DURING 1872-73.

During the past year of 1872-73 the following works of telegraph extension and construction were carried out.

2. In order to provide telegraph communication for the new State Railways, lines of telegraph have been constructed from Delhi for 82 miles towards Ulwar, along the northern branch of the Rajpootana State Railway; this line consists of two wires, both of which are for the use of the railway. A branch has also been constructed from the station of Gari Hasern to Furruknagur, a distance of 7 miles, for the use of the railway line going to the salt depôt at the latter place.

3. On the southern branch of the Rajpootana State Railway a telegraph line has been constructed from Agra for a distance of 85 miles, and has since been pushed up to Dowsa, on the road between Bhurtpore and Jeypore, a distance of 114 miles; this line consists of two new wires for the railway, while we have taken advantage of this opportunity to bring the two wires of this department between Agra and Jeypore on to the new supports which have been erected along the State Railway, the old telegraph line running along the Trunk Road being dismantled as soon as the railway line was erected.

4. In the Punjab a length of 60 miles of telegraph have been put up alongside the Indus Valley State Railway from Mooltan to Adamwaham; this line consists of three wires, two of which are for the railway and one for ourselves. It is in contemplation to erect an extra wire on our present supports from Mooltan to Lahore, and when this is erected, there will then be an alternative route from Mooltan to Sukkur, *viz.*, one by the State Railway and one by Dehra Ghazee Khan and the frontier.

5. In Southern India, a telegraph has been erected from Waddy, 58 miles towards Hyderabad in the Deccan along the Nizam's State Railway; this consists of three wires, one for the Telegraph Department and two for railway use. This line is 120½ miles long, and will provide an alternative means for telegraph communication to Hyderabad in addition to the present existing line by Kurnool.

6. In the Punjab, the former line running along the Grand Trunk Road from Wazeerabad to Jheelum has been repaired and renewed, and two additional wires erected for the use of the Punjab State Railway, a distance of 39 miles.

7. In Kattywar a short railway line of 22 miles, consisting of one wire for the use of the State Railway from Veerungaum to the Patree Salt Depôt, has been constructed.

8. In Western India, a line of four wires, 37 miles in length between Khundwa and Mortukka along the Holkar State Railway, has been nearly completed.

9. As regards lines constructed for Guaranteed Railways, the line of three wires between Fyzabad and Benares (which will complete the system of telegraph along the Oudh State Railway) was nearly finished during the last official year, and has since been brought to completion. Many of the bridges along this line of railway are as yet unfinished, and the telegraph crossings of the various rivers cannot be made permanent until the railway viaducts are complete. An additional wire was also erected for the use of this department from Chundowsie to Moradabad, in order to loop the latter station into our general system of telegraph wires.

10. As regards works carried out for this department, specially in Southern India, the line running along the narrow neck of land carrying our line to Ceylon from the last station in India (*viz.*, Tonitory) was originally erected on Hamilton's standards; the action of sea air and salt water on the zinc coating speedily caused these supports to rust through, and as the line was in a very precarious position, it has been repaired by a new line placed as far from the sea as the narrow neck of land will permit, and constructed with Siemen's posts, the metal of which being thicker will last considerably longer than Hamilton's standards would do in such a situation. A short temporary line to connect this new line from Tonitory to Davipatam has also been made from Ramnad to Davipatam.

11. In the Bombay Presidency, in order to provide increased telegraphic communication between Bombay and the important cotton district of Kattywar, an extra wire has been erected between Bombay and Ahmedabad for a distance of 47 miles (the work on the whole line being now in an advanced state of progress), and as this wire traverses a very damp country through a considerable part of its route, it was determined to select a gauge of more than the ordinary thickness, so as to give increased conductivity; a wire of No. 3 gauge has accordingly been erected.

12. In order to bring the military station of Saugor into telegraphic communication with the rest of India, a line of one wire has been put up between Jubbulpore and Saugor; this wire runs on our posts alongside the railway from Jubbulpore to Kureli Ghât, and thence along the road from Kureli to Saugor on a line of posts erected for the purpose.

13. The line from Rawul Pindee to Kohat has been reconstructed on wooden posts coated with Forbes' priming.

14. Two extra wires have been erected from Allahabad to Nynee, and from Calcutta to Sealdah, in order to complete the system of an increased number of wires erected along the Chord Line, and giving extra facilities for the important traffic between Bombay and Calcutta.

15. In the Arracan Division a distance of telegraph wire, 102 miles long, has been erected on insulators between Tonghoop and Padoung; this line was formerly uninsulated and caused considerable resistance to our traffic on the important overland line between Calcutta and British Burmah. The country through which this line passes is one of the most rainy in the world; it is therefore highly needful that as good electrical methods as possible should be adopted for crossing it.

16. In British Burmah the telegraph line has been shifted from the old road between Prome and Thayetmyo to a new and straighter road between those two places, and a new line for the use of the shipping interest has been constructed from Rangoon to Elephant Point.

17. Our telegraph system has last of all been connected with the Burmese frontier by making a loop line from Yonzike to Thayagoon, and a single line on from Thayagoon to the frontier village of Langha, to which place the above-mentioned King's line will come.

18. The Chumbul river has been successfully spanned by an air crossing which will last until the bridge for the proposed State Railway is built.

JOHN ECKFORD, *Captain, R. E.,*
Offg. Director of Construction.

APPENDIX G.

Return of the Number and Value of State and Private messages sent from each Presidency and Province during the year ending the 31st of March 1873.

STATIONS.	State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Total. No.	Total. Value. Rs.	Total. Value. A.
PUNJAB—									
Abbottabad	343	1,119	12	422	691	1			
Attock	224	637	0	269	447	0			
Bunnoo	76	266	0	222	385	12			
Delhi	404	1,007	0	5,280	6,735	9			
Dehra Dhoon	82	275	0	371	629	12			
Dehra Ghazee Khan	327	1,316	4	456	640	10			
Dehra Ismail Khan	294	1,475	8	439	693	4			
Dugshai	222	542	0	158	288	0			
Ferozepore	228	510	8	1,008	1,435	11			
Hoti Mardan	84	220	0	137	199	0			
Jhelum	221	558	8	371	604	4			
Jullunder	180	850	10	781	1,196	0			
Kalka	34	75	8	206	375	8			
Kohat	485	2,199	0	501	860	8			
Kussowlie	508	1,345	0	714	1,054	2			
Lahore	2,045	6,895	15	4,686	6,774	9			
Lawrencepore	557	1,847	3	612	1,110	8			
Mooltan	534	1,679	8	2,333	3,198	2			
Murree	608	1,555	0	1,401	2,320	7			
Nowshera	173	421	0	396	644	14			
Peshawar	910	3,257	11	1,404	2,286	10			
Puttialla	...	...		...	...				
Rajunpore	152	556	0	156	250	0			
Rawulpindee	1,288	3,663	0	2,022	3,008	15			
Sealkote	282	659	11	472	773	13			
Simla	4,209	16,407	0	3,953	6,351	4			
Subathoo	127	371	0	132	206	2			
Umballa	1,092	2,902	8	4,020	4,589	13			
Umritsur	133	346	0	1,523	2,210	2			
Wuzeerabad	37	72	12	216	391	4			
TOTAL ...	15,809	53,021	14	34,561	50,302	8	50,370	1,03,324	6
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—									
Agra	566	1,557	0	5,387	7,362	1			
Allahabad	1,707	5,096	8	4,122	6,006	8			
Allyghur	148	312	0	925	1,119	10			
Bareilly	337	863	8	1,465	2,341	14			
Benares	215	741	12	2,741	5,005	14			
Cawnpore	551	1,392	12	5,624	7,628	6			
Futtyghur	112	241	8	1,126	1,731	9			
Hurdwar	37	94	0	101	200	8			
Meerut	601	1,658	0	2,825	3,664	15			
Mirzapore	16	46	0	1,276	2,010	8			
Moradabad	244	610	8	1,066	1,780	6			
Mussooree	157	410	8	1,638	2,507	8			
Muttra	58	153	4	951	1,460	12			
Nynee Tal	572	1,613	0	1,372	2,301	5			
Roorkee	273	594	0	420	522	3			
Shajehanpore	192	427	0	580	845	3			
TOTAL ...	5,786	15,811	4	31,619	46,489	2	37,405	62,300	6
OUDH—									
Fyzabad	210	629	8	756	1,197	8			
Lucknow	726	2,132	8	3,256	5,171	2			
TOTAL ...	936	2,762	0	4,012	6,368	10	4,948	9,130	10
BENGAL, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP—									
Atcheepore	2	4	0	586	5,563	0			
Balasore	12	58	0	891	1,605	1			
Bankipore	26	101	0	974	1,828	3			
Barrackpore	64	173	0	565	1,242	13			
Burdwan	51	253	0	542	720	14			
Burhee	40	97	6	198	361	11			
Calcutta	3,635	15,698	8	82,048	2,19,066	9			
Chittagong	192	561	12	4,373	12,674	1			
Comilla	61	146	8	620	1,588	13			
Cuttack	233	864	4	1,444	2,578	6			
Dacca	238	682	3	2,571	5,015	4			
Darjeeling	221	811	0	709	1,372	12			
Diamond Harbour	5	8	0	454	470	9			
Dhoobrea	292	1,051	0	418	700	8			
Goalundo and *Sealto*	52	145	0	746	1,090	12			
Gowhatty	326	1,245	8	1,458	2,868	11			
Goalpara	204	830	0	620	1,099	1			
Hooghly Point	...	...		1,315	2,530	8			
Julpigoree	565	2,227	14	619	1,490	12			
Midnapore	72	201	0	402	699	10			
Mud Point	...	...		81	86	0			
Purneah	49	138	8	497	784	11			
Ramoo	16	54	8	331	489	0			
Rungpore	2	6	0	200	325	10			
Carried over ...	6,353	25,844	15	1,03,143	2,72,722	3	92,723	1,74,755	6

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of the Number and Value of State and Private messages sent from each Presidency and Province during the year ending the 31st of March 1873—continued.

STATIONS.	State. No.	State. Value. Rs.	State. Value. A.	Private. No.	Private. Value. Rs.	Private. Value. A.	Total. No.	Total. Value. Rs.	Total. Value. A.
Brought over ..	6,353	25,344	15	1,03,143	2,72,722	3	92,723	1,74,755	6
BENGAL, LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP—*contd.*									
Rangamuttee ...	103	293	0	53	106	4			
Sahibgunge ...	9	20	8	719	712	8			
Saugor Island ...	2	...		144	875	4			
Shillong ...	492	1,540	4	502	912	14			
Silchar ...	218	677	8	1,406	2,596	5			
Sylhet ...	170	648	0	758	1,288	13			
TOTAL ...	7,347	28,524	3	1,06,725	279,214	2	114,072	3,07,738	5
NATIVE STATE UNDER THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL—									
Cooch Behar ...	119	402	0	345	755	4	464	1,157	4
OFFICES IN CONNECTION WITH LUSHAI EXPEDITION—									
Chittuck ...	17	37	0	13	16	0			
Kassalong ...	4	28	0	...	...				
TOTAL ...	21	65	0	13	16	0	34	81	0
RAJPOOTANA—									
Aboo ...	330	1,407	0	550	952	12			
Ajmere ...	261	680	8	2,316	3,703	15			
Beawur ...	34	105	0	503	838	8			
Bhurtpore ...	25	75	0	244	600	0			
Jeypore ...	79	201	8	3,376	4,834	14			
Nusseerabad ...	272	952	0	587	966	0			
Pallee ...	34	122	0	843	1,467	0			
TOTAL ...	1,035	3,543	0	8,419	13,363	1	9,454	16,906	1
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY—									
Beora ...	4	14	0	203	361	10			
Burwai and Mortukka ...	67	230	0	444	809	9			
Dholepore ...	18	42	0	366	787	8			
Dhoolia ...	127	327	12	412	595	12			
Goona ...	18	58	0	246	398	4			
Gwalior and *Gwalior Fortress* ...	25	78	0	1,885	3,613	12			
Indore ...	333	1,030	8	11,955	15,666	10			
Jowrah ...	9	31	0	1,945	2,306	12			
Mhow ...	668	2,280	0	1,146	1,954	4			
Morar ...	226	566	8	681	989	0			
Mundisore ...	6	25	0	2,591	3,480	8			
Neemuch ...	308	1,007	4	1,048	1,824	4			
Oojein ...	2	2	0	2,097	3,089	12			
Rutlam ...	28	64	8	3,600	4,359	12			
Seepree ...	5	8	0	94	112	8			
Shajapore ...	12	18	0	418	731	8			
TOTAL ...	1,856	5,782	8	29,126	41,081	5	30,982	46,863	13
SINDH—									
Hyderabad ...	347	1,262	12	1,109	1,747	8			
Jacobabad ...	194	775	12	495	754	6			
Kurrachee ...	1,424	8,785	0	18,815	76,755	2			
Omerkote ...	75	361	0	442	888	10			
Shikarpore ...	201	628	3	1,343	1,736	6			
Sukkur ...	335	1,139	7	1,900	2,560	1			
TOTAL ...	2,576	12,952	2	24,104	84,442	1	26,680	97,394	3
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—									
Ahmedabad ...	368	1,061	4	6,460	7,794	8			
Ahmednuggur ...	142	419	8	553	814	3			
Belgaum ...	181	565	0	887	1,445	11			
Bombay ...	3,927	15,400	3	1,22,584	3,82,547	2			
Broach ...	13	24	8	1,860	2,856	8			
Byculla ...	147	431	0	1,838	3,138	5			
Carwar ...	186	307	0	2,739	4,346	4			
Coompta ...	13	86	8	2,641	3,741	0			
Deolalee ...	864	3,837	8	278	399	0			
Dharwar ...	113	304	0	826	1,402	3			
Dhollera ...	7	13	8	3,539	4,808	10			
Governor's Office ...	588	4,132	1	298	925	4			
Gudduck ...	5	12	0	368	579	11			
Hooblee ...	9	31	0	227	391	3			
Mahableshwar ...	172	661	12	314	529	15			
Malligaum ...	53	123	0	216	278	8			
Matheran ...	23	83	0	440	711	4			
Nassick ...	74	183	8	546	730	0			
Poona ...	1,847	6,770	14	3,677	5,612	10			
Sattara ...	87	258	8	460	679	4			
Surat ...	130	413	4	2,008	2,843	0			
Sholapore ...	66	192	8	925	1,027	1			
Vingorla ...	97	207	0	1,997	2,611	4			
TOTAL ...	9,062	35,518	6	1,55,681	4,30,212	6	164,743	4,65,730	12
Carried over ...	...	...		...	...		439,152	11,10,626	12

APPENDIX G—*continued.*

Return of the Number and Value of State and Private messages sent from each Presidency and Province during the year ending the 31st of March 1873—continued.

STATIONS.	STATE. No.	STATE. Value. Rs. A.	PRIVATE. No.	PRIVATE. Value. Rs. A.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Value. Rs. A.
Brought over ...	...	...	...	...	439,152	11,10,626 12
NATIVE STATES UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—						
Baroda	72	318 8	687	1,213 7		
Deesa	178	559 0	803	1,431 7		
Kolapore	16	73 6	310	657 4		
Rajkote	103	288 0	1,364	4,378 12		
Wudwan	49	158 0	837	1,408 4		
TOTAL ...	418	1,396 14	4,001	9,089 2	4,419	10,486 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERARS—						
Akola	174	581 4	437	525 3		
Akote	5	14 0	768	989 8		
Bhosawul	9	35 8	955	872 1		
Hingunghat	15	28 0	1,069	1,438 4		
Jubbulpore	139	402 8	1,677	2,409 15		
Kamptee	204	552 0	1,127	1,625 1		
Khundwa	374	948 0	1,101	1,409 1		
Khangaum	3	5 0	3,236	3,966 8		
Nagpore	494	1,982 0	1,373	2,088 14		
Oomrawuttee	71	241 0	3,896	5,201 0		
Seonee	6	19 0	66	97 8		
Wurdah	29	62 0	658	870 12		
TOTAL ...	1,523	4,870 4	16,363	21,493 11	17,886	26,363 15
NIZAM'S TERRITORY—						
Hyderabad	137	636 8	6,462	10,853 15		
Secundrabad	504	1,471 4	2,418	4,262 0		
TOTAL ...	641	2,107 12	8,880	15,115 15	9,521	17,223 11
MYSORE AND COORG—						
Bangalore	425	1,444 4	3,787	5,848 6		
Mysore	55	137 0	1,100	1,819 8		
Mercara	59	212 0	996	1,739 2		
TOTAL ...	539	1,793 4	5,883	9,407 0	6,422	11,200 4
MADRAS PRESIDENCY—						
Bellary	159	460 8	1,192	1,750 13		
Berhampore	246	800 0	2,948	5,466 9		
Bezwarrah	41	89 0	954	1,599 8		
Bimlipatam	14	23 0	3,905	7,832 3		
Calicut	261	1,023 4	5,916	8,245 10		
Cannanore	203	497 12	2,177	3,279 10		
Chicacole	62	215 12	721	1,333 11		
Cochin	24	44 8	7,575	13,880 8		
Coconada	128	475 0	14,020	27,752 11		
Gooty	...	...	5	5 8		
Guntoor	32	122 8	3,293	4,423 8		
Kurnool	51	355 0	508	799 3		
Madras	3,171	10,200 6	46,835	1,61,693 5		
Mangalore	111	383 8	2,736	4,496 5		
Masulipatam	174	686 4	2,896	4,605 3		
Negapatam	117	314 8	2,782	5,586 7		
Nellore	47	143 0	433	903 10		
Ootacamund	645	2,395 2	1,868	3,042 8		
Palamcottah	73	137 8	888	1,628 11		
Patmben	22	49 0	761	1,213 15		
Rajahmundry	137	377 0	744	1,321 8		
Tellicherry	22	48 0	3,012	5,795 6		
Tuticorin	22	44 0	4,592	9,679 0		
Vellore	46	149 8	770	914 0		
Vizagapatam	391	1,607 12	2,884	4,364 7		
Vizianagram	34	101 0	778	1,363 12		
TOTAL ...	6,233	20,742 12	115,193	282,977 7	121,426	303,720 3
NATIVE STATES UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS—						
Allepi (Travancore)	1	2 0	2,504	4,209 13		
Nagercoil do.	1	4 0	344	709 11		
Quilon do.	34	68 8	537	986 12		
Trivandrum do.	23	81 4	1,001	1,879 2		
TOTAL ...	59	155 12	4,386	7,785 6	4,445	7,941 2
FOREIGN STATES—						
Goa	2	5 5	1,441	2,099 9		
Pondicherry	15	74 0	5,616	13,685 14		
TOTAL ...	17	79 5	7,057	15,785 7	7,074	15,864 12
BRITISH BURMAH—						
Aeng	27	91 0	60	116 12		
Akyab	298	986 0	5,048	16,837 4		
Henzada	261	666 0	826	1,257 4		
Moulmein	279	998 8	3,949	9,627 15		
Moungdoo	2	3 0	112	221 4		
Myanoung	148	315 8	415	574 8		
Pabroo	1	1 0	40	81 4		
Padoung	1	5 0	29	45 12		
Carried over ...	1,017	3,066 0	10,479	28,961 11	610,345	15,03,426 11

APPENDIX G—*concluded.*

Return of the Number and Value of State and Private messages sent from each Presidency and Province during the year ending the 31st of March 1873—concluded.

STATIONS.	STATE. No.	STATE. Value. Rs. A.	PRIVATE. No.	PRIVATE. Value. Rs. A.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Value. Rs. A.
Brought over ...	1,017	3,066 0	10,479	28,961 11	610,345	15,03,426 11
BRITISH BURMAH—*continued.*						
Prome	187	462 0	1,828	2,852 6		
Rangoon	1,616	5,629 14	20,081	62,135 13		
Shoaygheen	98	217 8	651	951 4		
Thyetmyo	282	680 8	2,072	3,825 12		
Tounghoo	413	1,401 12	2,149	4,226 8		
Tounghoop	28	97 0	138	445 1		
TOTAL ...	3,641	11,554 10	37,398	1,03,398 7	41,039	1,14,953 1
CEYLON—						
Colombo	418	939 15	15,669	42,333 14		
Galle	169	254 0	8,857	28,596 12		
Gampola	...	...	215	285 8		
Jaffna	85	236 0	1,085	2,344 0		
Kandy	120	203 8	4,134	6,174 1		
Manaar	36	68 8	291	456 8		
Newera Ellya	80	132 3	1,056	1,388 2		
Trincomallee	133	492 8	656	1,190 0		
TOTAL ...	1,041	2,326 10	31,963	82,768 13	33,004	85,095 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,659	2,03,409 8	625,729	15,00,066 0	684,388	17,03,475 3

NOTE.—Stations, the names of which are printed in italics, are not included in the statement of the number of offices open at the close of the year, having been either temporary stations or having been closed permanently during the year.

ANNEXURE IV.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Actual Outlay on Telegraphs in India for the year 1872-73.

	CAPITAL. Works.	CAPITAL. Establishment.	CAPITAL. Stores.	CAPITAL. Total.	REVENUE. Line Maintenance. Repairs.	REVENUE. Line Maintenance. Establishment.	REVENUE. Line Maintenance. Total.	REVENUE. Signalling Establishment.	REVENUE. Signalling Total.	Total Capital and Revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IN INDIA—										
Cash	2,42,280	1,71,740	2,32,109	6,46,129	1,03,464	4,84,899	5,88,363	16,66,551	22,54,914	29,01,043
Issues of stores from stock paid for in previous years ...	4,52,946	33,639	...	4,86,585	79,372	16,202	95,574	1,18,288	2,13,862	7,00,447
Expended in other Departments for stationery, instruments, printing, &c. ...	...	...	28,064	28,064	...	...	...	...	...	28,064
Total in India ...	6,95,226	2,05,379	2,60,173	11,60,778	1,82,836	5,01,101	6,83,937	17,84,839	24,68,776	36,29,554
IN ENGLAND— For provision of stores ...	...	...	9,38,356	9,38,356	...	...	...	...	...	9,38,356
Total in Telegraph Accounts ...	6,95,226	2,05,379	11,98,529	20,99,134	1,82,836	5,01,101	6,83,937	17,84,839	24,68,776	45,67,910
IN P. W. ACCOUNTS— For new buildings and repairs of buildings ...	3,07,962	...	...	3,07,962	24,799	...	...	...	24,799	3,32,761

For the purposes of comparison with former years, the value of stores issued from stock, Rs. 7,00,447, and to other Departments and personal heads, Rs. 18,559, should be deducted, as also expenditure in other Departments, Rs. 28,064, making a net total of Rs. 38,20,840.

Abstract of Receipts for the year 1872-73.

	Actual.	Budget Estimate.	Difference. More than estimate.	Difference. Less than estimate.	Remarks.
CAPITAL—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ordinary—					
Sale proceeds of stores	20,236	5,000	15,236	...	
TOTAL CAPITAL ...	20,236	5,000	15,236	...	
REVENUE—					
Realized as follows:—					
Sale of Telegraph Stamps, deducting share of other Telegraph Administrations paid to them	16,06,906	13,47,800	2,59,104	...	
Cash fees on messages (including cash receipts from other Telegraph Administrations) ...	56,936	2,72,000	...	2,16,064	
Cash revenue for Hooghly river line offices and bearing and forwarded messages ...	27,830	17,200	10,630	...	
TOTAL REALIZED ...	16,90,670	16,37,000	2,69,734	2,16,064	
Deduct—					
Difference between receipts on account of former years and revenue of this year not realized ... 74,313					
Less apparent deficiency in realizations by sale of stamps ... 2,026	72,287	...	72,287	...	
Message revenue as calculated in Check Office on actual messages	16,18,383	16,37,000	1,97,447	2,16,064	
Sale of Forms, Books, and Maps	1,956	2,400	...	444	
Sale of Telegraph Gazette	9,690	11,000	...	1,310	
Guarantees by Native States, &c.	2,644	5,000	...	2,356	
Interest on Capital for State Railway Lines ..	552	...	552	...	
Miscellaneous, including sale of *revenue* stores, security deposits forfeited, fees for copies of messages and information given, subscription to mail reports, &c. ...	8,550	1,600	6,950	...	
TOTAL REVENUE ...	16,41,775	16,57,000	2,04,949	2,20,174	
TOTAL CAPITAL AND REVENUE ...	16,62,011	16,62,000	2,20,185	2,20,174	
			11	Net.	

ANNEXURE V.

CEYLON TELEGRAPHS.

Abstract of Actual Outlay on Telegraphs in Ceylon for the year 1872-73.

	Capital. Total.	Revenue. Line Maintenance. Repairs.	Establishment.	Total.	Signalling. Establishment.	Total.	Total Capital and Revenue.
Cash ...	.....	2,701	21,905	24,606	52,724	77,330	77,330

Abstract of Receipts for the year 1872-73.

Ceylon Telegraphs.	Actual.	Budget Estimate.	Difference. More than estimate.	Difference. Less than estimate.	Remarks.
CAPITAL—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sale proceeds of Telegraph stores... ...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL CAPITAL ...	...	...	...	...	
REVENUE—					
Realized as follows:—					
Sale of Telegraph Stamps (deducting charges of other administrations due to them) ..	77,285	63,000	14,285	...	
Fees on private messages (including under-charges, &c.)	15,682	...	15,682	...	
TOTAL REALIZED ...	92,967	63,000	29,967	...	
Deduct realizations of revenue of former years	7,871	...	7,871	...	
Message revenue as calculated in Check Office on actual messages	85,096	63,000	22,096	...	
Sale of Forms, Books, and Maps	3	182	...	179	
Sale of Telegraph Gazette (Mail Reports) ...	639	690	...	51	
Guarantees by Native States, &c.	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	87	128	...	41	
TOTAL REVENUE ...	85,825	64,000	22,096	271	
TOTAL CAPITAL AND REVENUE ...	85,825	64,000	22,096	271	
			21,825 Net.		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

RESULT ON THE EXPERIMENTAL CULTIVATION OF SUN-FLOWER AT BANGALORE IN 1873.

Extent and quality of land.	Weight of seed sown and whether sown in drills or broad cast.	Quantity of manure spread.	Date of sowing.	Date of harvesting.	Outlay incurred. Particulars.	Outlay incurred. Amount.	Realization. Seeds.	Refuse as fuel.	Leaves as fodder.	Oil cake.	Potash.	Total.	Remarks.
One acre, 1st Class Ragi land.	Six lbs., sown in drills one yard apart.	Fifty bandy loads of town refuse manure.	29th August 1873.	Between the 20th December 1873 and 1st January 1874.		Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	
					Manure ...	25 0 0					6	6 0	Six lbs. of Giant Russian sun-flower seed was imported and sown on an acre of good Raggi land, the yield being 1,800 seers yielding 50 gallons of oil. This sun-flower is a very much larger plant than that of the country, growing from 7 to 8 feet in height, and bearing one large head. I measured six of the heads taken from one plot of average growth.
					Ploughing, sowing and harrowing ...	11 0 0							No. 1 35 inches in circumference, weight 3 lbs. 1,875 seeds.
					Cost of seed ...	1 0 0	1,800 seers which will produce 50 gallons of oil, at 9 annas per quart, Rs. 112-8-0						„ 2 29 „ „ 1 lb. 4 doz. 1,427 „
					Assessment of land	4 0 0							„ 3 27 „ „ 1 „ 4 „ 1,140 „
					Harvesting ...	4 0 0		9	5	6		138 8 0	„ 4 27 „ „ 1 „ 4 „ 1,202 „
					Watcher's pay ...	12 0 0*							„ 5 27 „ „ 1 „ 970 „
					Cost of expressing the oil and husking the seed ...	61 6 5							„ 6 25 „ „ 1 „ 1,102 „
					TOTAL ...	118 6 5							and these seeds are nearly double the size of the country sort.
													The leaves were sun-dried and pounded, about 500 lbs. of such dry fodder realized which used mixed with meal and bran, &c., is good food for milch cows and will keep a long time.
													The seed was first husked by women and converted into coarse meal (20 seers of raw seed making 9¼ of meal) and this was then pressed for oil. Fifty *seers of the meal* yielding three gallons of oil, and 35 lbs of oil cake.
													The empty seed heads and stalks make fine fuel which subsequently yield ten Cwts. of ashes very rich in potash, excellent manure for coffee and tobacco.
													The stalks are said to be used in China for fibre to mix for the China Grasscloth.
													I have valued the oil this time at nine annas instead of twelve annas per quart, and with the view of ascertaining its *market* value, a large quantity has been sent for experiment and report to the Agent and Manager, Madras Railway Company, also to the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, Bangalore Central Jail, Cubbon Hotel keeper, and Government Printing Press, and these departments have been requested to furnish a report of the result of their experiments, and what price they would give per *gallon for the oil.*
												20 1 7	
							Drivers—Outlay incurred						
							PROFIT ...						

* The item 12 rupees incurred for watching the crop is an extraordinary charge, the land available being unenclosed and near the native town, the flowers were liable to be stolen.

E. BODDAM.
On Special Duty.

S. F. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
The 29th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 18th April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bullrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa. and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 22 8	S. Ch. 13 4 [A]	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch. 13 12 [B]	S. Ch. 14 4	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	14 4	14 8	17 8	21 0	22 0 to 18 0	22 8	12 0 [D]	12 0	17 12			13 12	13 8	20 8																Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 8	12 0	20 0	18 0 [C]		24 0	10 8	10 8	22 8			12 8	12 12	24 0															35 0	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	... [C]	...	...	15 0 [E]	15 0	19 8			18 0	18 0	25 0																Midnapore.	
	Hooghly	13 0	12 8	16 0	17 12 to 20 0	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0			12 8 and 13 0	12 0 12 8 and 13 0	18 0								13 8	13 0 and 13 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 8	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	17 8			13 4	14 0	22 0								14 8	13 8	22 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 8	8 12	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	14 8 [C]	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...			12 0	12 0	...								13 8	13 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
8	24-Pergunnahs	13 5 [C]	11 12 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 18 14	17 8 to 18 12	26 10	8 0 [F]	8 0	8 0			13 5 [G]	13 4	20 0								13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	14 9	14 9	16 13½	24 10	21 5	32 0	10 10½ [H]	11 0	17 12			11 7	11 7	20 0								15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
	Jessore	13 4	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 4 [I]	13 5	20 0			14 8	16 8	26 10								18 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	16 0	13 0	24 0 [C]	22 0 to 25 0	36 0 to 40 0	10 0	10 0	14 0			11 8	11 8	23 0	14 0	14 0	32 0					18 0	18 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	22 8	8 2	9 10	24 0			9 0	10 4	27 0	...	...	...					9 10	9 12	16 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	23 8			10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 0					14 0	15 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye.*																															Rajshahye.*
13	Rungpore.*																															Rungpore.*
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 0	18 12			12 0 [J]	10 8	33 12	...	...	...					15 0	15 0	17 4	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 0	8 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	16 0	16 8	22 8	20 0	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0			12 12	12 0	28 0	...	...	...					15 8	15 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0			9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...					20 0	7 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 1	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 5	...			14 0	14 5	...	...	...	...					10 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 6	...	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																															Cooch Behar.*
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Bacca	14 8	14 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 8	21 0			15 0 to 16 0	17 0	32 0	...	...	...					14 8	14 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Furseedpore	20 0	20 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0 [K]	7 0	10 0			14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...					20 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 12	Furseedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0			16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...					18 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	11 4	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4 [L]	11 4	22 8			15 0	14 8	32 0	...	...	...					14 8	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 8	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 2	12 4	23 0			16 10	15 12	33 0	...	...	...					13 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0 [M]	13 0	16 0			17 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...					12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [N]	12 0	16 0			15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...					11 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0			16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...	...					12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0			12 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...					...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	8 0	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	10 6	26 2			17 7	15 2	40 0	...	...	...					8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 11th April 1874.
A In the sub-divisions the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 13-11 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
B Coarse rice at 14-6 seers per rupee.
C In the interior only.
D Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 12-4 to 16 seers per rupee.
G The price of coarse rice ranges from Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 3 per maund.
H In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-7 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 24 seers per rupee.
I In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11-4 to 13 seers per rupee.
J Highest price 9-6 seers and lowest 12 seers per rupee.
K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 14-4 to 15 seers per rupee.
L Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12 to 13-12 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 17-4 seers per rupee.
M Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Present return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Next preceding return.	BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	O 12 4	12 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	32 0	8 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	15 0	14 12	19 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	P 11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 4	...
30	Tirhoot	Q 10 0	10 0	14 0	C 12 4 to 19 0	12 0 to 19 0	27 0 to 46 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	35 0
32	Chumparun	R 11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 4	8 4	13 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 2	13 0	19 9	21 0	21 0	38 8	8 4	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	15 2	14 8	18 11	20 3	20 3	31 9	10 1	10 11	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	8	9 8	22 0	10 8	10 8	25 0	...	...	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	S 13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	26 4	27 12	28 14	32 13	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	21 0	28 14	27 9	42 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh...	T 11 0	11 8	17 0	14 8	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†															
42	Singbhoom*	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	U 12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 11th April 1874.
† Return not received.
O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-12 to 21 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 9-12 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 18 to 15-8 and gram from 15 to 16 seers per rupee.
P In the interior price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9-8 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, maize from 10-8 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 13 seers, barley from 15 to 17 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, and common rice from 8-8 to 11-8 seers; maize 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, per rupee.

Districts of Bengal on the 18th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Present return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Next preceding return.	GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR. Corresponding return of last year.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Present return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Next preceding return.	LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM. Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.	FIRE-WOOD. Present return.	FIRE-WOOD. Next preceding return.	FIRE-WOOD. Corresponding return of last year.	SALT. Present return.	SALT. Next preceding return.	SALT. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BEHAR.	
S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 12	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
C 13 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 16 4	20 0	14 8	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
C 19 8	19 0	24 0	C 15 0	15 0	...	18 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	C 11 0 to 18 0	12 0 to 16 0	24 0 to 42 0	13 0	13 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 12	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot.	
18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	C 14 0 and 15 12	15 0	51 0	13 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 1	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	C 13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	33 6 and 60 0	17 0	17 11	25 4	176 12	176 12	170 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
C 21 0	...	...	C 13 0 and 15 0	15 0	...	13 0	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	17 1	...	...	28 14	28 14	28 15	300 0	200 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Cuttack.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore.	
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	...	12 0	12 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
															Lohardugga.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.*	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	23 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Manbhoom.	

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 17 seers, barley from 16 to 22 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 22 seers, bulrush millet from 12 to 22 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
T Prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, barley from 15 to 15-8 seers, best rice 10 seers, and common rice from 12-8 seers, lesser millet from 17 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 15-12 seers, and gram 18 seers per rupee.
U Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 17 seers, barley from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11-8 to 16 seers, and common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BUSTEE AND GORRUCKPORE IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Letter from C. A. ELLIOTT, Esq., Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department,—No. 348 A, dated Allahabad, the 16th April 1874.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of my letter to Commissioner of Benares, No. 341A, dated 16th instant, being a review of the reports of a Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to visit the districts of Goruckpore and Bustee on the condition and prospects of those districts.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, to the Commissioner, Benares Division,—No. 341A, dated Allahabad, the 16th April 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters Nos. 51 A. and 51B., dated the 22nd and 30th March, containing the views of the Travelling Famine Commission which was appointed to report on the condition of the Goruckpore and Bustee districts.

2. Mr. Simson and yourself, with Colonel Davidson, entered the District of Goruckpore at Burhul Ghat, and marched northward to Nichloul, then westward to Bansee, thence diverged towards Mendhawul, and finally proceeded southward to Bustee. All the gangs and poor-houses were visited; the officials and native gentlemen consulted; and a full report is now submitted with proposals for the relief of both districts.

3. Throughout this tract the northern half is by far the most distressed. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. Where winter crops are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice has been reaped, these also, from the early cessation of the rains, were not sown. The loss therefore, over all this northern area, has been most disastrous. But it is more complete in the Goruckpore district than in Bustee. The Maharajgunge tuhseel in Goruckpore is the worst; towards the west things are not so bad. It is gratifying to observe that this improvement westward is in some degree due to Messrs. Bridgman and Peppe's irrigation works having preserved much rice on their estates, of which the former lies in both districts, and Mr. Peppe's estate in Bustee.

4. The Committee have closely inspected the labor gangs and also the poor-houses, and their instructions have been on all points judicious. The gangs in Goruckpore were found to be remarkably efficient and orderly. Mr Lumsden deserves great credit for all his arrangements, which are characterized, as you say, "everywhere by forethought, care, and supervision." Mr. Peart, the District Engineer, has also done excellent service, which has been acknowledged by promotion in his department.

5. The organization of the labor gangs was not found to be so efficient in Bustee, chiefly through inattention on the part of the District Engineer. Another officer, Mr. Tait, has now been sent to take his place; the errors and defects noticed by you have been duly remedied; and it may be hoped that the department will now be worked effectively. Mr. P. Wigram's health has broken down under the anxiety of the district charge, which he has administered with much care and good judgment. To Mr. Elliot, who has already had some experience of the district and of the distressed parts, the Lieutenant-Governor looks to see that all the arrangements connected with the relief and supply of grains are adequate and well regulated.

6. The supervision in both districts seems to be for the present sufficient, but if any material increase of labourers should occur, some additional agency may be needed. This will be readily granted. Mr. Mills, an officer of Police, has been deputed to Goruckpore, and he will be able to take the oversight of some of the heavy gangs; he is well qualified for this work by his experience in

similar duty at Lullutpore in 1868-69. The stationing of a European officer at Nichloul is most necessary; and the Lieutenant-Governor would impress on both Magistrates the necessity of having the gangs frequently visited by their European staff and their superior native officials.

7. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and of the autumn crops has been so general, it may be feared that the present harvest will not bring the relief which it is doing elsewhere; and that the numbers on the works will, especially in Goruckpore, continue to increase till the new crops of rice come. There are, by the last reports, above 24,000 already on the works in Goruckpore, and 21,000 in Bustee; and material relief and abatement are hardly to be looked for till September. It is to be feared that large crowds will be dependent on us throughout the rainy season, and it is a point for timely and serious consideration in what way shelter and suitable work can then be provided for them during the rains. This question should engage the forethought both of Messrs. Lumsden and Elliot. No relief works have yet been opened in Deoree tuhseel, which is said (para. 12) to be next worst after Maharajgunge, and which adjoins a peculiarly bad tract in the Sarun District. The state of this tuhseel should be looked to by the Joint Magistrate of Kussya, and projects for relief work should be matured and held in readiness, to be set on foot whenever they may be found necessary.

8. In regard to the sufficiency of grain in the country, there seems little doubt that Bustee will not suffer anywhere from scarcity of stocks. Still Mr. Elliot should satisfy himself personally on this point, although your conclusions seem based on satisfactory grounds. In Goruckpore, on the contrary, the markets to the north, in the Maharajgunge tuhseel, may run short at a time when importation is difficult in the rains. The population of this tuhseel is about 325,000 souls; of this, Mr. Lumsden calculates that private stores will provide for three-fourths, but that a fourth, or, say (80,000), may have to be provided for by aided importation for five months, say, at half a seer per diem all round, or about 150,000 maunds. To secure this, two courses are proposed: first, to advance money (repayable within a year) free of interest to traders, who will guarantee to store grain at points indicated by the Magistrate. The rate is to be the average prevailing between 15th April and 15th May next, and for every 40 seers so calculated, the contractor is to lay down 30 at the required depôts. The grain is to be imported from the more prosperous tracts, and is to be inspected by the Magistrate. The Government will have power to take whatever quantity of grain they require from these stores, at the rate above indicated, up to 15th October, after which date the contractor may sell the balance as he likes. The advantages of the plan are fully detailed in paragraph 19 of your report.

9. Besides this, advances without interest, but repayable within six months, will be offered to grain merchants, who will import food from the more prosperous tracts into the Maharajgunge Tuhseel, which they can sell at their own discretion. This plan is the more to be commended, because it will interfere as little as possible with private enterprise and trade.

10. Mr. Lumsden will, from time to time, report his proceedings under this authority; and he will, as noted in paragraph 15 of the report, hold his hand at discretion as he finds the pulse of the market growing full and satisfactory. He is, however, responsible for providing that at least 150,000 maunds shall be laid down in the northern depôts, unless he has satisfactory grounds (which should be communicated to Government) for believing that so large a quantity is not needed.

11. The next proposal is the advance of Tuccavee for seed grain. This is an anxious subject: for if seed-rice is only procured with great difficulty, the consequences to agriculture may be serious. The Government of India will be asked to secure the good services of the Nepal Durbar to allow seed-rice to be exported to our zemindars, they supplying other grain, as wheat and barley, if necessary, in lieu of it. A lakh and a half of rupees may be advanced without interest to the zemindars for this purpose (paragraph 14, Goruckpore Report).

In Bustee the same measure will be necessary, but to a lesser degree (paragraph 31). Half a lakh of rupees may be authorized on this account (without interest for one year), the amount in each case to be regulated by the area of rice cultivation. The operations under this head will be reported to the Board, and regulated by them, both as to terms and period for repayment.

12. There remains the question of remission or suspension of part of the revenue demand. The settlement in Goruckpore is, as a rule, very light: but the greatness of the calamity, and the present prostration of agricultural interests, fully justify the Commission in their proposals for a partial remission, which, to inspire confidence and heart, should, as proposed, be definite and final.

13. The calamity having been uniform in its intensity throughout the Maharajgunge Tuhseel, Mr. Lumsden thinks that the remission should also be uniform. This will avoid detailed investigation and all inducements to bribery and corruption. The Collector is right in holding that this measure may be made irrespective of the means of individual zemindars. One-half of the rubbee demand in that tuhseel, or one quarter of the year's revenue, estimated at about Rs. 66,000, may accordingly be remitted. The principle of Section 23, Act XVIII, of 1873, will be applicable, in order that the relief may with certainty reach the cultivator. In the rest of the district the Collector will treat each case upon its own merits, making such recommendations for remission or suspension as the circumstances may justify.

14. Similar considerations, but with somewhat less severity, apply to Bustee. The arrangements settled by you with the Collector will place this matter on a satisfactory basis. The area recorded in the settlement records as under "Jurhun" and "Bhudowee" (or late and early) rice will be noted, and a proportionate reduction made in the demand. The circumstances here not being so urgent as in Goruckpore, it will be open to the Collector to consider whether the relief should be by temporary suspension or permanent remission.

15. It will be useful if the Government and Board were in possession of a map, shewing in colored outline the tracts most affected, or as they are called in Bengal in "black," or worst tracts, and the "grey," or less severely afflicted tracts, and this should be prepared by Messrs. Lumsden and Elliot as soon as they have leisure. The expenditure up to end of March has been about Rs. 51,000.

16. It is roughly estimated that the relief works may cost half a lakh of rupees a month in each district up to September, or (say) six lakhs of rupees. The Government of India and the Accountant General will be apprized of this estimate, including the works in progress or that may hereafter be required in other districts. It is hoped that the whole expenditure may not exceed, both in labor and (contribution to) charitable relief, seven or eight lakhs of rupees; but this estimate is dependent on the full and timely setting in and continuance of the coming rains.

17. The Deputy Surgeon General, Allahabad Circle, will be requested to see that all reasonable requisitions for native doctors and medicines are promptly met. The arrangements of the Committee for Hospitals and for the segregation of infectious and other diseased persons are judicious.

18. I am to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to Mr. Warren for his public spirit in undertaking charge of the works at Gopalpore. Orders are under issue, through the Board, directing that a Covenanted Assistant Magistrate from each district should be stationed in direct supervision of the works in the north.

19. During the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Goruckpore and Bustee, the subject of utilizing the streams running from the Terai was considered by His Honor, and some correspondence ensued. But the Irrigation Department could not spare an officer for the survey at the time. The project will now be taken up again by the Public Works Department, but any design of the kind will take time to mature, and will, it is feared, hardly afford labor soon enough to meet present requirements. It will not, however, be lost sight of.

20. Finally, Sir William Muir's cordial thanks are tendered to Mr. Simson, yourself, and to Colonel Davidson, for the admirable manner in which you have carried out his instructions. Your inspection has been thorough and scrutinizing; your directions have been full and judicious; and by aid of the information and advice thus rendered, the Government is enabled to look forward with confidence to the issue, and to believe that the principle enforced by the Government—that there shall be no loss of any single human life which can, by any reasonable effort or means at the disposal of Government, be saved—will be carried out fully and effectively, and yet without any unnecessary expenditure of the Government resources.

Copy of this letter and of letter No. 51B, dated 30th March, with especial reference to paragraphs 11 and 18 of the former, and paragraph 19 of the G. O., forwarded to the Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department for consideration.

Copy forwarded to Magistrate of Goruckpore and Bustee, for information and guidance.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Central Famine Relief Committee for information.

Copy forwarded to Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue for the information and guidance of the Board.

Copy forwarded to Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, for information, with reference to paragraph 16.

Letter from A. P. HOWELL, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces,—No. 1384, dated 23rd April 1874.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 348A of the 16th instant, enclosing the Lieutenant-Governor's review of the reports of the Committee appointed to enquire into the condition and prospects of the districts of Bustee and Gorruckpore.

2. In reply I am to state that the Government of India approve of the measures adopted, and especially of the particular attention that has been paid to procuring seed rice of proper quality. The Government of the North-Western Provinces have already been informed that the Nepalese Government have agreed to give facilities for the supply of seed grain from Nepal.

3. This correspondence will be published in the *Gazette of India* and reported to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[ESTABLISHMENT.]

RAILWAY.

COMPLETION OF THE TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY TO DURBUNGA.

No. 416–19E—R., dated 24th April 1874.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read:—

Letter No. 4 T, dated Durbunga, 19th April, 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., *Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*

To—*Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Dept.*

I am directed to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, the accompanying copy of a Minute, in which His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has recorded his satisfaction at the rapid and successful completion of the temporary line of railway from Chumpta to Durbunga, and

his strong appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Government and the people of this district by the several officers who have been engaged in the undertaking.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.

Dated 18th April, 1874.

Having seen the new Railway from Chumpta to Durbunga which was opened on the 17th current, I desire to add my testimony to the remarkable skill and promptitude with which this undertaking has been carried out. The work was commenced on the 23rd February, and the first train ran through on the 17th April. As the distance amounts to 53 miles (besides sidings), the line must have been constructed at the rate of a mile a day. The materials for the permanent-way and the rolling-stock have had to be transported by boats over the Ganges. The line has been carried over three considerable streams or rivers. The operations have been conducted during one of the most inclement seasons of the year. From such facts some idea can be formed of the extraordinary exertions demanded by this service from all who took part in it.

Those who know the extreme needs of the population, for whose sake the grain transport is organized; the manifold risks and accidents to which such a transport is exposed; the grave consequences which might ensue if such misfortunes remained without remedy; the intense physical strain on the animal power available in the country for such work; the consequent importance of possessing mechanical means in reserve, can fully estimate the almost priceless value of this Railway at the present season.

Under the critical circumstances of the time, this value greatly depended on the line being finished by the middle of April. The securing of this particular result again depended on the efforts of the Engineer-in-Chief, Major Stanton, R. E., who has evinced first-rate aptitude for overcoming manifold obstacles, and great resolution in pursuing the object in view. It will be for his departmental superiors to do justice to the professional skill and ability displayed by him on this occasion.

I learn from him that Lieutenant Rathborne, R. E., Executive Engineer, has been his right-hand man throughout these trying operations, and I desire to record the obligations which this district owes to Lieutenant Rathborne. Major Stanton also has mentioned to me the zealous assistance he has received from Mr. Cochrane, C. E., Executive Engineer, and from Mr. Moore, Mr. Warden, Lieutenant Kunhardt, R. E., Assistant Engineers. These gentlemen should also share in our acknowledgments.

The 32nd Regiment Pioneers, and the 5th and 6th Companies of Sappers, have been employed under Major Stanton's direction in the execution of this work. The efficiency and devotion displayed by these troops in this duty will, I believe, be found to be worthy of the approbation of their Military superiors. Where all have done so well, however, I desire to mention the highly favourable report I have received of the services and abilities of Captain Dodsworth of the 32nd Regiment, and Lieutenant Morgan, R. E., Commanding 5th Company Sappers and Miners.

The co-operation of Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of Works, Durbunga Raj, has proved of essential importance throughout these operations; and it is to his professional supervision and to his vigilant care that we must look for the employment of the time that yet remains before the rainy season for turning this temporary railway into a comparatively permanent line.

Lastly, we are greatly indebted to Mr. Guilford Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for the foresight and boldness of conception with which he pronounced upon the practicability (from an engineering point of view) of the project which had been recommended by local authority.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have received this report of the completion of the Tirhoot State Railway between the Ganges opposite Barrh and Durbunga with great satisfaction.

2. The Viceroy and Governor General in Council desires that the thanks of the Government of India be given to Major Stanton, R. E., the Engineer-in-Chief. His Excellency in Council also acknowledges the good service rendered to the State by the several officers mentioned by Sir R. Temple, by the Sappers and Miners, and Regiment of Pioneers, whose assistance has been most valuable, and by the Departmental subordinates employed on the line.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* with the papers read.

Also, that copy be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

Also, that copy be forwarded to the Military Department, to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, and to the Government of Bengal, for information.

Also to the Director of State Railways, for information and communication to all concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. IX of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 7th March 1874.	For week ending 8th March 1873.	Total from 1st January to 7th March 1874.	Total from 1st January to 8th March 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4th April 1874	East Indian, Main...	8,26,064	5,93,377	73,98,436	55,13,615	18,84,821	...
4th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore	46,051	58,485	4,41,565	3,96,445	45,120	...
28th Mar. 1874	Eastern Bengal ...	91,276	66,449	6,83,585	5,47,057	1,36,528	...
21st ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	29,325	18,220	2,76,425	1,45,330	1,31,095	...
28th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	2,30,465	1,26,657	15,48,169	9,41,716	6,06,453	...
21st ditto ...	Madras ...	1,06,144	1,48,929	10,93,459	13,49,311	...	2,55,852
28th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	14,959	24,994	1,57,449	2,32,139	...	74,690
28th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	572	589	5,997	5,921	76	...
4th April ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,17,742	6,37,697	48,12,611	49,45,761	...	1,33,150
4th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India ...	1,36,146	1,76,642	10,19,240	10,56,194	...	36,954
	TOTAL ...	19,98,744	17,84,139	1,74,86,936	1,51,35,479	23,51,457	...
	State.						
4th April 1874	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,956	1,718	21,015	20,222	793	...
28th Mar. ...	Nulhatee ...	2,102	2,063	16,904	17,371	...	467
28th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	3,396	...	37,344	...	37,344	...
28th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,568	...	17,028	...	17,028	...
7th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,067	...	1,067*	...	1,067	...
28th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,488	1,020	10,399	6,561	3,838	...
28th ditto ...	Comraotee ...	992	997	9,324	7,493	1,831	...
	TOTAL ...	12,571	5,788	1,13,081	51,647	61,434	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	19,95,315	17,99,927	1,75,66,817	1,51,85,126	23,81,491	...

* Receipts from 1st to 7th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of March of 1874.

Name of Port of India whence Cotton is exported.		QUANTITIES OF COTTON EXPORTED TO															
		Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Other Countries in Africa.	Persian Gulf.	Mauritius.	Ceylon.	Straits Settlements.	China.	Australia.	North America.	Total.
		Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal	Calcutta														812 0			812 0
	Chittagong																	
	Balasore																	
	Cuttack																	
	Pooree																	
Madras	Coconada, Godavery Dist.	6,295 0																6,295 0
	Ports of Krishna do.																	
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly do.												0 75					0 75
	Beypore, Malabar do.																	
	Ports of Tanjore do.																	
	Ports of Madura do.																	
	Ports of Vizagapatam do.																	
	Ports of South Arcot do.	1,781 28	1,071 56															2,852 84
	Madras																	
	Ganjam																	
Bombay & Sind	Bombay	369,703 84	125,738 56	11,732 0	7,004 0	50,812 56	75,198 0		160 0		24 0			625 84	3,323 28			654,014 0
	Karachi	630 0				350 0									522 56			2,526 56
	Carwar																	
	Vingoria																	
	Vizadrog																	
Burmah	Akyab	1,406 28																2,032 0
	Rangoon																	
	Moulmein																	
	Tavoy																	
	Kyouk-Phyoo																	
	Ports in the Kamree Dist.																	
	Total	379,816 28	126,810 0	11,732 0	7,004 0	51,162 56	75,198 0		160 0		24 0		0 75	625 84	5,657 84			668,532 103

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Tuesday, the 21st April 1874.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G. M. S. I., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble A. Hobhouse, Q. C.
The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C. S. I.
His Highness the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Rájá Ramánáth Tagore.
The Hon'ble R. A. Dalyell.
The Hon'ble B. D. Colvin.

BURMA COURTS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE introduced the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months. He said that the Council would observe that the Bill in their hands was a very simple one, and was intended for the purpose of compassing the three objects which he had mentioned before. The object of section one was to give the Chief Commissioner the power of creating a Court of Appeal within any district which was not superintended by a Deputy Commissioner; section two was for the purpose of relieving the Recorder of Rangoon from certain forms and requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedure which were not suitable to his Court; and section three was for the purpose of reviving certain Acts which were found wanted in British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure. He said this was a matter that consisted almost entirely of details—and details mostly or altogether of a small character—the explanation of which he should not attempt, because it would take up a great deal of time and would produce no good. But he wished, with the permission of the Council and before they were asked to proceed to the consideration of the Report, to mention the principles upon which the Select Committee had proceeded. First, he would say, that they had received an enormous number of suggestions for the amendment of the Code. He did not exaggerate when he said that they had been poured upon them by hundreds. That this should have been the case was easily intelligible. The Code was a great work, having an enormous number of ramifications, and had already been the subject of three or four text-books; and it was part of the daily life of an immense number of officials who were testing it in every possible way. The question was in what way should the Committee deal with these suggestions.

First they thought it their duty not to embark upon any examination of the broad principles of the Code. There was one influential quarter from which they had received an invitation to proceed to such an examination. They were invited by the British Indian Association to reconsider those parts of the Code which dealt with appeals from acquittals, enhancement of sentences, summary trials and so forth. Well, the Committee considered that it would be wrong for them upon such a Bill as this to treat such subjects as thrown open. It seemed to him that the Select Committee, or indeed the Council itself, would be doing a wrong thing if, on mere abstract arguments without any

proof at all of the ill-working of the Code, they were to reagitate that which had been so recently and deliberately settled. In the memorial of the British Indian Association there was no instance adduced of the harsh or injurious working of the Code. All that had been given were abstract arguments which he wished to treat with all respect and which would properly be adduced if the principles of the Code were now being discussed. But these arguments must have been present to the minds of the Council when they determined to pass the Code into law. They certainly were present to the mind of the Secretary of State when he determined that the Code ought to be law, because a memorial couched in the same terms or something very like them was forwarded to the Secretary of State before he gave his assent to the Code. Before the Council proceeded in the direction indicated, there ought to be evidence of practical injustice or hardship on such a scale as would justify legislation. The officials as a body seemed quite satisfied with the working of the impugned parts of the Code and nobody had adduced any evidence against them. It was indeed open to any member of Council to move amendments which should have the effect of raising any of these important questions, and to ask the Council to discuss them. It was another question whether they would succeed. For his own part, he thought that, affairs standing as they did, the Council ought not to discuss them. At all events the Select Committee were clear that they ought not, and they had not done so.

A great many of the other suggestions received were found when examined to resolve themselves into mere matters of drafting. Now amending the Code was one thing; re-drawing it was a totally different thing. In the course of years the Code would no doubt be re-drawn. Then it would be for those who had to perform that work, to consider whether the suggestions made were improvements. We should be only confusing people if we placed side by side with the more substantial amendments a number of alterations adopted for the purpose of making the language clearer without altering the subject-matter.

Again, a number of other suggestions received were in the nature of speculative doubts on the construction of the Code. They were things which occurred to all reasoning men in the course of their working, but the Committee had looked to see what was the substantiality of the doubts, and what the probability that if, and when, those doubts were raised the Courts would not decide according to the intention of the framers of the Code. And they had not proposed any alteration except where they thought that there was reasonable probability of an embarrassing decision.

The result was that the Committee had selected from the suggestions received some thirty or forty in addition to those which were in the Bill as introduced into the Council. And he thought it would be found that every one of these alterations was either founded on some decision by a Court of Justice—by a High Court—or on some material discussion in a High Court, or on the suggestion of some gentleman whose official position gave great weight to what he said and who showed from his own experience that some difficulty or some doubt had arisen which would become more and more embarrassing unless the opportunity of amendment was taken. These were the principles which had guided the Committee in their selection of the very numerous suggestions made to them.

The Report went into the details of the amendments. Hon'ble Members would study it for themselves if they cared to know exactly what had been done. But what he had stated might be useful as a guide to the principles upon which the Select Committee had proceeded.

BURMA FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE asked leave to postpone the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate Fisheries in British Burma.

Leave was granted.

PORT-DUES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE also introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months. He mentioned when he asked leave to introduce this Bill that there were two objects which the Government had in view. One was to enable the levy of a reasonable sum for what we called Hospital port-dues; and this sum was designed to answer the expenses incurred by the authorities in ports for tending sick seamen. The other was to extend certain provisions of the Ports Act to the navigable channels leading to the ports, which were now extended under the general Act only to the ports themselves. There was a third object which he inadvertently forgot to mention at the time, namely, to extend to other ports in India certain provisions now in force in the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay for the arrest of deserters from foreign vessels. Some practical difficulty had arisen in this matter in the ports of British Burma, and some complaints had been made, particularly by the Italian Government, that our law was not sufficient to enable the commanders of foreign vessels to keep their seamen to their duty. In the three ports he had mentioned sufficient provision existed for such cases, and we now desired to extend the same provisions to other ports.

He had also mentioned that the opportunity would be taken of seeing whether the law relating to ports and port-dues could be usefully consolidated. The law was found to be contained in no less than twenty-two enactments. That circumstance spoke for itself. He therefore now presented what appeared to be a long Bill, but what was in fact mainly a repetition of that which was already in the Statute-book. If the Council would look at the first schedule of the Bill they would see a tabular statement of the charges on ships. That statement was the result of the examination of a number of local Acts. Different rates were chargeable on vessels at different places, and again at different periods of time. He thought it would be a much simpler and clearer method to reduce the several local Acts into one Act, and to set forth by means of a tabular statement those rules which now took effect under different Acts. Nearly the whole of the Bill including that schedule consisted, apart from the new objects he mentioned, of a re-arrangement of the present law and some shortening and simplification of its language.

He did not mean to say that the process of consolidation led to no alteration of the law. It constantly did so when a number of local enactments were passed into a general one. But the alteration was only in the way of giving greater local extent to provisions already in force in some places. At present the law on the subject stood as it had been passed in fragments for different parts of the country; and different arrangements had been made at the suggestion of local authorities. No doubt they had been made to suit the accidental circumstances of the ports of those particular places. But on examination many of them were found applicable to all ports. And therefore under a consolidation Act it naturally and easily came about that a provision now extending only to Calcutta, for instance, was extended to other Indian ports.

He would give one or two instances to illustrate what he meant. Look at section seventeen of the Bill. It provided that for the purpose of preventing or extinguishing fire in any port to which this Act extended, the Conservator might require the Master of any ship of more than five hundred tons burden to place at his disposal such number as he required not exceeding three-fourths of the crew. That was a provision in use in the port of Calcutta. It was obvious that the same necessity must exist, and the same provision must be equally useful, in other ports. Therefore, it was a provision which he thought the Council would agree should be extended to the ports all over India. Again, section thirty-seven we had taken also from one of the Calcutta Acts. It was a section which enabled the Local Government to make stringent rules with regard to inflammable oils. There might be ports into which no inflammable oils entered, and to them of course

the provision would be useless; but in all others it would be useful. Again, in section forty-five, there is a provision which was passed last year for the ports of British Burma. There, they were gradually bringing ports within the operation of the Ports Act; but the Government had no power to declare the amount of dues to be taken from vessels entering such ports. Therefore, besides the notification bringing a port within the Act, it was necessary to have an Act of Council on every occasion. The same processes were requisite in other parts of India, only the inconvenience was not so conspicuous, because the process of creating ports under the Ports Act was not going on so fast as in British Burma. Still such a thing would take place from time to time, We therefore proposed to extend the same principle to the whole of India, and to provide that, when a port was brought within the operation of the Act, the maximum amount of port-dues should be declared by the same notification which extended the Act to that port. Again, in section forty-seven there was a power, which the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay possessed, that for the purpose of keeping the accounts of port-dues, a number of ports might be treated as constituting a single port. That seemed to be an exceedingly useful provision, tending to simplify accounts, and probably to render the administration of the ports more vigorous. There appeared to be no reason why that provision should not be extended to other parts of the country. Again, section fifty-six was a section found in several local Acts, namely, that no port-due should be chargeable if a vessel left a port and was compelled by stress of weather to re-enter it. He thought the examples that he had cited were sufficient to show the Council how it came about that in the process of consolidation there was an alteration of the law almost necessarily effected.

He would now explain to the Council what the Bill consisted of. Schedule I he had already explained. There were eight parts or chapters in the Bill, and if the members would cast their eyes down the margins of the sections they would see that very nearly the whole of the sections were repetitions of the existing law. In the first five chapters he thought there was nothing substantially new, except that the Bill compassed one of the objects he mentioned of extending the Ports Act to the navigable channels leading to ports, and that it extracted from the local Acts sections of universal applicability and made them into general provisions applicable to all ports. In Chapter VI he had explained the reason for the introduction of section forty-five. But he did not mention a matter of detail in respect to this section, that there should be a maximum amount fixed in the Act itself within which the Local Government should fix the maximum port-dues. It was so done in the Burma Port-dues Act that he had mentioned. We provided that the Local Government should fix the maximum dues, but that maximum should be within the limits of a statutory maximum. There, it was provided that the statutory maximum should be four annas for every ton of burden of vessels of the burden of ten tons and upwards. Whether that provision would be applicable to the whole of India MR. HOBHOUSE could not tell. Probably it would not; probably we should have to fix a statutory maximum by reference to the actual maximum prevailing in the different localities. At present the clause did not fix any maximum. It must be for the Select Committee to consider how that could best be done.

The same part of the Bill provided for another object which he had mentioned, the important object of hospital port-dues. That was provided for by sections sixty, sixty-one, and sixty-two. Section sixty proposed to empower the Local Government to order that there should be paid in respect of every ship lying in any port, within a reasonable distance of which there might be a public hospital or dispensary suitable for the reception or relief of seamen requiring medical aid, such further port-dues not exceeding one anna per ton as the Local Government thought fit. Then the next section provided that such port-dues should be applied in support of any hospital or dispensary or otherwise for giving medical aid to seamen in the port. And section sixty-two enacted that port-clearances might be refused until all hospital port-dues

incurred had been paid. That had been the law in Calcutta since 1867. It had been found to work well here, and would probably work well elsewhere.

Chapter VII consisted only of penalties, and in it we had exactly followed the existing tariff of penalties. And Chapter VIII consisted of one or two miscellaneous provisions, amongst which was the third object which he had mentioned, namely, to give greater facilities for dealing with deserters from foreign ships. This clause had been taken, he thought *verbatim*, from the existing Bengal Act, and it was already law in the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

He did not think it was necessary to call the attention of the Council to any more of the details of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said he was quite ready to support the primary purposes of this Bill as set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and as had been explained by the hon'ble and learned member in charge of the Bill; and he thought the consolidation of the numerous existing Acts relating to ports would be accepted on all hands as an obvious improvement. But as the Bill was somewhat lengthy and had only just been placed in his hands, he was not prepared to offer an opinion as to the detailed provisions to which the hon'ble member referred. As he proposed to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with instructions to report in three months, MR. COLVIN would have an opportunity of doing so at a later stage, and he had no doubt that others interested in the subject would make their views known in the usual manner. He begged to support the motion.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE moved that the Bill be published in the local Gazettes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and British Burma.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SALT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Salt, and said that, if this permission were accorded him, he would then ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, and move that the Bill be taken into consideration. Perhaps it would be the simplest plan merely at present to ask for leave to introduce, and if he obtained such leave, he would enter into an explanation of the object and detailed provisions of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS applied to His Excellency, the President, to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS introduced the Bill and moved that it be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS would premise that, although entitled generally "a Bill to amend the law relating to Salt," it did not affect the general Salt-duties of India. It was in fact fiscally a very small measure, but it was a measure of great administrative importance. As the Members of the Council were aware, there ran through a part of India an Inland Customs-line, some 2,400 miles in length, and composed of an impassable hedge or other barrier, with openings at intervals of a considerable distance, through which alone any traffic could pass. These openings were guarded by Customs Preventive Officers, whose duty it was to take care that no salt or other dutiable article should cross the barrier, unprotected by a proper and sufficient pass. He would say that the Department had been supervised with every care for the protection of the people, and that the organization which had been created by Mr. Hume, and had since been efficiently maintained by Mr. Batten, was as good as could be devised, and the supervision exercised was as vigilant as in such cases it could be. But it was not to be denied that, with all the control and supervision which we could bring to bear, there must in some cases be oppression, and it was obvious that the hindrance to traffic and trade must be intolerable. Under these circumstances, it was of course the object of the Government to get rid of any portion of the customs-line that

could possibly be dispensed with, and the present Bill proposed to effect this object as far as we were able now to carry it out.

Besides that line of nearly 2,400 miles, there was also another line of 136 miles of preventive police posts on the frontier of Bengal, where it abutted on the district of Ganjam and the south-east corner of the Central Provinces. The late Lieutenant-Governor represented last year, with great force, the excessive hindrance to trade that this line of posts was, and he said that the hindrance amounted almost to a total stoppage of the interchange of commodities between the Central Provinces and Orissa. In Madras also, the authorities complained that the traders of Ganjam were checked and hindered in their dealings with the Central Provinces, owing to the exit for their salt through Orissa being barred on account of the risk to the Bengal revenue. Then, again, the Government of India had had reason to complain of the Ganjam traders making use of a gap between the Inland line and the Police posts of Bengal; and in order to stop the smuggling into the Central Provinces, it would have been necessary, unless some measure of this kind had been devised, not only to maintain the present posts, but actually to increase their strength. The Government of India, therefore, had for some time been desirous of abolishing so much of the great customs-line as separated one Province of British India from another, and also the whole of the minor frontier line to which he had just referred. But until now it had not seen its way to do so. The Bill did not contemplate the abolition of the whole line. Over two-thirds of the line separated British territory and Native States, and could not now be dealt with. That portion of the line, therefore, which stretched from the Northern Indus down to Burhánpur in the Central Provinces must remain for the present untouched. But he hoped by this Bill to get rid of a line of nearly 800 miles, stretching round the western side of the Central Provinces and Birár, and the southern portion of the Central Provinces, to the boundary between Orissa and the Madras Presidency. In that object he thought he might rely on having the concurrence of every member of the Council.

Hon'ble members would remember that the reason for maintaining this great customs-line was the differential rates of duty. To go into the question of those differences would involve a review of the whole taxation of India. Such a review was in no way necessary on this occasion. We assumed these differences of duty as a fact, and our object in this Bill was, not to equalize the salt-duties, but to abolish the customs-line. The problem, therefore, was how to abolish the line with the least risk to the general revenues, and the least disturbance of the existing channels of trade. He would now explain how it was proposed to effect the object, and, in doing so, he would observe that the measures to be taken were two-fold. In the first place, there was in Western India a duty of one rupee and thirteen annas on salt in the Presidency of Bombay outside the line, and in the Central Provinces and in Birár inside the line a duty of three rupees. We had to see how we could take away the line between the two without preventing a rush of the lower taxed salt, so as to drive out of consumption the higher taxed salt, which now paid a duty of three rupees. The matter, here, was comparatively easy, as we were able to avail ourselves of the railway, and the mode proposed was a graduated scale in the shape of a mileage rate on railway-borne salt, so as to shade off the difference between one rupee and thirteen annas in Bombay and three rupees at Jabalpur. We found we could do this by imposing, in addition to the tax of one rupee and thirteen annas in Bombay, a tax of seven-tenths of a pie per maund per mile on the 320 miles of railway between the frontier station of Ráver and Jabalpur, so that an additional duty of one rupee two annas and eight pies, added to the duty of one rupee and thirteen annas per maund in the Bombay Presidency, would, within four pies, make up the three rupees duty at Jabalpur, which remained untouched. So also on the line of railway towards Nágpur. We proposed there also to adopt the same course and impose a mileage rate, which in this case was only six-tenths of a pie per maund per mile; as by that extra levy we were enabled to attain, at Nágpur, 225 miles from the frontier station of Nárgáon, three pies in excess of a duty of two rupees and eight annas. The duty, therefore, would here be reduced from three rupees to two rupees and eight annas. Otherwise we could not expect the present flow of salt from the west to continue; it would be thrown out

by salt coming in from the Madras side at lower rates of duty, and, besides losing revenue, we should have a disturbance of the ordinary channels of trade, and the railway would carry less salt. It was therefore resolved that it would be better to lower the duty in Nágpur and the surrounding parts, rather than disturb the existing sources of supply by attempting to maintain, at Nágpur, a duty so high as three rupees per maund. In making the arrangements necessary to carry out this scheme, we had been assisted by the co-operation of the Government of Bombay, and we had received most cordial help from the Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company. It was obvious that it was not necessary to enlist the direct co-operation of the Railway Company's officers, because it was practicable to levy the tax by officers of the Government at the various stations; but the advantages to the Railway Company and the public, and indeed to the Government, were so great by combining in one levy the mileage-rate of customs-duty, and the mileage-rate for railway-transit—having, in fact, one officer instead of two to do the work—that we thought it better to ask the Railway officers to do it, so that the public might be free from all interference from Customs officers except such as would be necessary in the way of check and control. There would thus be no direct interference of the Customs officers between the place of manufacture on the Western Coast and the Central Provinces and Birár. The loss of revenue calculated from this reduction of duty was only Rs. 1,32,000, supposing that the consumption remained at its present figure. But he had every hope that by lowering the duty there would be some, if not a much larger consumption of salt, and, therefore, the loss would not be so great as had been suggested.

The other portion of the question was somewhat more difficult. On the Eastern Coast there was no railway to help. There was on the Madras side a duty, as in Bombay, of one rupee and thirteen annas, but on the other side of the Frontier was a duty of three rupees and four annas, the rate current in the Lower Provinces of Bengal; nor was the distance so great that we could confidently fix a graduated scale of duty without great risk of the lower paid salt of Madras driving out the higher taxed salt imported into Calcutta. We had therefore, in this instance, to do more than lower the rate in one province; we had to raise the rate in another. It was with the greatest reluctance that we asked the Madras Government to agree to increase the rate of duty on salt in one of their districts; for we felt that the advantage to be derived from this measure would be derived chiefly by other provinces than that of Madras. But still, as it was found absolutely necessary to raise the duty in some portions of the northern part of Ganjam, we applied to the Madras Government to know whether they objected to the imposition of a small increase on the present rate of duty. The requisition was restricted to the smallest amount practicable; and MR. ELLIS might state that, even now, experienced officers well versed in all the circumstances of the Salt-duty in Lower Bengal, said that the amount of extra duty about to be imposed in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency was too small, and that there was risk of Ganjam salt superseding the salt of Orissa and of Calcutta, and thus proving detrimental to the revenue. But the Government of India was prepared, out of consideration for the views of the Madras Government, to accept some amount of risk; and in fixing the duty at the low rate proposed there was some risk. If it should hereafter be found that this anticipation was realized, it would be necessary to take other measures. But for the present, we were prepared to take our chance of the risk pointed out.

The mode in which it was proposed to do away with the frontier-line between Madras and Orissa was this. The duty in Orissa would be lowered by a scale descending from three rupees and two annas on the northern frontier of Orissa, where it would meet the rate of three rupees and four annas prevalent generally in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, until at the boundary of Ganjam, the lowest rate leviable in Orissa would be two rupees and four annas. In Ganjam, we came to a somewhat different system. The Madras system was not to charge a duty separately as in Bengal and Bombay, but to charge what was called the selling price—the price at which salt was

sold to the public. The supposition upon which that price was fixed was, that the duty was one rupee and thirteen annas, the same as in the Bombay Presidency; but the selling price, including the cost of manufacture, was two rupees. Here we had to see what was the lowest possible amount by which the Madras price might be raised to prevent Ganjam salt at lower rates displacing the higher taxed salt of Orissa and Bengal generally. We fixed as a minimum two rupees and four annas as the selling price, the selling price being now two rupees. Therefore, the most which would be imposed in any place in the Madras Presidency was an extra charge of four annas per maund, and that only at one station, the station nearest to the Orissa frontier. In the next station, Ichapur, we graduated the duty by fixing the selling price at two rupees and three annas. Therefore the whole measure of alteration of the Madras rates of duty was an extra imposition of four annas at one station, and of three annas at another station in the northern portion of the Ganjam district. Beyond that, the Madras duties remained untouched, and there was no increase to the general rate in the Madras Presidency.

MR. ELLIS was quite aware that logically a graduated rate of duty could not be supported. Of course there was no logical reason why salt as it went farther should pay a higher rate of duty. But practically that was the only mode in which we could get rid of what had been described as an intolerable nuisance, the customs-line, and he thought that the proposed mode was quite defensible where the object to be gained was so important, and could not be otherwise attained. He would add, as showing that the object of this imposition of extra duty was not to increase the revenue, that the Government of India had determined to allot the annual sum of Rs. 20,000 for expenditure in the Ganjam district, that sum being, so far as we could estimate, the amount of additional taxation on the salt manufactured there for home consumption. The Madras Government was naturally and properly very reluctant to see any additional taxation imposed on any portion of the people entrusted to their care. But feeling that this great administrative reform could not be carried out without incurring the risk of loss of revenue greater than the Government of India could reasonably incur, they gave their assent to the proposal to impose this small additional duty.

The loss which would be incurred on this side by the abolition of the customs-line and the consequent reduction of duty in Orissa had been so variously estimated that he was almost afraid to give the figures. Generally it had been put at about five or six lákhs of rupees, against which we might set off a saving in the customs establishment, and no inconsiderable amount due to the future increase in licit consumption of salt in the Central Provinces. He believed also that the Ganjam trade would receive a considerable impetus in consequence of its deliverance from the trammels of the customs-lines, and that the Orissa traders would be enabled to open out communications with the Central Provinces, which had been almost wholly stopped, and that thus the general traffic and the revenue from salt would alike derive benefit.

It remained only to explain why he had ventured to ask His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of the Council. The reason was not so much that the Government would be deprived, by a short delay, of a small additional revenue in Ganjam; but because, as soon as it was known to the trade that the duty would be raised, it was natural that traders would cease to send salt from Bombay to the Central Provinces, and there might be an undesirable dearth of salt in those districts. For these reasons he asked permission to suspend the Rules, and would move that the Bill be at once taken into consideration.

He believed he had explained sufficiently the provisions of the Bill, but he would briefly refer to the several sections, and he would point out how they would provide for the measures he had explained. The first section affected the district of Ganjam in the Madras Presidency. It provided for the future selling-price being fixed at a sum not exceeding two rupees and four annas per maund. He had before stated that the selling-price was now two rupees, and we could not impose a higher rate without an alteration of the law. The section gave power to the Governor General in

Council to fix a rate not exceeding two rupees and four annas. The price would not be two rupees and four annas uniformly; it would be at that price in only one station, while in another station it was to be two rupees and three annas, and in no other station would it be altered at all.

The second section had reference to the Bengal Presidency. There the salt-duty leviable as an excise in Orissa and other parts of Lower Bengal was necessarily by law the same rate as was levied as a customs-duty. We proposed in this part of the Presidency to lower the duty, and we did not propose to lower the rate of customs-duty; it was necessary therefore to give the Governor General in Council power to fix the duty in the province of Orissa at a lower rate than that fixed under the Customs Act.

The third section was necessary rather with reference to the mode in which the duty was leviable than with reference to its amount. The Governor General in Council had now legal power to lower the duty and to fix it at any sum not exceeding three rupees. The rate henceforth would be less than rupees three all through the Central Provinces to Jabalpur, but the mode in which the duty would be levied was new, and this required legal sanction.

The fourth and last section was simply to transfer to the present Act the sections regarding penalties which existed in the present enactments.

Having thus explained the scope of the Bill and its details, he had every reason to hope that the Council would be unanimous in ratifying the measure.

The Hon'ble MR. COLVIN said the principal point which seemed to him to present itself for consideration with respect to this Bill was merely whether the alteration which it proposed in the Salt-duties in Ganjam, in Orissa, and in the Central Provinces, in order to effect the abolition, in part at least, of the cumbersome and expensive arrangement of our Inland Customs-line, was likely to create any such serious disturbances to the salt-trade in those districts as would counterbalance its claims to support as a means, if not the only means, of attaining that very desirable end, as well as on the more general ground of its being a step towards the equalization of the Salt-duties throughout India, although that was not its more immediate purpose. He could scarcely profess to pronounce a precise opinion as to how the graduated scale of duty proposed by the Bill would work; but the scheme seemed to guard carefully against any sudden fluctuation of price along the line, and he was not aware of any reason why the Council should hesitate to pass the Bill at once. He was, therefore, ready to give the Bill his support, and, in doing so, he trusted he should not be oversanguine if he expressed the hope that what it proposed to effect along the southern portion of the Customs-line might, at some future time, be done in regard to the whole length of that line, and that the result of the approximation of the salt-duties in certain places might hereafter result in their general equalization throughout India.

The Hon'ble RÁJÁ RAMÁNÁTH TAGORE had to say but a few words in regard to this Bill. He remarked that he was not one of those ultra-philanthropists, who were not slow in raising a hue and cry against the salt-tax, and held that salt was not a commodity which ought to be taxed at all. He was not one of those sentimentalists who thought so. He was of opinion that all classes of the people should bear the burthen of taxation each according to its means and circumstances. He had gone over this Bill most carefully, and he did not see any objection so far as the provisions of the Bill were concerned. The first section provided that salt in Ganjam, which was a part of the territories under the Madras Government, should be sold at a fixed price of two rupees and four annas per maund, which, though more than what they used to pay, was much less than what the people of Bengal paid as a tax on salt, and he did not think that the people of Madras would complain, considering the relief it would afford them from the exactions and oppressions of the Customs Police.

The second section of the Bill related to Orissa. The rate of tax upon salt was there fixed at a maximum of three rupees and four annas, and at a minimum of two rupees and four annas. That was not an increase of taxation. Three rupees and four annas per maund was the tax which the people

of Bengal paid for their salt. The tax in Orissa was fixed on a graduated scale, ranging from three rupees and four annas to two rupees and four annas, leaving it to the discretion of the Government to fix the exact amount leviable at any place in that province. None was in a better position to do this satisfactorily than the Government; they would be able to exercise that power beneficially for the interest of the people, and he was quite sure that it would be so done.

With regard to the Central Provinces, the Bill provided for a mileage rate upon salt transported from the Bombay Presidency to the Central Provinces. No doubt this arrangement was a wise one, because, in taking salt from Bombay to the Central Provinces, the people who transported it were subject to the evils of the preventive line, but the fixed mileage rate would do away with those abuses.

He thought that this Bill should pass, because there was a decided advantage to the people, who would be free from the annoyances and oppressions of the Customs Preventive Officers. Indeed, taking the Bill as it was, he thought that it was more in favour of the people than otherwise, for its object was to confer upon them substantial benefit and not to bring in an accession of revenue. With these observations he begged to say that he was glad to support the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. DALYELL said that on the last occasion on which the subject of salt-duties had been discussed in the Council, some five years ago, hopes were held out that at some future date the high rate of taxation in the northern provinces of India would be reduced. It was then stated that the seventy million people who paid the high rate consumed so little salt, that the sixty millions who paid the lower rate paid more revenue, although the rate of taxation was only one-half. It was indicated on that occasion that the main reason which prevented the Government of India from equalizing the salt-duties all over the Empire, was the then critical state of imperial finance. He would fain hope, therefore, as his hon'ble colleague Mr. Colvin had just said, that the present Bill might be looked upon as an instalment of the larger measure to which MR. DALYELL had referred. His hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis had explained that the Bill would enable the Government to do away with a considerable portion of the customs-line which nearly encircled the Central Provinces, and to abolish entirely the salt-line between the Bengal and Madras Presidencies. It had also been estimated by the Salt Commissioner that the burden of the salt-tax would be very materially lightened to a population of something like three millions in the Central Provinces, and to a still larger population in Orissa and the Tributary Mahâls. So far, then, as one portion of the Bill was concerned, it conferred an unmixed benefit on the poorer classes of the people, and no doubt would receive general support. MR. DALYELL confessed that he himself thought the measure might have been carried out without an increase of taxation and without the slightest risk of loss to the revenue. For in spite of the assertion made by very high authorities, that the high rate of taxation in Northern India did not interfere with consumption, he could not bring himself to that belief. At any rate in support of the view he had taken was a statement recently published in the last Administration Report of the Bengal Government, to the effect that the gross consumption of salt in Bengal had not increased during the past ten years notwithstanding a large increase in the population. If MR. DALYELL's view was correct, any reduction of the higher rate of taxation must result in a very considerable increase of consumption, and would therefore probably eventuate in an augmentation of the revenue rather than in a diminution. This was often found to be the case when the rate of taxation on any article of general consumption in England was lowered. At the same time, with the strongly expressed opinions of those well versed in the subject before them, he could well understand that the Financial Department of His Excellency's Government did not feel themselves justified in taking the view which MR. DALYELL did, and that they were of opinion that the measure before the Council would involve a considerable sacrifice of revenue; and that, in order to meet that sacrifice of revenue, they had felt constrained to ask that the salt-tax should be slightly increased in that portion of

the Madras Presidency from which the populations to which he had referred would mainly draw their salt supply in future.

That brought him to the consideration of another portion of the Bill, and, holding the views he did as to the probable effect of a reduction in the higher rate of tax, he could not consider it to be entirely satisfactory. He need hardly say that he referred to the first section of the Bill, which empowered the Executive Government to increase the price of salt in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency by four annas a maund, or 12½ per cent. It had fallen to his lot on more than one occasion to be the exponent of the views of the Madras Government when it had been proposed on former occasions to increase the tax upon salt. So far back as 1867, as Secretary to the Board of Revenue, it had been his duty to explain that the augmentations of the tax which had taken place during the previous eight years had had the effect of raising it to a rate verging upon one which would prove repressive of consumption. Two years later, in 1869, as Secretary to Government, he had proposed to the Imperial Government on behalf of the Madras Government that the salt-duty in Madras should be raised from one rupee and eight annas to one rupee and eleven annas per maund, in view to assist in meeting the financial crisis then supposed, happily incorrectly, to be impending. The Madras Government on that occasion had eventually agreed to raise the price to the extent of five annas instead of three, although they anticipated some check on the consumption. The result fully proved the correctness of their view: for the salt-sales every year since that date had shown a considerable decrease. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising that the Madras Government should object to any further increase in the price of salt in that particular district in which the poverty of the lower classes made them least able to bear such a burden. At the same time, having in view the advantages to be obtained by a much larger portion of the population of the whole Empire, they had signified their approval of the measure. And MR. DALYELL desired to take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the careful and favourable consideration which His Excellency's Government had given to the Madras views on this question—a consideration which had, in the first instance, resulted in the reduction of the amount of taxation by one-half, namely, from a proposed increase of eight annas to an increase of four annas, and which would further result in the actual amount of taxation being confined to an increase of four annas in one only of the four salt depôts of the Ganjam district, and to a still smaller rate of increase at another depôt. The grant, too, of an additional provincial assignment to the Madras Government for expenditure in the Ganjam district, was a further earnest that His Excellency desired to deal liberally with the people of Ganjam so far as was consistent with carrying out the administrative reform under consideration. It would doubtless then be satisfactory to His Excellency to be made aware that, so far as MR. DALYELL had been able to ascertain, the increase of the salt-tax which took place in 1869 had not had the same effect upon the consumption in the Ganjam district as it had in other parts of the Presidency. In the year the tax was increased, the quantity of salt issued for use in the district was a little over a lákh of maunds, whereas in the year 1871-72, the last year for which he had received the returns, the salt taken up for home consumption amounted to one-and-a-half lákhs of maunds. We might, therefore, reasonably hope that the present slight enhancement of taxation would not have the effect, to any extent, of depriving the poorer classes of Ganjam of what in this country was a very important necessary of life, though it might have the effect of slightly increasing the price. As to this increase of price, it must be remembered, however, that the State could only endeavour to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number, and that the minority must be prepared sometimes to undergo some deprivation if a great benefit was secured to a large majority. This seemed to MR. DALYELL to be precisely the case on the present occasion. The advantage gained by the people of Orissa and a large part of the Central Provinces by obtaining a sufficient supply of salt for themselves and their cattle at a moderate price would be very considerable, and the benefits they would secure by the abolition of a portion of the customs-line were, as his hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis had said, incalculable,

To give the Council some notion of the oppression and annoyance caused by this line, he would ask permission to read two extracts from the reports, one from the Commissioner of Chhattísgarh and the other written by their late colleague, Sir George Campbell, when Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. Pedder said:—

"But high as is the duty, it would be paid cheerfully by the people, were it not for the system under which it is levied. Since the first introduction of the customs-line into Chanda, in 1865, I have carefully watched its working, and, in giving the results of my experience, I would refer to Chanda as well as to Chhattísgarh.

"The customs-line runs along the western frontier of Chanda to the junction of the Wardha with the Waingunga; then crosses the latter river, and runs from south to north through the centre of the district, passing out at the Raipúr boundary. It then crosses the Raipúr district in a generally easterly direction, and runs partly through the Sambalpúr district, also with an easterly course, terminating east of the Mahánadí. Its total length in the Chanda district is 200 miles, and in the Raipúr and Sambalpúr districts 265 miles: and as customs jurisdiction extends over a breadth of 15 miles along the line, nearly 7,000 square miles of country in the three districts have been made subject to the intricate rules and heavy penalties of customs jurisdiction, and those rules are worked by a set of officials, who, as a body, are not of a high class, who have a direct pecuniary interest in making out cases of smuggling, and who practically are uncontrolled in the exercise of their powers. Along the 465 miles of road, travellers are liable to be constantly stopped and overhauled at the discretion of the customs peons; and over the 7,000 square miles of country, the possession, or the suspicion of the possession, of salt, carries with it difficulty, vexation and danger."

Sir George Campbell writes:—

"Throughout the Chief Commissioner's tour, it has seemed to him that the customs-line has been felt by the people as a greater grievance than all other grievances put together; no one can travel along the valleys of the Nerbada and the Wardha without being liable to constant search by endless customs officers of low degree, posted at very short intervals, armed with iron search-forks of the nature of cheese-tasters.

"Previous to the establishment of the customs-line, Chhattísgarh was the home of Banjáras, who used to take grain to the south in large caravans, and return laden with salt from the east coast, which they carried over all parts of Chanda and Chhattísgarh. The trade was a very important one, and rendered salt cheap and abundant in the wildest tracts. But the restrictions of the customs-line, not the duty on salt, have nearly destroyed this trade; many of the Naiks have been ruined, and most of the clans have emigrated,—a result deeply to be deplored."

In conclusion, MR. DALYELL would wish it to be understood that it must not be supposed, from the remarks he had felt himself called upon to make on this Bill, that he was at all opposed to a salt-tax as a general measure of taxation. He felt that it was impossible to reach the mass of the population by a direct tax, and even if it were possible to do so, he felt convinced that indirect taxation was much more suited to the circumstances of the country. Salt was the only commodity which was universally consumed, and which could take the place in India of those commodities on which so large a portion of the revenue of Great Britain was raised with such great facility and with so little complaint; and he felt sure that if the tax was moderately and properly worked, it would operate as a moderate poll-tax, and there could be no objection to it. He would, therefore, support the measure before the Council, and would also state that he quite agreed with what had been said as to the necessity of suspending the rules and passing the Bill at once,—a course which had always been taken when the salt-tax had been raised on previous occasions, and if omitted now would be liable to lead to a considerable disturbance of trade.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJA OF VIZIANAGRAM said that from what had fallen from his hon'ble friends with regard to the Bill, the objects of which had been so ably explained by his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, he had only to say a very few words on the Bill.

Its main objects appeared to be a reduction of the salt-tax over a considerable part of the country, and he quite concurred in thinking that lowering the price of salt in Orissa and a large portion of the Central Provinces would have the effect of enabling the masses in those parts of the country to increase their consumption of this necessary of life; and that the measure, although involving a relief from taxation, would, he hoped, result in an increase of revenue. It was of course a subject for regret that, in carrying out the measure, it had been found necessary to raise the salt-tax in the Ganjam district, but from his knowledge

of that part of the country he was not of opinion that the increased tax was at all beyond what the improved circumstances of the people would enable them to bear. With the above remarks and observations he had much pleasure in supporting the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ELLIS then moved that the Bill be passed, and said, after what had fallen from hon'ble members of Council, he had no hesitation in asking His Excellency the President to suspend the rules so as to permit the Bill to be passed. The remarks that had been made being generally in accord with what he had himself said, he need not refer to them at any length. He would state, with reference to what had been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, that it had been the object to take our measures so as to obviate any prospect of great disturbance to the course of trade. It was chiefly with that object the rate of duty in the southern portion of the Central Provinces had been lowered, otherwise there would be a chance of the Bombay salt being displaced by salt brought from the other side. And with a similar object we had graduated the duty on salt to Jabalpur, so as to prevent its displacing salt from Calcutta, except in the natural course of trade. The present Bill would confer on the salt of Western India no advantage, because at Jabalpur the salt would be chargeable with precisely the same rate of duty as now prevailed in that portion of the Central Provinces and in the North-Western Provinces beyond. As regards the increase of duty in Ganjam, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell had referred, it was not the object to regain a small portion of the loss we were likely to incur by lowering the duty elsewhere, but it was to prevent the lower-taxed salt displacing the higher-taxed salt that we were compelled to place a slight increase of duty on the salt in a very small area of the Madras Presidency. Had the object been an increase of our fiscal resources, we should hardly have presented to the district of Ganjam the sum which represented the additional taxation on that district. Had not steps been taken to prevent salt which paid a tax of one rupee thirteen annas a maund from passing into districts where salt paid three rupees and four annas, the abolition of the customs-line would not only affect the Government duty, but would disturb the course of trade. Therefore, both in Western India and in the Eastern Provinces, we had done our best to prevent such a disturbance.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Having heard the general approval which Members of Council have given to this Bill, and the expression of their opinion that it would be right to pass it into law immediately, in order to prevent possible inconvenience to trade, I have no hesitation in suspending the Standing Orders, in order to allow the motion to be put, that the Bill be passed.

"Before doing so, however, I wish to say a few words. The Council will remember that, in the autumn of the year 1872, the Government of India issued a circular to the different Local Governments and Administrations, calling for the opinions of local officers, both European and Native, of the greatest experience, as to the effect of the existing system of taxation upon the people throughout all parts of the country. The answers to that circular were circulated to the Members of the Legislative Council, and those who have paid attention to Indian finance will have observed that several taxes to which objections were expressed by the most experienced officers have since that time been modified or repealed. The officers of the Central Provinces pointed out that the customs-line, both to the north and south of those provinces, was one of the measures connected with taxation of which the people most complained. My hon'ble friend, Mr. Dalyell, has to-day explained in the graphic language which was characteristic of the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the manner in which the customs-line operates to check intercourse and trade between one side and the other of the hedge or barrier which extends along many hundred miles of country.

"It has, since the year 1872, been in the mind of the Government of India at any rate to make a step towards the removal of this barrier. It is unfortunately out of our power to attempt to deal at present with the northern customs-line; but the removal of the southern customs-line appeared to us to be a feasible measure, and I am happy to say that, owing to the care and attention of my hon'ble friend Mr. Ellis, and to the co-operation of the Governments of

Madras and Bombay, which I desire to take this opportunity of acknowledging, we shall, when the Council passes this Bill, be able to dispense with it.

"The effect of the Bill, as has been pointed out in the course of the discussion, will be to reduce the tax on salt over a considerable extent of country. On the other hand, it will be necessary that the people in a portion of the district of Ganjam, in the Madras Presidency, shall submit to a slight increase in the tax in a very limited area; but at the same time the Government of India propose to devote the whole of the amount derived from that increase to the district that pays it, by making an additional grant for that purpose to the Madras provincial assignment. Moreover, the people of Ganjam are likely to benefit considerably from the removal of the customs-line. They will be able to obtain grain from the Central Provinces without the intervention and obstructions of the customs-line, and whatever extra charge they may have to pay for salt will, I believe, be recouped by the free opening of their trade with the Central Provinces and Orissa.

"Some observations were made in the course of the discussion as to the general incidence of the salt-tax. I do not propose to go into that question; but to judge from the answers which we received to the Financial circular of 1872, the opinion expressed by Rájá Ramánáth Tagore and other members of Council to-day, that the salt-duties are not oppressive, is correct, for hardly one of the experienced officers, either European or Native, who were then consulted, gave their opinion against the tax. At the same time there is no doubt of the advantage, which, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin, would arise from equalizing the salt-duties over the whole of India, not because those duties are at present excessive, but because their reduction to an uniform rate would enable the Government in times of emergency to raise funds for the service of the State in a safe and unobjectionable manner by increasing those duties.

"This Bill will, in addition to its primary object, also, to a certain extent, enable the Government to judge how far the arguments which have been used by some and not accepted by others, that the effect of reducing the salt-duties would be to increase consumption, are correct or not."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

MAJORITY BILL.

His Highness THE MAHÁRÁJÁ OF VIZIANAGRAM moved for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a uniform age of majority for persons domiciled in British India, and said, "my Lord, I have the honour to ask permission to introduce a Bill which was drafted during the last session of the Council here, and which in the interval that has elapsed since that time has been circulated for the opinion of the Local Governments and other authorities throughout the country. The expressions of opinion which have been thus obtained have encouraged me to persevere in bringing the Bill before the Council in the hope that the measure may, in some form or other, become law at an early date. The Statement of Objects and Reasons prepared in support of the Bill refers to the present unsatisfactory state of the laws regulating the age of majority now in force in this country. I do not propose to recapitulate what is there advanced. The law continues to be in the same uncertain state as it is there shown to be, and I believe I am right in saying that at this moment, for example, no one can state with certainty what is the age of majority for all purposes of a person resident in one of the presidency towns and possessed of property situate in the Mofussil. I shall, therefore, make no further reference to the facts set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons beyond taking the opportunity of correcting a mistake in that statement as to the age at which Muhammadans legally attain majority. It is there alleged in accordance with a dictum in Macnaghten's Principles of Muhammadan Law that, by that law, the age of majority is the end of the sixteenth year. I have since been referred to the original authorities on which Macnaghten's work is based, and from them it appears that the age of majority established by the Muhammadan Law is the end of the fifteenth year, or in certain cases even earlier.

"The laws of all nations are agreed in recognizing the fact that immaturity of years constitutes to a greater or less extent a personal incapacity to do a legally binding act, and to be personally responsible for one's actions. But the age or ages at which such incapacity and irresponsibility shall cease are purely artificial, and even amongst races exposed to similar physical conditions greatly vary. Thus on the Continent of Europe at the present day the age of full majority in England is twenty-one, in France twenty, in Prussia twenty-five, in Spain twenty-five, in Denmark twenty-five, in Russia twenty-one, and so on. With, however, the exception of this country, I am not aware of any civilized state which does not possess a general law of majority affecting the body of its subjects, and regarded as the territorial law for all persons contracting in that country. The importance of some such uniform law is manifest in the matter of contracts. According to the law of England, the capacity to contract is determined by the law of the place in which the contract is made; and it is plainly equitable that a subject of such place contracting with a foreigner should not be required to look further than the law with which he is presumed to be acquainted, to ascertain whether the person seeking to contract with him is or is not competent to do so. Thus, a person in England about to contract with, say, a Prussian, has only to satisfy himself that the Prussian is over the age of twenty-one to be assured that he cannot afterwards seek to evade his obligations under the contract by pleading minority. In this country we find it difficult to say at what age such Prussian is first competent to contract. It is for reasons such as these that it seems desirable that in this country there should be an uniform age of majority established by law. This object is sought to be obtained by the Bill, which I have the honour to move for leave to introduce in the Council. The question what that age should be is a matter admitting of much difference of opinion, and which may be considered hereafter if your Lordship be pleased to entertain the Bill. In the same way it may then be determined whether it is expedient to have one age of majority for all purposes, or whether it is preferable to have different ages at which persons may first become capable to perform different functions and incur different responsibilities. The question to which the Council will doubtless agree with me in thinking, I have now only to address myself, is whether it is necessary or expedient that there should be a legislative enactment for the purpose of rendering the law on this subject more simple and uniform. On this point I trust I may not be deemed to be out of order in referring to the opinions received from the authorities who, as I have already stated, have been consulted on the matter, and which opinions, I offer my best thanks to my friends, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, and the Home Secretary, Mr. Lyall, for kindly permitting me to see. I trust that I may not be thought presumptuous in saying that the Bill need not interfere with the religious rites of either the Hindús or the Muhammadans, and indeed on this point the ruling of this Council is explicit,—*vide* section 19, Indian Council's Act—

"'Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member or additional member to introduce without the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, any measure affecting * * * * the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India.'

"In fact, in the opinions of all the persons supposed to be affected by that interference, who have expressed their views on the matter to the officers of Government, no such fear exists. This is explicitly stated in the returns made by the Commissioner of Patna and the Government of Bombay respectively, as regards the Muhammadan inhabitants of Patna and Bombay. The one exception is in the case of the Muhammadan Literary Society to which I shall allude, but I need merely say with reference to that, that it is on this point in conflict with the opinions of the great Muhammadan communities of which I have spoken and of such men as Munshi Amír Ali, Khán Bahádur, and Sayyid Ahmad, Khán Bahádur, who had been good enough to favour me with their views on the question. Even in the Muhammadan religion the age of majority, as observed by the commentators of the Koran, "Durrúl Mukhtár" and "Tafsír Husayní,' is as follows. The opinions of these two celebrated commentators are admitted and bowed to throughout the Muhammadan world of Europe and Asia.

In the Koran it is said—

[وابتلوا اليتامى حتى اذا بلغوا النكاح فان آنستم منهم رشداً فادفعو اليهم اموالهم]

"Which means 'Try the orphans until they arrive at the age of puberty, and then if you see and find out that they are able and competent to find out the true path of their life-journey make over to them their property.'

"Tafsír Husayní, commenting on the above—says: Before delivering up to children their property they should be tried, in the case of boys, as regards their judgment, intellect and capability in making bargains and taking care of their goods; in the case of girls, as to their knowledge of spinning, weaving, and proper management of domestic and household affairs in general, even if they have attained 'bulúgh' or the age of puberty. When boys and girls are found thoroughly able to judge good from bad, of understanding religious matters and managing their property efficiently, or, in other words, when they are found to have attained 'rashad,' namely, the true path, their property should then be made over to them. 'Durrul Mukhtár,' which is a fikah, namely, on which all the Muhammadans observe religious acts, rites, &c., says—

فان بلغ الصبي غير رشيد لم يسلم اليه ماله حتى يبلغ خمساً و عشرين سنة

"Which means, 'Though boys and girls who may have attained 'bulúgh' or the age of puberty, be yet found not to have attained 'rashad' (the true path) or sufficiently able to look after their own interests properly at an earlier age, their property should not be made over to them till they are 25 years old. I shall not occupy the time of the Council with further commentaries, which are acknowledged by all the Muhammadans of India, Western Asia and Europe. I merely beg to add that there are innumerable authorities to support the above-mentioned views, which can be produced if required.—*Vide* Maalam uttanzíl Baydhavi commentaries and fikahs.

"It is to be regretted that such high authorities should not have received that attention from the Muhammadan Literary Society which they deserved from a body who make it their avowed object to improve and raise the social and religious condition and status of their Society. Very likely the leading members of that community and its Secretary, Maulaví Abdul Latíf, Khán Bahádur, overlooked their existence. Besides, such an acknowledged and highly respectable Muhammadan authority in Bengal, as my learned friend Munshi Amír Alí, Khán Bahádur, has been good enough to send me the paper containing his opinion on the matter, which I beg to read—

"'His Highness the Maháráját of Vizianagram having referred to me for an expression of opinion upon a *Bill* introduced by *His Highness* in the Legislative Council to establish a uniform age of majority for persons domiciled in British India, I beg to remark that in my opinion the age regarding majority prescribed in 'Shar'a' or Muhammadan Law is virtually with direct reference to young persons acquiring right for practising offices connected with religion, and that, therefore, there does not appear to me any objection for the civil authority to fix by legislative enactment a uniform age of discretion on attaining which individuals of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects of either sex may exercise civil rights and privileges. I think too that the age of 18 years proposed in the Maháráját's Bill is most unobjectionable for starting in civil life.

"'This principle has been in force regarding succession to landed estates under the provisions of Regulation XXVI of 1793, which, as far as I am aware of, has worked over the long period of 80 years without causing dissatisfaction.

"'I assume that the scope and intention of His Highness' Bill is to extend the operation of Regulation XXVI of 1793 to all civil matters and transactions instead of landed proprietary simply, and I am inclined to believe that such extension will in its action be attended with convenience and benefit.

"'Understanding then the proposed Bill as one for fixing a uniform age of majority for purely civil purposes and not for anything provided by the sanction of *religious authority*, I see no reason that there should be any objection to its passing into law.'

"And my learned friend, Maulaví Sayyid Ahmad, Khán Bahádur, to whom I had spoken several times on the subject in Benares, is of the same opinion. If I may be allowed on this matter to bring in my personal feeling and experience as a Hindú, I would say that the question of the age of majority is in no way regarded as a matter of religious sentiment by any sects or individuals of the creed to which I belong. Why, amongst all nations, even after a few days after the birth of a child, he undergoes a religious ceremony, namely, námakar-

nam or christening, but this religious ceremony, as it does not clash with his civil rights, will not be at all interfered with by the principle of this Bill. Manu, the greatest authority in the Hindú religion, whose institutes are highly approved of, nay even venerated in the western world, says, in the first sloka of the 4th Chapter,

॥ चतुर्थमायुषोभागमुषित्वाद्यं गुरौद्विजः ॥
॥ द्वितीयमायुषोभागं कृतदारोगृहेवसेत् ॥ १ ॥

which means, 'one-fourth of man's life should be devoted for the accomplishment of education under the tutor to prosecute the worldly and holy studies. The second part of the life's portion should be entered in a married life.'

"It is said in the Vedas, and very well known in the civilized world, that a man's age is 100 years, and when Manu said one quarter of the first portion of the life should be devoted for prosecuting the different useful and important studies for the accomplishment of a man as a bachelor is 25 years, and, even taking the present average of human life, it may be fairly said to be 75, and a quarter of that is a few months more than 18. From this it is plainly shown that the student should wait till 25 to complete his education, and then he may be called a major. But when the pandits gave the sloka—

॥ गर्भस्थः सहशोज्ञेयः आष्टमाद्वत्सराद्विषुः ॥
॥ बाल आषोडषाद्वर्षात् यौगंडस्त्रेति राथते ॥
॥ परतोत्यवहारज्ञः स्वतंत्रः पितरावृते ॥

which means 'from the moment God gives life till 8 years of age a child may be considered as if in the womb. From his eighth year till his sixteenth year he may be called a boy and then a youth; after that period he can begin to see for himself independent of his parents.' This sloka is from the *Nárada Smriti;* and about 100 years ago, when the pandits in their representation to Government made use of it to establish 16 years as the age of majority, they evidently gave it a wrong interpretation, because at the same place in the Nárada Smriti it is distinctly said thus—

॥ अप्राप्त व्यवहारश्च स्वतंत्रोपिहिनर्भवाक् ॥
॥ स्वांतंचैतु सुतं ज्येष्टे ज्यैष्यं गुणावयः कृतं ॥ १ ॥

which means that, although after attaining the age of puberty if you see that he is incompetent in looking after the affairs in general, you must not recognize him as a major, neither can he have any demand for his property. In the case of orphans the eldest son is merely called the head, but when he has sense enough and competent to look after the affairs properly in all purposes, it is *at that age* that he should be recognized as having attained *the age of majority*. In the words of the Committee of the British Indian Association, speaking for the Hindú community, the question of the limit of minority is not regarded as a matter of religion or conscience, and an alteration of it is not, therefore, open to the charge of religious interference on the part of the Government. The second ground of objection to the measure I am seeking to propose taken by the Muhammadan Literary Society here, is that the Bill may disturb the present law relating to marriage and divorce amongst the Muhammadans. To this I may now merely say that the Bill I propose to introduce will not attempt to interfere with such matters, but will be confined to the general status of a minor with reference to contracts and the disposal of his residence and education. Their Lordships the Judges of the High Court of Bombay have been pleased to say that they all consider that the thanks of British India should be given for such a needed measure. The late Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitra, the only one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court who furnished the Government with an expression of opinion on the measure, entirely approves of its general policy, and considers legislation on the subject to be absolutely necessary. Similar opinions have been given by the Chief and Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the late Chief and the Judicial Commissioners of Assam, the Chief and Judicial Commissioners of Coorg, the Commissioners of Orissa, Chutiá Nágpur, the Rájshahai Division and Patna, the Resident of Haidarábád, and

the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort and Mr. C. D. Field, the then Commissioner of Chittagong. If nothing else were sought to be attained by this Bill than certainty as to the age or ages at which individuals can incur binding legal obligations, it would, I trust, in the admitted uncertainty of the laws on the matter now prevailing in the country, be favourably received by the Council. In the great department of contracts, the recent Act, which is now the general law of the country, has made the agreement of a person who has not attained the age of majority to which he is subject, absolutely void, and not merely voidable, or capable of being ratified on the attainment of majority as hitherto.

"It is obvious that if in any classes of cases it is uncertain what is the age of majority at which a person can make a binding contract, there exists a direct check on the freedom of contracting, and an inducement to persons contracting with those who may or may not be able to repudiate the engagement to exact for themselves such ultra-favourable terms as may compensate them for the risk they incur.

"The Judges of the High Court of the North-Western Provinces fully approve of the principle of the Bill. The members of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces have certain objections and state as follows—'The Board have grave doubts of the policy of the measure proposed by the Mahárájá of Vizianagram, and suggests that if the Government of India decide in carrying the Act through, that the work should be entrusted to the Law Member of the Council.'

"His Honour the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was of opinion that there is much weight in the Board's objections. Therefore, to the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse, who is one of the greatest and most learned and eminent jurists in the world, I make over the charge of the Majority Bill, agreeably to the opinions of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the members of the Board of Revenue of those provinces. I hope my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse will kindly take charge of this Bill, and I shall be happy to give him any assistance that lies in my power with regard to this measure."

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE said the Mahárájá of Vizianagram had appealed to him to take up this Bill. MR. HOBHOUSE answered by saying that he should be very happy to assist the Mahárájá in the progress of the Bill so far as MR. HOBHOUSE was able to do so. The Mahárájá had, however, greatly over-estimated the amount of assistance which MR. HOBHOUSE could give him. He was, he grieved to say, not an eminent jurist. He was only a practising lawyer, of somewhat plodding habits, and some professional experience. Still, such as his faculties were, they were quite at the Mahárájá's disposal; and he should be happy to promote the objects of the Bill so far as they ought to be promoted. Indeed, from a lawyer's point of view, the Bill contained nothing but good, because there would be great legal advantage in simplicity and uniformity as regarded the law of majority. The circumstances which the Mahárájá's industry had brought to light shewed that the law was not in a satisfactory state. It was anomalous that a Hindú should inherit property at one age, a Muhammadan at another age, and a Christian at a third age, seeing that the three were born and bred in the same climate, had like constitutions and capacities, and formed members of one community. It was very absurd that a person born on one side of the Mahratta ditch should attain majority at one age, and another, say his cousin, born on the other side of the ditch, at another age. All anomalies of this kind caused practical difficulties in administering the law. Therefore, so far as the Bill could be legitimately maintained, he should be happy to give it his support.

Of course a statesman's point of view differed from that of a lawyer, but with MR. HOBHOUSE's present information he did not think there would be any political difficulty in proceeding with the measure. He had not seen the provisions of the Bill, and therefore he could not say whether he should approve it or not; before he could say that, he must look into the details. But he judged from the Mahárájá's speech that he would take care to steer clear of rocks, and to see that the feelings and sentiments of the people were not rudely encroached upon. He collected that the Bill would be confined to such

matters as contracts and the custody of the property and person, and that it would not seek to affect such matters as marriage, divorce, adoption, or the performance of religious rites. Indeed, as regards the religion or the religious rites and usages of the people, a Bill could not, as his hon'ble friend had reminded them, be introduced by any member without the previous sanction of the Governor General, which, so far as he knew, had not been accorded. The Mahárájá had argued at some length that the question of majority would not touch any religious question, but MR. HOBHOUSE thought it would be better to provide expressly that it was not intended to interfere with the religious usages of any class of persons.

As to other matters, the Bill steered clear of the matters he had mentioned, and confined as it was in its scope, he did not see any reason why it should not be regarded as a measure of reasonable reform. He must ask the Mahárájá to keep charge of the measure, but either in his presence or in his absence, MR. HOBHOUSE would be glad to afford him such assistance as he could conscientiously give.

If then the Bill steered clear of the perilous matters he had mentioned, MR. HOBHOUSE did not see any reason why it should not effect a very useful reform, not only by giving greater uniformity to the law, but by postponing the age of majority and providing a better measure of the capacity of a young man to manage his affairs, to bind himself by contract to decide upon his own residence and his own education.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOBHOUSE, with the permission of His Excellency the President, moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Colvin be added to the Select Committee on the Bill for the further amendment of Act No. I of 1859 (*for the amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen*) and for other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committee were named :—

On the Bill for the further amendment of the Burma Courts Act, 1872—The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley and the Mover.

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port-dues—Major General the Hon'ble Sir H. W. Norman, the Hon'ble Messrs. Inglis and Colvin and the Mover.

The Council then adjourned to Tuesday, the 5th May 1874.

CALCUTTA,
The 21st April 1874.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Dept.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 18 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING DECEMBER 1873.

No. 1.—*As to Age and Sex.*

	French Guiana.			British Guiana.			Mauritius.			Jamaica.			Nevis.			Total.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	
Under 2 years ...	28	31	59	27	27	54	18	8	26	1	3	4	13	7	20	87	76	163
From 2 to 10 years ...	46	27	73	56	44	100	24	10	34	22	17	39	34	16	50	182	114	296
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	172	62	234	159	54	213	58	26	84	57	21	78	57	8	65	503	171	674
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	391	137	528	353	163	516	102	49	151	142	58	200	130	67	197	1,118	474	1,592
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	48	2	50	53	17	70	91	24	115	37	13	50	8	3	11	237	59	296
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	3	12	5	2	7	...	...	...	15	5	20
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
TOTAL ...	685	259	944	650	305	955	304	120	424	264	115	379	242	101	343	2,145	900	3,045

No. 2.—*As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.*

Orissa ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	2	5
Western Bengal ...	41	29	70	7	8	15	1	2	3	10	10	20	...	...	...	59	49	108
Central „ ...	7	6	13	7	7	14	5	5	10	14	8	22	...	...	...	33	26	59
Eastern „ ...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Behar ...	261	102	363	127	54	181	198	89	287	80	25	105	1	...	1	667	270	937
N. W. Provinces ...	268	91	359	278	147	425	92	24	116	94	40	134	155	69	224	887	371	1,258
Oudh ...	98	24	122	222	86	308	7	...	7	52	27	79	83	32	115	462	169	631
Central India ...	3	4	7	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	9	4	13
Punjab ...	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Nepal, &c. ...	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	2	7
Coast, Madras, Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	4	11	2	...	2	14	6	20
TOTAL ...	685	259	944	650	305	955	304	120	424	264	115	379	242	101	343	2,145	900	3,045

No. 3.—*As to Caste and Religion.*

Brahmins and High Castes.	92	27	121	80	35	115	55	6	61	28	18	46	27	6	33	284	92	376
Agriculturists ...	161	44	205	177	62	239	62	18	80	79	18	97	66	24	90	545	166	711
Artizans ...	88	30	118	50	23	73	35	16	51	26	12	38	8	3	11	207	84	291
Low Castes ...	259	108	367	261	122	383	103	54	157	91	56	147	96	33	129	810	373	1,183
Mahmans ...	83	50	133	77	61	138	49	26	75	40	11	51	45	35	80	294	183	477
Christians ...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
TOTAL ...	685	259	944	650	305	955	304	120	424	264	115	379	242	101	343	2,145	900	3,045

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,846	715	2,561
2. Mussulmans ...	294	183	477
3. Christians ...	5	2	7
TOTAL ...	2,145	900	3,045

A. O. [illegible]

Secy. to the Govt. of [illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 25th April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE STANDARD OF 80 TOLAHS.

DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																															
Western Districts.																															
Burdwan	S. Ch. 14 4	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 22 8	S. Ch. 12 12 [A]	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 16 12	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 13 12	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 22 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 8	S. Ch. 9 8	S. Ch. 9 4	Burdwan.	
Bankoora	14 0	14 4	17 8	22 0	21 0	22 8	11 4 [B]	12 0	17 12	13 4	13 12	20 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	400 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 14	8 12	Bankoora.	
Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	19 0	15 8	...	20 0	10 0 [C]	10 8	18 0	12 4	12 8	21 0	...	...	35 0	13 8	13 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 6	Midnapore.	
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 12 to 21 0 [D]	17 12 to 20 0	15 0 to 32 0	9 8 / 10 0 and 10 8 [E]	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
Howrah	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	17 8	12 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 8	22 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	Howrah.	
Central Districts.																															
Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	9 0 [F]	9 0	...	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
24-Pergunnahs	12 4 [D] to 13 5	13 5	16 0	14 4 [D]	17 8 to 18 14	22 12 to 26 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5 [G]	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs.	
Nuddea	13 14½	14 9	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 10½	10 10½	16 13½	11 7	11 7	18 14	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
Jessore	14 0	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	12 4 [H]	12 4	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 10	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 to 24 [D]	24 0	30 to 40	9 0 [I]	10 0	14 0	10 0 to 10 8	11 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	17 8	18 0	28 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
Dinagepore	11 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	7 8	8 2	24 0	8 8 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 8	27 8	...	...	...	10 12	9 10	19 0	180 0	200 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
Maldah	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	21 0	35 0	9 8	10 0	22 0	10 0 to 10 8	10 8 to 11 0	23 0	...	16 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
Rajshahye.*																									Rajshahye.*	
Rungpore	12 15	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 14	8 2	16 5	8 0 [J]	8 14	25 14	...	...	...	12 15	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	7 2	7 4	Rungpore.	
Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	11 8	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bogra.	
Pubna	16 8	16 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	15 8	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Pubna.	
Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0 [K]	10 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	Julpigoree.	
Cooch Behar.*																									Cooch Behar.*	
Eastern Districts.																															
Dacca	13 8	14 8	13 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	15 0 [L]	15 0 to 16 0	28 0	..	...	...	14 0	14 8	23 8	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0 [M]	7 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	Fureedpore.	
Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
Mymensingh	11 4	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	11 4 [N]	11 4	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	D 20 0	20 0	...	13 0	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Mymensingh.	
Sylhet†	9 0	8 0	12 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	14 0 [O]	13 2	23 0	17 8	16 10	22 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0 [P]	13 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	Chittagong.†	
Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	Noakholly.†	
Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.	
Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 2	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
Hill Tipperah†	10 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	24 7	16 0	17 7	37 5	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 18th April 1874.

A Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11-4 to 13-2 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 13-9 seers per rupee. Prices are generally higher than last week, and in the interior they are still higher.

B Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 14-8 seers, and maize from 15 to 23 seers per rupee.

C Price of best rice in the sub-divisions ranges from 11 to 12-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

F The price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 14-9 seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-4 to 20 seers per rupee.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-8 to 11-4 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13-4 seers per rupee.

J In the outlying marts the highest price of rice is quoted at 8-4 seers, and lowest at 11-4 seers per rupee.

K Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 6-6 to 13 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 16 seers per rupee.

L Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers, and of paddy from 22 to 30 seers per rupee.

N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 19 seers per rupee.

O In the interior price of best rice ranges from 15 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 25th April 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 12 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 12	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
28	Gya	Q 12 4	12 4	17 0	16 8	17 0	32 0	8 4	8 4	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	D {13 0 to 17 0	{13 0 to 17 0	} 20 0	14 8	14 8	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	14 12	15 0	19 0	19 8	20 0	30 0	R 11 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	D 19 8	19 8	24 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	S 10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	31 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	D {11 0 to 19 0	{11 0 to 18 0	33 0 to 42 0}	12 8	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 8	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 8	27 0	7 12	8 0	14 0	12 4	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	29 0	16 0	16 0	...	18 0	18 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	8 0	8 0	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun	T 10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 4	13 0	8 8	9 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	6 12	7 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
33	Monghyr	15 7	15 2	19 9	21 0	21 0	38 8	8 7	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	33 6	147 0	147 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 1	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	U 14 8	15 2	20 3	18 15	20 3	31 9	9 7	10 1	15 2	10 1	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	D {13 0 to 15 0	{13 0 and 14 0	35 0 to 60 0}	16 6	17 0	29 1	151 8	176 12	164 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	11 8	12 0	10 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	V 13 0	13 0	14 0	D {14 0 to 25 0	{16 0 to 25 0	{30 0 to 50 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	D {12 0 to 20 0	{12 0 to 22 0	{30 0 to 50 0	D 18 0 to 22 0	{21 0 and 22 0	} 60 0	D {10 0 to 25 0	{15 0 to 30 0	} ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	ORISSA.																															
37	Cuttack.*																															Cuttack.*
38	Pooree†	W 13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 14	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†	
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.																															
	South-West Frontier Agency.																															
40	Hazareebagh...	X 11 0	11 0	17 0	14 0	14 8	...	8 4	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	5 13	6 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.	
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
42	Singbhoom†	Y 12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.†	
43	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	13 0	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Manbhoom.	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 18th April 1874.

Q Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-12 to 21 seers, best rice from 9-4 and 9-8 seers, and common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millet from 15 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 14 seers, barley from 12 to 20 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 10 seers, and common rice from 8 to 11 seers; maize 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17-8 seers per rupee.

T Ditto ditto:—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, barley from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 7 to 9 seers, common rice from 8 to 13 seers, maize from 12 to 14-8 seers, and gram from 12 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

U In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9-4 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

V Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 10-12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 13 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, maize from 13 to 19 seers, and gram from 11 to 18-4 seers per rupee.

W The price of common rice in the interior ranges from 29 to 48 seers per rupee in different places.

X Prices in the interior range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 8-4 to 10-12 seers, and common rice from 12-8 to 12-12 seers, lesser millet from 17 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.

Y Ditto ditto Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BENGAL FAMINE.

SIXTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 16TH APRIL TO THE 30TH APRIL 1874.

The Weather.

1. THE chief characteristic of the weather, up to the close of the fortnight, has been great heat, with a general absence of those storms and showers which are ordinarily looked for in April, and which the country at present much requires. Some districts, however, were exceptionally favored. Bankoora had a little rain in parts. Nuddea, Jessore, Moorshedabad and Rungpore, also received a scanty supply, while in the more eastern districts there were indications that an early fall was by no means improbable. But even those districts, which benefited by showers in the early part of the month, are now crying out for more; while in Behar, the want of water has become serious, the wells and tanks are fast drying up, and much anxiety is felt as to the probable consequences of this long-continued drought. Information has, however, been received by telegraph of a fall of over an inch at Mozufferpore on the 27th, and of over 2 inches in parts of Durbhunga; and news of a similar copious fall is telegraphed from Purneah and Moorshedabad, so that, although further advices are not to hand, it may be hoped that there has been something like a general fall where it was most required. The usual returns will be found at enclosure No. 1.

Price of grain.

2. The general tendency of prices, except in the eastern districts, appears to be upward. In nearly all the districts of Burdwan, the price-current shows a rise in the rates for common rice. In the distressed tracts of Rajshahye, also, there has been no real improvement except in Bogra. The rate quoted in Dinagepore is 9 seers, and in Rungpore 8 seers per rupee. The sale of grain by Government has, in the former district, tended to maintain the rate at the figure quoted, and in the latter, has mitigated the effect of the sudden failure of the local stocks which was noticed in last Narrative. In the eastern districts the rates are slightly better, but still very high. In Behar there is no material change to notice. The rate for rice in the very distressed parts is almost entirely nominal, the staple being in many places quite unprocurable save at the Government golahs. The inferior grains are if anything a little dearer. The prices-current for the fortnight will be found at enclosure No. 2.

In the following table the rates for common rice in the principal districts during the last four months are compared with one another; and the rates now current are contrasted with those of April 1873 and April 1866.

	NUMBER OF SEERS OF COMMON RICE SOLD FOR A RUPEE, 1874.					
	On 31st Jan.	28th Feb.	28th March.	25th April.	April 1873.	April 1866.
Burdwan ...	14	13½	13¼	13½	24	10¾
Beerbhoom ...	12⅜	12½	13⅓	12¼	24	12
Hooghly ...	11 to 12	11½ to 12½	12 to 13	12½ to 13	18	12
Calcutta ...	12½	12¼	13	11⅓	17½	.....
Dinagepore ...	13¼	14	10⅘	8⅓	27	15
Maldah ...	11¾	12	9½	10 to 10½	24½	12
Rungpore ...	11½	11¼	11½	8	27⅝	16¾
Dacca ...	16	14	13	15	32	11
Backergunge ...	16½	15	16	16	28	14
Chittagong ...	18	16½	16⅔	18	24	17
Noakholly ...	17½	13	15	15	26	13½
Patna ...	12	13⅓	12	12½	21	13⅓
Shahabad ...	13	12½	12¾	12	18½	9⅓
Tirhoot ...	10	10	8⅓	8½	21	9⅓
Sarun ...	12¼	12½	12	12¼	20	10½
Chumparun ...	11⅔	11	10¼	8½	27	9
Bhagulpore ...	12⅝	11⅜	11¼	10¼	16⅔	12
Lohardugga ...	15½	16	14	14	17	13
Manbhoom ...	15	14½	14½	13	24	13

State of the crops.

3. Of the state of the crops, there is little to be said. The only food-crops now on the ground are the boro dhan, or spring rice, and the supplementary millets and pulses which are of no very great importance. All have been suffering seriously from want of rain. In Behar, some dependance had been placed on the millets as a quick-growing crop, which would come up in time to assist the people in their present need; but the prospect of getting any material aid in this way is now very doubtful, if not hopeless. If, however, there has been anything like a general fall of rain within the last day or two, the prospects of these crops would still be fair in many parts. The preparations for the sowing of the early rice are well advanced in most districts save those of Behar.

Supply of grain.

4. In the districts south of the Ganges there has nowhere been any failure of supplies. On the contrary, the gathering of the spring and mohwa crops has, without doubt, increased the available stock of food very materially. But north of the river the favorable effect of the harvest on the market has been less general. In Tirhoot, the southern sub-divisions still get sufficient supplies, but in Durbhunga rice has almost entirely disappeared; in Seetamurhee supplies are small; and in Mudhoobunnee only 7 or 8 seers of rice are procurable for a rupee. So, again, in parts of Chumparun, though there was a slight improvement towards the end of the fortnight, the bazar stocks have been extremely short, some of the grains not being procurable at any price, and some only in quantities of one or two seers at a time. In Sarun, however, things had improved, owing to the great activity of private trade, and the completion of the spring harvest. In North Bhagulpore, food is still procurable in the bazars; but in Soopool prices would seem to indicate that stocks are, as was feared, extremely small. In Purneah, too, about the Sudder Station and Dengrah, there has been a failure in the supply, but the completion of the Government allotment of grain will now leave the transport resources of this district available for private trade, of which a good deal has been carried on hitherto, even under considerable disadvantage. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye and Maldah, the indications of short supplies have been getting more marked in sudden fluctuations of prices and limitation of sales. There has been no absolute failure as yet, and Government grain is available for sale if need arises, but the state of the markets is evidently somewhat critical. In Rungpore there has been a general failure of supplies throughout the district, especially along its western border near Dinagepore. It was at first suggested that this was due to the stoppage of local trade by the Government demands for carriage. This surmise has proved to be unfounded. The carriage taken up by Government is in this district comparatively inconsiderable, and the failure of local supply was due to a variety of causes, of which positive lowness of stocks is probably the principal. The Government stores have been opened for sales to the public, and the last reports seem to show that things have become easier. Elsewhere throughout Bengal, supplies are available to all who can afford to pay for them.

Private importations to Behar.

5. The amount of private grain carried by the railway into Behar stands thus:—

For the fortnight ending 18th April—

	Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab	11,781
„ Calcutta and Lower Bengal	18,237
Total	30,018

The figures last fortnight were 15,974 tons from the north-west downwards, and 5,874 tons from Calcutta upwards. There is a great increase in the amount of private grain sent up from Bengal. The imports to Patna from the North-West have not yet actually recovered their former activity, partly owing to the slight lowering of prices caused by the spring harvest, but mainly because the new crops in the North-West have not yet

come freely into the market. Large supplies are, however, it is said, being now ordered by telegraph. Private import to both Shahabad and Sarun has been very brisk. Between 80,000 and 90,000 maunds were brought into the latter district by three of the principal ghauts alone during the fortnight under review. In the Eastern districts high winds have to some extent interfered with the river trade.

Export of grain by sea and movement of food-grains.

6. In Appendix A will be found the usual note on exports and rail and river traffic. The export of food-grains to places beyond Bengal had amounted to 198,644 tons from the 1st October to the latest dates in April.

The condition of the people.

7. As regards the condition of the people in the specially-distressed tracts, there is but little to add to the facts stated in the last Narrative. In most of the worst districts the numbers coming to the relief works continue to increase, but the growth of actual distress has, it may be hoped, been finally stayed. It has, however, become more and more evident that there is no severe Famine simply because Relief has prevailed over Famine. Even in Patna, perhaps the most fortunate of the Behar districts, the Collector writes that but for the Government works, the small cultivators and the laboring classes would have been unable to subsist.

Behar.

The Lieutenant-Governor has himself been on tour in North Tirhoot, and at the close of this Narrative will be found a record of the results of that visit up to date, and a full description of the condition of the people in the North Gangetic tracts. It will be seen, that in the Northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot, the distress is on the whole as great as it was feared it might be. In South Tirhoot, the Sudder sub-division is now feeling the pressure more keenly than at first; and though none of the emaciation apparent to the north and east has shown itself here among the laboring poor, the daily growing numbers on the works indicate that the relief organisation, now provided, was not devised at all too soon. In Sarun it is believed that distress is being sufficiently met; and the payments on account of opium have here, as in other Behar districts, been of material assistance to large numbers of the cultivators. The condition of the people in many parts of Chumparun when they come to the works, is described by the local officers as plainly indicative of want. The infant children especially, are in some places "in a miserable condition, shrunk and emaciated"; and though this is attributed to exposure, and to bad and irregular food rather than to an insufficiency of it, the fact no doubt is evidence that the natural food of infancy has too often been cut off, owing to the hardships endured by the nursing mothers. The following extract from Mr. Howe's report shows that the condition of the people in Ramnuggur is calculated to cause much anxiety:—

"The condition of the agricultural classes continues to be very unsatisfactory. In distributing advances we have made searching and systematic inquiries (village by village), and I can therefore speak not from general impressions and summary investigation only, but with the certainty resulting from having the records of a regular census before me. Although this systematic inquiry is at present far from complete, yet the condition of the remainder of the sub-division closely resembles that of the villages in which the census has been taken, and a description of the village completed will therefore very nearly apply to the entire sub-division.

"The villages of Butsora, Decorar, Chankee, Gopala, Sathee, Bubta, and Bhultur (forming part of the Maharajah of Bettiah's estates), are those in which the condition of the ryots causes most anxiety. In the Rajah of Ramnuggur's estate, very large tuccavee advances have been made with the most beneficial results; and though a good deal remains to be done, the condition of the ryots is far better. In the villages above named, there is a large number of ryots who have nothing, or next to nothing, to live upon; but to whom the alternative of going to our roads is like the prospect of the work-house to the respectable poor at home. These live in the greatest distress, and are rapidly, in spite of their prejudice, being driven to our works. One very noticeable fact during the fortnight has been the steady increase in the number of workmen flocking to our roads and tanks. Colonel Boulderson's daily average in the east, where there are not many works and the attendance has hitherto been small, has increased to about 4,000 a day; and he attributes this entirely 'to the fact that the grain-stores of the cultivating classes have become exhausted.

"Indeed, this is the only way to account for the increase. The laboring class is very small, any reinforcements therefore can only come from the cultivating classes, and nothing but the severest distress would drive the better portion of these to our roads.

"This increase has been general throughout the sub-division, and the daily average now amounts to the large number of 17,389. These, then, *first*, the rapidly diminishing stores of the cultivating classes, and *second*, the increasing dependence of the people on Government, are the two most significant facts during the present fortnight. The census inquiry also shows that there are considerable numbers of respectable widows who in ordinary times depend on their husband's relations, and who are now turned adrift. These cannot work, nor do they (except in a few rare cases) apply for charity, but they are in the greatest distress. It is further proved that some villages have come to the very verge of starvation; while others, and fortunately the majority, can still hold out for some time. But in all there is a general uneasiness, almost amounting to panic, and there is a spreading conviction that beyond a certain time nothing but help from Government will enable them to hold out."

In North Bhagulpore things are better in Muddehpoora than in Soopool. Of the latter sub-division, the officer in charge writes—

"During the past fortnight I have been moving in all directions over the sub-division, and though I have seen a large number of miserable emaciated objects among the lowest classes, still I think the condition of the people generally is surprisingly good. Our relief operations are, however, in full swing, and with the liberal allowance of works recently sanctioned in all directions, our gólahs open for sale to the public and to the laborers on the works, I feel tolerably confident that we shall pull through this season of distress with very satisfactory results." "But" (adds the District Magistrate), "the condition of the people generally is far worse than in Muddehpoora, and the anxiety and work entailed on all is consequently far greater; all that can be done will be done."

The Monghyr Magistrate thinks the people are beginning to feel grateful for the exertions Government is making to relieve them, though hardly understanding its motives. The February rain, and the abundant mohwa crop have done much to improve the state of this district. Serious distress is now not anticipated. In Purneah, things are rather worse in Kusba Amour, Dengra, and to the north of the Sudder sub-division, owing to the continued want of rain, and some failure of supplies. But the opening of the Government stores has met the necessities of the case, and it is reported that the people who come to the roads and poor-houses in a state of emaciation, very soon pick up, and improve in appearance. But, says the Magistrate—"no one who has seen the people coming to work, could say there was no need for relief. Had there been no works opened, and no grain distributed, the distress would have been terrible."

Rajshahye division.

8. There is no special change to chronicle in Moorshedabad, Maldah, or Rajshahye. In Dinagepore, distress has broken out in the Peergunge thana on the Atrai, where it had been supposed relief would not be required, as the tract had had some crop of rice, and an extensive cultivation of tobacco and cold-weather cereals. Steps were at once taken to open works and provide grain. Throughout the rest of this district the pressure is tightening, but the means of meeting it are effective. Rungpore reports are again unsatisfactory. The distress in the neighbourhood of Kamdya, Mallaparah, Aligan and Rajahar is described as "very severe, and most of the people there are entirely dependent on the relief works. About 7,000 people out of a population of 15,000 supposed to be suffering from the most severe distress, are daily working on the roads, and the numbers are still increasing, the mundals and headmen of the villages being utilised as duffadars." So, from other parts of this district, it is reported that distress is spreading, but the relief officers believe that they have it well in hand.

Pubna.

The condition of the people in Pubna which had recently given some cause for anxiety has improved in parts owing to the demand for agricultural labor caused by a heavy fall of rain. The supplies in the bazars had increased, and the numbers seeking relief are as yet insignificant.

9. Fortunately the health of the people in most of the distressed tracts has continued good, and save in Rungpore, Rajshahye, and Moorshedabad, where some cholera had shown itself, there has been no epidemic to add to our troubles. The medical staff asked for by Sir Richard Temple has now been very nearly made up, and medical stores are being forwarded along with the Government grain to all parts of the famine districts.

The health of the people.

10. The state of the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions of Burdwan was reported in last narrative to have changed for the worse. Since then the Lieutenant-Governor has visited Burdwan, and a Minute, embodying the orders he has seen fit to give, will be found in Appendix D.

Burdwan Division.

The tract which is found to be the most distressed is that between the Adjai and Damoodur, where the rice crop was in many parts less than a quarter crop. Want has here also supervened upon the prolonged sickness caused by the endemic fever, and it is often impossible to say which calamity has had most effect in bringing the people to the state of wretchedness in which many of them appear. Relief, charitable and other, is, however, in this district available in great abundance, and the number of people taking advantage of this is large and increasing. The means of communication are fortunately also many, and it may be hoped that the natural course of trade will maintain the necessary supplies in the bazars. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the enforcement of the cooked-food test in towns where it is difficult to ascertain the personal circumstances of each applicant for relief; but a modification of the circle organisation in force elsewhere has been introduced for the distressed tract outside the towns. The subject of advances to ryots is also receiving consideration. In Beerbhoom there has been a good deal of distress, which would have been greater but for the timely provision of work and charitable relief. In Bankoora, also, the numbers dependent on Government aid are fast increasing. The state of Hooghly and Midnapore seems, on the other hand, to be tolerably good, though, of course, the laboring classes are suffering somewhat from the high price of food.

11. From Hazareebagh later reports are more satisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor, having consulted with the Deputy Commissioner on the spot, has sanctioned the construction of a road along a pilgrim route from Gya to Deogurh as far as this lies within the Hazareebagh district, and has requested the Commissioner to report, after inquiring locally, if more is required.

Chota Nagpore Division.

From Manbhoom, the district officer reports that, notwithstanding the gathering in of the lac crop, and the falling of the mohwa flower, distress is still on the increase, and the people have been driven to consume their seed-grain. Last year was the worst of three bad years in parts of this district, and the people are, many of them, in a very impoverished state. The Deputy Commissioner's opinion is, that the whole population of 16 pergunnahs will need assistance for three months; but that, if Government will help the cultivating ryots, these will find employment and support for the cultivating population. The Lieutenant-Governor has agreed to raise the allotment of Government grain, and directed the Commissioner to visit the district, and report fully on the kind and extent of any further relief required.

The reports from Palamow are decidedly more favorable. The worst parts are the pergunnahs of Jupla and Belounja on the Gya border, for which 10,000 maunds of Government grain are said to be required. In the rest of the district, distress has been relieved by the crop of mohwa.

12. The detailed enquiries made into the condition of that corner of the Jamalpore sub-division of Mymensing called Dewangunge, referred to in paragraph 15 of the preceding narrative, have not established the existence of anything like severe distress.

Mymensing.

It appears from the Magistrate's letters that the population of Dewangunge is 85,000; that the tract produces little winter rice, but depends for food mainly on its autumn rice, and on such imports as it receives from the neighbouring pergunnah of Sherepore; that the Dewangunge people exported their autumn surplus; that Sherepore has now no more winter rice to give them; that stocks are extremely short, but that the people can well afford eventually to pay for any grain that may be advanced to them. It is not, however, made clear why private trade is so little to be depended upon for the supply of a small tract situated upon the great highway of Eastern Bengal, and the people of which are said to be well able to pay for what food may be taken to them. The Lieutenant-Governor would have hoped that a great exporting district like Mymensing, would not have been in this position. He would have hoped that by acting through or advancing money to zemindars and private traders, the local officers of Mymensing and Jamalpore would have been able to promote the supply of grain to Dewangunge; and he finds it difficult to think that there is absolute need for Government to import grain into a part of Mymensing where the principal food-crop gave a twelve-anna yield. Still, as the opinion of the Commissioner and Magistrate has been given very strongly, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned their drawing from the Kaligunge depôt in Rungpore 5,000 maunds of Government grain, to be distributed as advances to ryots and others in Dewangunge, and a further supply of 5,000 maunds will be given subsequently.

13. There is nothing further to report at present regarding the parts of Nuddea and the 24-Pergunnahs that are classed as partially distressed. The measures of relief adopted are sufficient, and preparations are being made to provide work on a more extensive scale, should the demand for it arise.

The Presidency Division.

14. Emigration to British Burmah has not as yet proved a source of material relief to the distressed districts. Of the total number of emigrants despatched up to the 25th April, viz. 2,451, 1,585 were recruited in Calcutta, and the rest came as shown below:—

State emigration.

From Hazareebagh	50
„ Monghyr	348
„ Patna	370
„ 24-Pergunnahs	6
„ Sarun	92

15. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta amounted during the fortnight to 12,13,923 maunds, making the total amount despatched up to date 77,87,868 maunds or 288,439 tons.

Despatches of Government grain and the transport question.

16. At Appendix C will be found a statement showing the progress made in completing the grain allotments of the various districts. It will be seen that the allotments of Purneah, Bhagulpore, Sarun, Chumparun, and all the districts of the Rajshahye division, have either been completed, or are on the point of being so. The district transport has in fact everywhere, save perhaps in East Tirhoot, proved more than equal to the strain brought to bear upon it. As regards Tirhoot, it will be seen that there are still 17,71,737 maunds to be supplied, of which 14,78,157 maunds have to be sent from Calcutta. There are also considerable balances lying at the ghauts south and north of the river crossings. On the 26th April (the latest date for which returns are available), these amounted to 3,00,217 maunds. The Durbhunga Railway has now, however, commenced running, and will carry off, it is reported, 28,000 maunds of grain daily. (In Appendix E will be found a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the completion of this work.) A contract has also been completed with the gentlemen to whose exertions the successful cartage of the Bhagulpore allotment was due, under which 2,75,000 maunds are to be delivered at the Durbhunga store-houses by the 10th of June. Bunkur Ghât,

under Major deKantzow's energetic management, is sending away on the average over 17,000 maunds per diem, and can do more easily. Besides which, the reserve Government carriage from the North-West will now almost immediately come into use. This will consist of about 11,000 pack animals, chiefly mules and ponies, besides some 4,250 bullock carts. There is very little doubt, indeed, of the whole of the Tirhoot allotment being successfully placed before the rains. The local transport service has elsewhere, it will be seen, met hitherto all the calls made upon it. It has been found necessary to lower the Government despatches by the East Indian Railway. When the daily despatches of Government grain were raised above 2,500 tons, private trade was interfered with. The figures given in paragraph 5 above show how considerable that trade has become. The Government accordingly first directed that 2,500 tons should be the maximum to be sent daily, until the accumulations of private trade had been worked off, and within the last few days, the Government have, for the same reason, reduced the amount still further to 2,000 tons. This is, it may be hoped, only a temporary stoppage, and fortunately so many districts have been now supplied that it is not a matter of vital importance to press the Railway overmuch. The railway staff has had very hard work for many weeks past, and it has been agreed to lend them twenty steady soldiers to act as guards to supplement the extra staff they have themselves had to engage.

Relief Works.

17. The total numbers on relief works as given in last Narrative were—

	Last Fortnight.
Patna division	806,878
Soane Canal works	33,933
Gunduk embankments	29,299
Bhagulpore division	87,198
Rajshahye „	167,871
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency, and Cooch Behar divisions	47,794
Northern Bengal Railway	12,475
Total ...	1,185,448

The figures for the present fortnight may be thus exhibited:—

	Total number of laborers.	Of whom are under circle officers on local and village works.
Patna division	832,855	454,514
Soane Canal works	38,783	.....
Gunduk embankments	24,750	.....
Bhagulpore division	95,294	39,886
Rajshahye „	164,296	121,762
Northern Bengal Railway	18,418	.....
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency, and Cooch Behar divisions	63,695	.....
Total ...	1,238,092	616,162

The system of relief works.

18. With respect to the character of these works, it may be said that if we set aside the Soane, Gunduk, and Northern Bengal Railway works, the returns for which are separately shown, there is probably not a single undertaking now being carried out in the distressed tracts which would have been in hand in an ordinary year. The small sums at the credit of the ordinary district road funds have long since been exhausted, and the works now being undertaken, are either works which were specifically held in reserve for famine times, or which have been specially devised to meet the emergency. Of course, every effort is made to plan the relief works in such a manner as to make them of permanent utility, but they are none the less relief works in the very strictest

sense of that term. That difficulties have arisen in the management of them is no doubt true. Famine labor is, and always has been, in India as elsewhere, unprofitable and unsatisfactory, and many difficult questions arise here which have to be solved by local officers, less with reference to an ideal or perfect system of relief labor, than to the exigencies of the present crisis. It may safely be said of most of the tracts where the numbers on the works have seemed excessive, that no middle course existed between employing the people as they have been employed, and maintaining them in their homes in absolute idleness. What efforts have been, and are being made to organise these great masses of people; to draft off the less able-bodied to village works; and to reform the abuses inseperable from the sudden strain brought upon an inadequate establishment, the note by Sir George Campbell appended to the 13th Narrative, and the remarks by the present Lieutenant-Governor at the close of the present Narrative, may serve to show. It is believed that the progress made in the time has been in every way creditable to the local officers; and certainly the Government, imperial and local, has spared no pains to bring the establishment up to a strength more adequate to the demand than it was possible to make it at first. Every province has been indented upon, and almost every department of the public service has contributed its quota of additional aid. As regards professional supervision, all the extra overseers save one asked for in Sir Richard Temple's minutes have now been supplied and all the district indents for tools have been complied with.

Tirhoot works.

19. Turning to the district narratives, it may be remarked that the most noteworthy occurrence of the fortnight has been the temporary desertion of the relief works in Mudhoobunnee in consequence of the sudden substitution by the Public Works Department of a system of piece-work for daily wages. The subordinate local civil officers, as may be gathered from their reports, viewed this movement with considerable apprehension. For an explanation of its nature, and a history of its treatment, reference may be made to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in the latter part of this narrative. In Appendix F will be found a copy of the orders issued by Sir Richard Temple regarding the management of relief works generally and other important matters.

Sarun and Chumparun works.

20. In Sarun the system, which was at first so unpopular in Mudhoobunnee, is found to answer well. Though there are over 160,000 laborers on his works, the Magistrate demurs to the statement that the system of relief works in his district has been lax, if more is meant by it than that, generally, the daily-labor system is lax as compared with a system of task-work suited to ordinary times. He says—

"On the works here, the able-bodied men are employed in excavating, in regard to which piece-work (though not, of course, approaching to the task-work of ordinary laborers), is enforced as far as possible, while the women and children carry the earth. The people are employed in gangs; regular registers are kept of the names and residences of all employed; and by means of agency locally engaged every endeavour has been made to prevent peculation. The people here, many of whom are of non-laboring classes, naturally do not turn out nearly as much work as would be obtained under a system of task-work performed by ordinary laborers, but they are all locally employed. Returning to their homes at night, and by their employment in squads under mates, the disorder inseparable from the herding together of large masses is avoided."

The sub-divisional officer of Ramnuggur in Chumparun writes:—

"The distinction between public works managed by engineers and those managed by circle officers is not fully in force as yet. On all our works there is a tolerable outturn, and the most that can be, is exacted. The only works that are really circle works, are the tanks at Dhobenee and Songurh, which are almost entirely managed by Mir Tahurken, an influential resident of Tuppah Sathee. But the distinction is being kept in view, and plans of village works are being prepared, so that in case there is a rush we shall be ready. Gradually the system will be generally applied, and only those who do a really full day's work will be retained on class I roads. At present we are doing our best to extend the system, and on all works the utmost labor that can be, is exacted; and, on the whole, there is a fair outturn."

D

Bhaugulpore works.

21. Generally throughout the Bhagulpore Division, task-work is enforced in the case of the able-bodied laborers on the public works, those who are unfit for this being drafted off to village gangs. In these districts many works are being executed by zemindars and others from advances made by Government. These zemindary works are conducted on a loose system, and probably provide for many who in other divisions come upon the roads. No returns of the numbers so employed are generally obtainable, but in Soopool two native gentlemen between them find labor for over 11,000 persons. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, a sudden enforcement of the rule of task-work led, as in North Tirhoot, to a desertion of the works. The Lieutenant-Governor here also pointed out that if people are distressed, task-work must only be introduced gradually and judiciously; and really complete arrangements for relieving the weakly at their houses, or for actually drafting them into light-labor gangs must be prepared side by side with the introduction of task-work. There must be a competent officer on the spot when the new system is introduced, to see that the people requiring relief are actually provided for, if the task-work system should cause them to leave the road; and no attempt to introduce the task-work system should be made until these subsidiary arrangements have been matured. There has been some reason to doubt whether in some other districts, besides the Sonthal Pergunnahs, these considerations have been sufficiently attended to.

Rajshahye works.

In Rajshahye, for instance, the substitution of task-work for the daily wage system had a similar effect; and here, too, it was pointed out that there were, in times of scarcity, limitations to the enforcement of the strict rules of Public Works. In most of the works in Dinagepore, the labor test has been pretty strictly enforced from the outset, able-bodied men being made to do task-work, or, which comes to the same thing, being compelled to excavate a certain quantity of earth before they are entitled to full wages; only old men, women, and children being admitted at daily wages. But in Dinagepore the village headmen and respectable inhabitants have lent their aid freely for the management of subsidised house occupation, while a large number of laborers are employed near their homes in digging out and cleaning old tanks, thus making a permanent improvement in the water-supply of the district. Whenever a shower of rain makes tillage possible, it is found that the laborers here readily leave the roads for work in the fields.

The contract system and Government supervision.

22. In Manbhoom the works have, it is now reported, been too generally in the hands of contractors, a system which has, it is feared, had a tendency to keep away those who are hardly fit to labor at contract rates. The argument in favor of a contract system is, that it provides supervision when the number of Government employés is insufficient for this; and it was, as has been already said, difficult, almost impossible, for Government to meet the demands of this kind made on it from the less distressed districts, when so much had to be done for those where the emergency was far more pressing. It was hoped that by a little trouble and energy, Magistrates could have developed a local agency sufficient for their needs. It is, however, remarkable how various the practice has been, even in the greater districts, in connection with this matter of supervision. From Tirhoot, for instance, there has been a constant cry for more professional assistance, for engineers, overseers, sub-overseers, and trained subordinates of every grade. In Dinagepore, on the other hand, the masses on the works have been managed almost entirely by the civil officers and local agency. The administration of some districts has certainly shown much more of the quality of self-help than that of others. This subject has been touched upon very fully in the late Lieutenant-Governor's note of his visit to Tirhoot.

Relief Works' accounts.

23. In order to clear up the accounts of relief works, and put their finance on a proper footing, Captain F. G. Oldham, R.E., Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, has been specially deputed to examine the accounts of expenditure on all works,

both provincial and district, which are now being carried out in the distressed districts.

Northern Bengal Railway.

24. The work done on the Northern Bengal Railway is now equivalent to a bank 44 miles long and 4 feet high, while 31 miles of feeder roads have been finished. There are 9,653 laborers on the railway, and 8,765 on the roads, or 18,418 in all, an increase of 5,943 over last returns. The Superintending Engineer reports that the people are not more largely attracted to the railway works, because the line does not happen to run through the most distressed tracts as now known, and the people prefer lower wages on works near their homes, even though these may be only a moderate distance from the railway. It is at Putnitolla, near Dhupchanchia in Bogra, that the demand for labor is most marked, and the people are there evidently pinched. Prices have risen along the line; and the Government grain is selling readily to the laborers at 12 seers a rupee.

Irrgatiion Department Works.

25. The number of laborers on the Gunduk embankments has decreased from 29,299 to 24,750, owing partly to the completion of the portions of the work lying near the villages, and partly to the wanton removal by the villagers of two miles of pegs along the line which necessitated re-lining that distance. Fresh work is now being provided. On the Soane Canal the laborers have risen from 35,893 to 38,783.

Charitable Relief.

26. The numbers of relief centres and of the persons receiving charitable relief by the latest returns were in the principal districts—

	Number of Government relief centres.	Persons relieved.
Gya	8	637
Shahabad	13	413
Tirhoot	250	86,552
Sarun	62	4,076
Chumparun	41	10,641
Moorshedabad	23	661
Dinagepore	19	8,596
Maldah	31	1,495
Rajshahye	19	1,[illegible]8
Bogra	7	1,493
Rungpore	7	1,979
Bhagulpore	32	4,340
Purneah	20	2,547
Monghyr	16	3,661
Burdwan	43	13,370
Beerbhoom	5	1,796
Bankoora	20	3,386
Hooghly	7	1,140
Manbhoom	10	600
Palamow	6	300
Total ...	634	154,241

The return of relief centres is not by any means complete. In some returns only the number of relief committees is given, and in others only the number of relief circles of supervision, within each of which are many centres of distribution. The numbers given are therefore minimum numbers. Charitable relief again is given in several forms, as has been before explained in these narratives. The most common form in Behar is what is called the ticket-system of out-door relief, under which each infirm and necessitous person is registered and receives a ticket entitling him to a daily dole of uncooked rice, generally half a seer, from some Government golah. Thus of Mudhoobunnee, the sub-divisional officer writes: "Charitable relief, on the ticket-system is in full work throughout the sub-division. Cooked rice is also given to persons in want of temporary relief at all relief centres, and at several other places, notably in the Sudder circle. I have endeavoured to confine this to very small numbers by giving no inducement to people to come repeatedly day after

day. Few, except those in extreme want, avail themselves of this mode of relief.' In Sarun 62 relief circles are at work, chiefly under the management of planters, who willingly render the most valuable personal assistance, but cannot be induced to render regular returns. In Chumparun, also, planters devote much time to superintending circles, while punchayets have been formed in the villages to distribute relief and look after the village officers, who in turn are bound to report all distress. In Dinagepore the circle officers work much through local native agency—zemindars, naibs, village headmen, and such like. These find out and register the persons requiring aid, and indent on the Government stores for grain, while inspectors go round and check the lists, ascertaining that the recipients of charity are proper objects of relief. The officer in charge of the Patiram circle, who has worked this system most successfully, declares: "I think that no one, unless determined to rush to death, can now die of hunger; while at the same time the agency at my disposal is sufficient to prevent deception and fraud. It would be trite to observe (whatever may be the ultimate issue), that were it not for the care and forethought with which the present scarcity has been met, hundreds would long since have starved." In Rungpore the system has not yet been well organised. There are many large private food-kitchens which are managed in a demoralising way, cooked food being given to all applicants without enquiry. The village headmen here, also, seem less reliable than those of Dinagepore. The ways of managing them may perhaps differ. In most districts the cleaning and spinning of cotton and other light work has now been introduced for those who can only work at home, or are unfit for out-door labor. No account is taken of private gratuitous relief in the returns.

Sale of Government grain.

27. Full information has been called for as to the sale and disposal of Government grain either to laborers or the public or in charity. The district narratives and returns are as yet very deficient in this respect. The only places where the disbursements of grain have been at all considerable are Tirhoot, Chumparun, North Bhagulpore, North Monghyr, Purneah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. Sales to the general public are allowed only in parts of Tirhoot, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Monghyr, Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rungpore; grain is offered to the laborers for sale in all districts having Government stores.

The rates charged depend upon the quality of the grain, as the quantity of husk in the Burmah rice varies very much. As a rule, 12 seers per rupee for clean rice is taken as the standard; 15 seers per rupee being the maximum quantity given of the rice having most husk. In Ramnuggur, the rates are one seer dearer, and in Mudhoobunnee and Durbhanga, 10 seers has hitherto been the rate of sale for clean rice. In those parts of Rungpore and Dinagepore, where sales to the public have been allowed, rice is sold to petty dealers at one seer per rupee less than to ordinary purchasers, on condition of their selling to their customers at the standard rate.

Advances.

28. The grants of advances for purposes of land improvement or for the purchase and importation of grain into the distressed districts have now in most places become infrequent. Advances to zemindars for the maintenance of their ryots, or to ryots on their own behalf, are, on the other hand, fast assuming important dimensions. The following are some of the details of advances on this account during the fortnight, which show considerable differences between the results in different districts:—

	Rs.			
In Tirhoot	14,979	(making Rs.	1,00,384	to date.)
„ Sarun	14,467	„ „	3,59,371	„
„ Chumparun	5,500	„ „	1,39,226	„
„ Bhagulpore	23,600	„ „	1,03,200	„
„ Purneah	1,750	„ „	36,900	„
„ Rajshahye	17,700	„ „	22,425	„
„ Bogra	6,600	„ „	10,000	„
„ Rungpore	1,31,310	„ „	1,48,400	„

The Lieutenant-Governor has intimated his wish that advances of this kind should now, as a rule, be given in grain, and not in cash.

Of the Bettiah estates in Ramnuggur, and the system of advances there, Mr. Howe writes:—

"Mr. Gibbon's advances in January and December were well-timed, and have hitherto enabled the cultivator population to hold out. But they were necessarily insufficient, and something on a larger scale must at once be undertaken to prevent general distress and starvation among this the largest portion of the population, where food stores are almost entirely exhausted, and who cannot, as a body, come on our works. For this purpose a scheme has been agreed upon between Mr. Gibbon and myself, which has been approved of by the Commissioner. The principal features of this scheme are these—

"Each village is taken separately, and a tehsildar or naib-tehsildar is deputed to make a detailed inquiry, which almost partakes of the nature of a census. A brief report of each village is drawn up, and registers are prepared showing lists—1*st*, of those not requiring advances; 2*nd*, of those requiring advances, together with a column showing what property they have; 3*rd*, those who work or are able to work on roads; and 4*th*, those fit for charitable relief."

"The tehsildar divides villages into two classes, those (*a*) in which relief is most urgently required, and those (*b*) in which, though required, the urgency is less. The Commissioner has authorised me to make a small advance for a week or ten days in villages coming under class (*a*); and has directed me to send copies of all papers to Mr. Gibbon, who has undertaken to provide for all entered in these lists, or to accept an advance from Government on their account."

"To enable the inquiry to be more complete, Mr. Gibbon has deputed a tehsildar of his own, who knows the parts well, to co-operate with mine. Any case in which there is a difference of opinion will be referred to the Commissioner, who, however, has authorised me in such cases to make a temporary advance, should the necessity appear urgent."

29. The total amount of advances of various kinds up to date as extracted from the district narratives is as follows:—

Advances for purchase of grain	14,01,477
„ for land improvement	8,10,985
„ to municipalties	29,000
„ to zemindars for help of ryots or to ryots ...	10,65,652
Total ...	33,07,114

Lieutenant-Governor's minute regarding his tour in Tirhoot.

30. The Lieutenant-Governor has been on tour in the north Gangetic districts during the fortnight under report, and is still there. Sir Richard Temple has written from Monghyr, on the 27th April, the following passages to be included in this narrative:—

"From April 16th to Sunday 26th inclusive, I was marching about the Durbungah and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions."

"In the Durbungah sub-division I found the relief 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' system completely organised in all its details. Every cluster of villages (from five to ten in number), was formed into a group or sub-circle with a native official, and a store of grain with its store-keeper, so that every village could be visited twice a week or even oftener, and Government grain be within reach at a distance of two or three miles at the furthest. Each sub-circle, too, was being frequently inspected by the circle officer and his assistants."

"The organisation as stated above may seem simple enough. Its real magnitude and the difficulty of enforcing it will only be apparent when the area and population are borne in mind."

"Sales of Government grain to the public as well as to the relief laborers were generally going on. Some employment was still being given on the roads, but was for the most part afforded by the excavation of the old tanks in nearly every village. Piece-work (whereby a man receives so much according to a fixed rate for so much work done as ascertained by measurement), was being successfully substituted for the payment of daily wages. The agency of Jeyt Ryots or village head-men was being largely used."

"In one case only did I hear of any serious difficulty occurring from the cessation of daily wages, on a road near Durbungah. I believe, however, that the persons concerned, estimated at 20,000 in number, have by this time been safely drafted on to village works."

"The 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' officials had gone the rounds of every village in order to search out every fit recipient of charitable relief, and to give to each person of this description a ticket, entitling him or her to receive so much grain from the nearest Government granary. When a whole family was to be thus assisted, one ticket was issued for the family."

"Every circle had competent officers, most of them zealous and able men. I only heard of one exception, and he will be immediately replaced. There were subordinate medical establishments up to full complement. The public works were supervised by professional engineers and overseers."

"Of the sub-circle or group officials, some were good, others indifferent. It is very difficult to find, on the spot, good men of this class, and scarcely less difficult to obtain them from distant districts. I hope, however, to see this branch of the establishment improved week by week."

"The theory of the system, then, as applied to a sub-division like Durbhunga, with a population of nearly a million, is good enough. If the practice is as yet imperfect in several respects, no effort will be spared to perfect it day by day. For instance, there was difficulty in some of the eastern circles in making the 'sub-circle' or 'group' officials search out all the fit recipients for charitable relief. These officials would go their rounds, make a list of such recipients in every village, and cause tickets to be issued. Presently the circle officer would go round to see whether this work had been completely done, and would find still here and there some feeble person who had not got a ticket, and so on. Much, therefore, depends on rigorous inspection."

"Despite shortcomings, however, (which are, I trust, in train of rectification), the general, perhaps the universal opinion, official and non-official, European and Native, at Durbhunga at this moment is, that the famine in that sub-division has been, and is being checked effectually. As to the extent of the famine, opinions will necessarily differ. Those who do not reside in the midst of the distress may sometimes be incredulous of the magnitude of the misfortune. The statistics, however, though not always accurate are, in the main, correct, and they reveal the great dimensions of the affair. The civil officers believe (which belief I fully share), that in most parts of this great sub-division, the scarcity has reduced, or soon will reduce the majority, in some places even the great majority, of the people to a condition of dependence on State assistance for several months."

"In the Mudhoobunnee sub-division I found the first noteworthy circumstance to be this, that the eastern portion known as the Alapore tract, and the extreme north-eastern corner of Tirhoot—where the destruction of the crops was worst, which all native opinion pointed to as the probable scene of the severest distress—is not as yet seriously distressed. The best opinion seems to be that this being a surplus producing tract in ordinary years, there are somewhere on the spot considerable stocks wherewith the people can, for a time, bear up against the total loss of this year. Such stocks may be chiefly in the possession of those who could afford to hold them in the expectation of famine prices, but who prefer to sell now, seeing the Government preparations in all directions round about them. If the stocks are thus held, the question to borne be in mind is how long will they last? If they fail soon, I trust that the preparations are ample to meet the crisis that would immediately occur. Meanwhile the distress though not so serious as elsewhere, is bad, and about one-fourth of the population are receiving assistance from Government in some shape or other."

"In the rest, about two-thirds of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, where the failure of the crops was not so bad as in Alapore, the present distress is considerably greater. Food-grain is hardly to be bought, even at famine prices in many places, and in some places not at all. Over large tracts there

are no employments, no wages for the rural population. Multitudes more and more day by day seek Government aid either as laborers or as purchasers of Government grain, till at length the whole people, with individual exceptions, will come to be fed from our granaries. There is fair reason to hope, however, that our resources will prove equal even to this strain."

"One critical difficulty in Central and Western Mudhoobunnee claimed my attention immediately on my arrival there. Owing to the extraordinarily sudden manner in which towards the end of March, the people flocked to the central relief roads under the Public Works Department, and to their unreasonable aversion to be separated into moderately sized gangs among the village works, it had been necessary, from regard to their safety, to permit them to stay for a while upon these roads on daily wages. This plan, though quite unavoidable for a time, had a demoralising effect upon the people, and led to many abuses. Accordingly, the local authorities, in pursuance of the sound and excellent principles laid down in the note of Sir George Campbell of the 28th March, determined that the time had come when the plan of piece-work must be substituted for that of daily wages on the roads under the Public Works Department. The hope was that the better portion of the laborers would accept the piece-work terms at once; that another large portion would be successfully drafted on to the village works; and that those who might offer passive resistance by leaving the works, and going out of employ, would very soon see the advantages of the piece-work terms. The intention of the local authorities was good in itself. But the success in its execution was less than they expected. Almost the whole number, estimated at 200,000, left the works, declining the piece-work terms. A very few came back immediately afterwards on piece-work; a large number were drafted on to the village works under the circle officers; many, who were not fit for any save nominal work, were admitted to the lists of charitable relief. After allowing for all this, however, I found that numbers estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 had remained out of employ for several days, subsisting on the little savings from their earnings on the daily wage system, but verging nearer and nearer towards the extremity of destitution. And although the 'circle' officers were busily attracting people to the village works, their complete and speedy success was uncertain. It was necessary, therefore, to immediately reconsider the case. Enquiry shewed that these ignorant people imagined the piece-work terms to be so hard as to prevent an ordinary untrained villager from earning subsistence under them, and thought it better to languish at home than perish on the roads. This erroneous notion had doubtless been propagated by head gangmen and others who gained improperly by the daily wage system. The terms proposed were not really hard; still there was room for doubt whether they were sufficiently liberal, regard being had to the inaptitude of these people for labor of this sort, to the large proportion of women and children, persons enfeebled by age or otherwise, to the hardness of the parched up soil and other local circumstances, and to the high prices of all food-grains, including the Government grain. I therefore decided, after consulting the local authorities, to immediately promulgate new terms much more liberal, indeed as liberal as could properly be offered. In the neighbourhood of my camp large numbers returned to the roads on the new terms. But as the village works have been and are being extended in every direction, almost within reach of every village, large numbers who were once on the roads will prefer to work in the villages, a result much to be desired. But in one way or other, either on the roads or in the villages, I trust that ere this all persons who were ever employed, or who can properly be employed, on relief works, will be receiving assistance in this shape. On the whole, I believe, that the Mudhoobunnee relief works, which did undoubtedly cause us anxiety for several days, will be re-established on a scale as large as, or larger than ever, and this, too, with a distinct improvement in system. From what has been already said of the condition and prospects of the people, these works are needed on the largest scale practicable."

"But here the question arises—what are the village works on which so much reliance is to be placed? They consist almost entirely of the excavation

or deepening of existing tanks, and sometimes of the construction of new tanks. During this season of drought many tanks have dried up. They are now being dug out till springs of water are reached (at say 20 to 25 feet below the general surface of the country). This operation will at once afford some water-supply, the failure of which is much threatened everywhere. Ultimately, it will improve the permanent water-supply of man and beast for future years. One consequence of the present trouble will hereafter be the setting the tanks of the district in good order for very many years to come."

"The next question would be whether the 'circle' and 'sub-circle' or 'group' system in Mudhoobunnee is so well established as to bear the increased pressure that will now be put upon it. Having tested several circles with a view of ascertaining this, I feel a fair hope that it will not be found at all wanting. There are good circle officers (with some few exceptions which will be set right), with competent assistants with adequate supplies at command; there are the officials and the granaries in every group of villages; there are the sales of grain to the public; there are the holders of tickets for charitable relief in every village; there are the petty grain-dealers ready to distribute the Government grain; there are the head ryots ready to help in supervising the tank-digging portioned out to the villagers; in short, all the men in all grades are at their respective posts in a comprehensive and wide-reaching organisation."

"Passing from the particular sub-divisions of Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee which I have visited, I will add some remarks relating to other parts of the distressed districts, or to those districts generally."

"In Seetamurhee, North-West Tirhoot, and in Bettiah and Ramnuggur, North-West Chumparun, the distress is not as yet so great as was expected. In Sarun the prospect is uncertain. In Soopole, North Bhagulpore, the distress threatens to prove bad; by the most recent intelligence the position has become rapidly worse: while it holds off in the Monghyr district bordering on the Gangetic valley."

"Throughout Behar the want of spring showers has destroyed the hope that had sprung up of aid from various quick-growing supplementary crops."

"On the other hand, the successful harvesting of the fine spring crops on both banks of the Ganges has afforded relief to the neighbouring tracts of the distressed districts."

"As regards the contract arrangements, (both large contracts and petty contracts,) for transport in Behar including the Patna and Bhagulpore Commissionerships)—those in the districts of Purneah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Chumparun, Sarun, and in Western Tirhoot, have worked excellently, redounding to the credit of all concerned. Besides commending the officers engaged, I deem it my duty to state that the non-official gentlemen engaged merit the thanks of the Province of Behar. But in Eastern and North-Eastern Tirhoot, the most important parts of all, the arrangements (though made on the same plan and principle as elsewhere) have proved less successful. Whatever deficiencies, however, may exist in this difficult line are being, and will be, promptly and effectually supplied by the two reserve arrangements at the disposal of the local Government, namely, the Durbhunga State Railway, and the organised carriage obtained from the North-Western Provinces. The exertions of the Engineer Officers in charge of the State Railway works, and the co-operation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, have been of vitally essential service to the relief operations in Eastern Tirhoot."

"Throughout Behar the public health continues more than ordinarily good. There is no sort of epidemic disease among the cattle at present."

"As regards the Rajshahye relief division: the distress in the Dinagepore district is less than was expected; favourable spring showers having fallen there, the period of distress will probably be shortened. In the Rungpore district, the distress threatens to be quite as bad as, and in the Bogra and Maldah pistricts to be somewhat worse than was expected."

"In the Rungpore district, near the valley of the Brahmapootra, some outbreaks of epidemic cholera have disturbed the transit arrangements."

"On the whole, writing at the end of April, I find the situation of the distressed districts north of the Ganges to be not at all worse than the anticipation as expressed in my original estimates of the distress. In many places it is even not quite so bad: in some places (and those the most important) it is quite as bad. Thus, while there is no reason whatever now apparent for doubting the adequacy of the preparations by Government, neither is there any for hoping that we shall escape from a trouble of the magnitude which has been estimated. Under this view it will be found that the utmost activity prevails throughout the whole scene of our operations, in its length from the Gunduk to the Brahmapootra, and in its breadth from the Ganges to the Nepal frontier."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secretary to Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th April 1874.

APPENDIX A TO THE SIXTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Movement of Food-grains.

1. In last narrative the total export of food-grains from 1st October 1873 to the end of March 1874 was shown as 1,90,094 tons, and the imports (which are chiefly Government) for the same period at 1,98,870 tons. The latest figures available for April are given below:—

Exports.

		Tons.
From Calcutta	(to 21st April)	5,613
„ Chittagong	(to 26th „)	1,768
„ Orissa	(to 15th „)	1,169
	Total ...	8,550

Imports.

To Calcutta, up to 21st April on Government account	...	72,784
„ „ „ on private account	...	5,760
Total	...	78,544

2. From 5th to 18th April 54,287 tons of food-grains have been sent into Behar from stations below Rajmehal and Jamui, making 3,06,795 tons since the 1st October, including Government grain. During the same period (5th to 18th April) 11,781 tons of food-grains have entered Behar from the North-Western Provinces, making a total of 1,37,541 tons since the 1st November. The grand total of these items shows a supply of food poured into Behar, by the railway alone, equal to 4,44,336 tons weight.

The grain which came downwards to Howrah station during March was only about 2,000 tons and consisted chiefly of gram.

3. The importation of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals has been, from 11th to 24th April, 3,703 tons, making in all 1,79,349 tons since the 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered at the undermentioned river stations has been as follows:—

Station.	Date.	Direction.	Quantity in tons.
Sahebgunge	(12th to 18th April) ...	Up the Ganges	... 2,819
Ditto	(12th to 18th „) ...	Down „ „	... 50
Goalundo	(12th to 22nd „) ...	Up „ „	... 623
Kooshtea	(12th to 22nd „) ...	Down „ „	... 95

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1874.

G. TOYNBEE,
On special duty.

APPENDIX B TO THE SIXTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to (and including) Monday, the 27th April 1874.

Division in which to be used.	Station to which sent.	Quantity in Indian mds.	Up to date of last statement.	During the two weeks under report.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,63,550	3,19,526	44,024	
	,, (for Chumparun) ...	75,492	48,512	26,980	
	Barh	9,45,309	6,81,524	2,63,785	
	Bankipore	53,576	53,576	.....	
	Bihta	20,827	20,827	.....	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,235	23,235	.....	
	Buxar	8,026	8,026	.....	
	Dinapore	3,336	3,336	.....	
	Doomraon	9,022	9,022	.....	
	Futwah Ghât	16,85,531	12,51,971	4,33,560	
	Mokameh	1,03,880	88,298	15,582	
	Monghyr	1,99,610	1,22,356	77,254	
	Patna Ghât	5,08,665	5,08,665	.....	
	Zumanea	16,027	16,027	.....	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	40,16,086	31,54,901	8,61,185	
SOANE CIRCLE ...	Arrah	38,863	38,863	.....	
	Behea	2,078	2,078	.....	
	Bihta	2,082	2,082	.....	
	Buxar	4,354	4,354	.....	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	33,521	.....	
	Totals of Soane Circle ...	80,848	80,848	.....	
BHAGULPORE ...	Bhagulpore	1,41,596	1,41,596	.....	
	Ditto for Nepal ...	29,251	29,251	.....	
	Burriarpore	2,275	2,275	.....	
	Barhea	3,744	3,744	.....	
	Caragolah	2,94,133	2,94,133	.....	
	Colgong	3,36,776	3,35,889	887	
	Ghidhour	1,981	1,981	.....	
	Jamoocee	21,698	21,698	.....	
	Kujrah	3,506	3,506	.....	
	Luckee Serai	59,554	59,554	.....	
	Monghyr	3,66,701	2,96,221	70,480	
	Peerpointee	28,943	19,582	9,361	
	Sahebgunge	7,144	7,144	.....	
	Sultangunge	2,73,370	2,48,505	24,865	
	Bahawa	5,559	5,559	.....	
	Teenpahar	2,460	2,460	.....	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	15,77,791	14,72,198	1,05,593	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Goalundo	4,36,517	3,22,682	1,13,835	
	Kaligunge	1,66,896	1,40,528	26,368	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	11,03,843	69,993	
	Rajmehal	84,498	84,498	.....	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	96,135	6,180	
	Shohajipara	75,646	75,646	.....	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division...	20,39,708	18,23,332	2,16,376	
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Burrakar	50,826	20,051	30,775	
	Girhidee	22,639	22,639	.....	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	73,465	42,690	30,775	
	Totals of the five Divisions ...	77,87,898	65,73,969	12,13,929	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On special duty.

APPENDIX C TO THE SIXTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Statement showing the balances of Government grain due to each District of each Division on or about the 26th April 1874.

DIVISION.	District.	Allotment.	Detail of despatches, receipts into District, &c.		Date to which balance due is taken.	Total balance due.	HOW BALANCE IS TO BE PROVIDED. By East Indian Railway from Calcutta.	HOW BALANCE IS TO BE PROVIDED. By rail from North-Western Provinces.	REMARKS.
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA	Patna	67,500	By last transport return (None sent since.)	53,049	26th April	14,451	14,451	.....	
	Gya ...	2,20,000	Ditto ditto ...	1,45,422	Ditto ...	74,578	49,578	25,000	
	Shahabad ...	1,27,000	Ditto ditto ...	67,764	Ditto ...	59,236	37,236	22,000	
	Sone circle ...	1,90,000	Ditto ditto ...	1,19,556	Ditto ...	70,444	40,444	30,000	
	Sarun	5,30,000	Ditto ditto ...	4,31,711	.....	.....	.....	.....	
			Add taken over from Wards' estates ...	28,000					
			Despatches from Calcutta up to 26th April	59,738					
			Total to 26th ...	5,19,449	Ditto ...	10,551	10,551		
	Chumparun ...	10,00,000	Despatches from Bunkur Ghât up to 24th April, by Major De-Kantzow's figures ...	7,74,998					
			Total despatched by Guuduk	1,04,119					
			Sent *viâ* Arrah to 24th April from Calcutta ...	75,916					
			Total to 24th ...	9,55,033	24th April	44,967	44,967		
	Tirhoot	22,00,000	Despatched from Bunkur Ghât up to 24th April, as per Major De-Kantzow's returns ...	12,63,307					
			Despatched from Calcutta to Monghyr, Mokameh and Barh up to 24th April ...	11,68,956					
			Add Tirhoot local purchases, as per Collector's telegram ...	23,042					
			Total ...	24,47,857					
			Deduct transferred to Bhagulpore	19,594					
			Total to 24th ...	24,28,263	Ditto ...	17,71,737	14,78,157	2,93,580	To be provided by Ram Naranjan, & Co., contractors.
	Totals Patna Division	63,34,500	.....		.....	20,65,964	16,7 5,384	3,70,580	
BHAGULPORE ...	Purneah	6,50,000	Sent from Calcutta to 26th	6,36,148					
			Local purchases ...	24,933					
			Total to 26th ...	6,61,081	26th April	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Surplus to adjust tare of bags and loss in transit.
	Monghyr ...	3,78,000	To 11th April by transport returns	1,95,732					
			Calcutta despatches from 15th to 26th ...	18,234					
			Total to 26th ...	2,13,966	Ditto ...	1,64,034	.....	1,64,034	

Division.	District.	Allotment.	Detail of despatches.		Date to which balance due is taken.	Total balance due.	How balance to be provided. By East Indian Railway from Calcutta.	How balance to be provided. By rail from North-Western Provinces.	Remarks.
		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Bhaugulpore.—(Continued).	Bhagulpore ...	7,30,000	To 10th April by transport returns	6,15,090					
			Calcutta despatches from 10th to 26th ...	1,16,609					
			Tirhoot grain taken over	19,594					
			Total to 26th ...	7,51,293	26th April	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Surplus to adjust tare of bags and loss in transit.
	Somthal Pergunnahs	1,35,000	Calcutta despatches to 26th	41,989	Ditto ...	93,011	93,011	Nil.	
	Grand total, Bhagulpore Division.	18,93,000				2,57,045	93,011	1,64,034	
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom ...	1,50,000	Sent from Calcutta up to 26th.	47,447	Ditto ...	1,02,553	1,02,553	.....	The allotment for Manbhoom is not yet finally fixed.
	Hazareebaugh ...	25,000	Ditto ditto ...	22,639	Ditto ...	2,361	2,361	.....	
	Palamow	10,000	(To go via Sone circle)	.....	Ditto ...	10,000	10,000	.....	
	Grand total, Chota Nagpore division.	1,85,000	.....	.....	.....	1,14,914	1,14,914	.....	
Rajshahye ...	Vid Kanchtee and Sahebgunge.	.....	Balance due on 26th April as per Commissioner's letter No. 2841 S. P. dated 30th April to Commissioner, Rajshahye	1,90,762					
			Sent from Calcutta from 6th to 26th	1,88,456	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Surplus to cover tare of bags and loss in transit.
		20,95,000	Balance due as above	1,90,762					
	Vid Goalundo, Oorasagur and Brahmanpootra.	.....	Sent from 6th to 26th	2,04,374					
			Excess ...	13,612					
			Deduct given to Mymensing	10,000	Ditto ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Surplus to cover tare of bags and loss in transit.
				3,612					

Divisional Summary.

Division.	Allotment.	Balance due.	By what route balance to go. By East India Railway from Calcutta.	By what route balance to go. By rail from North-Western Provinces.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	63,34,500	20,45,964	16,75,384	3,70,580
Bhagulpore	18,93,000	2,57,045	93,011	1,64,034
Chota Nagpore	1,85,000	1,14,914	1,14,914	Nil.
Rajshahye...	20,95,000	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total maunds	105,07,500	24,17,923	18,83,309	5,34,614
Or tons	3,86,805	88,895	69,240	19,655

A. Mackenzie,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I., *dated 20th April* 1874.

Having visited some of the distressed parts of the Burdwan district in company with the Commissioner (Mr. Buckland), the Collector, Mr. Whinfield, and Mr. Cockburn of the Police Department, I desire to record the following remarks:—

2. The food-produce of the district consists almost entirely of rice: the autumn or aous crop amounts to one-eighth, the remainder consisting of the amun or December crop. The spring harvest or rubbee consists of produce not edible.

3. The district consists, in the main, of two parts; 1*st*, that between the rivers Ajye and Damooda; 2*nd*, that south of the Damooda. In most portions of that tract which lies between the Ajye and Damoodur the rice crop has proved more or less bad, having a yield from 2 to 4 annas. In some portions near Burdwan city and station and towards the east, the crop had a yield of 6 to 10 annas. The worst sub-divisions in this tract are those of Bood-bood, Cutwa, and Raneegunge. In the tract south of the Damooda, towards the borders of Midnapore, the crops have been good, and in some places excellent.

4. The season of distress has commenced, and will last till September, after which date it will become mitigated more and more till December, when it will cease.

5. The Collector by my direction made a careful estimate of the number of persons who may be expected to require assistance from Government in each thana of the district. The total amounts to 51,500. Considering that already there are about 9,000 persons on charitable relief, I should regard this estimate as moderate. I should have feared that it may be exceeded by the reality had it not been accepted by the Commissioner.

6. It is to be remarked, however, that this does not include any estimate of the number of ryots and others to whom advances might properly be made. The making of such advances in this district involves several difficult questions. Many ryots complained to me that they had difficulty in finding subsistence till the next harvest should come in, and that they could get no aid from their zemindars. Some of these men seemed to be well-to-do. Others are, I was informed, really in straits. I have addressed the Commissioner on this very important subject, and until I can come to a definite conclusion with the district authorities, no estimate can be formed of the numbers who may receive assistance in this form. It may be considerable. Care must, however, be taken that Government does not assume to itself any duty which can be expected properly and fairly to devolve on the zemindars under the circumstances of the case.

7. I saw in different places several thousands of persons receiving relief in wages or in food. There were some persons emaciated, and many looking wretched from disease; though it is difficult to discern how much of the wretchedness arises from want, and how much from fever. Most of them were in good physical condition. This was to be expected, inasmuch as they had been fed and cared for.

8. Until the epidemic fever set in a few years ago, the district seems to have enjoyed a good share of prosperity. Besides the depopulation from sickness, however, there has been a cycle of unfavorable seasons for the last eight or nine years. Notwithstanding this, the remarkable facilities for communication possessed by the district will probably preserve it from widespread distress, and certainly from any severe and sudden outburst. The public health seems better than it has been for some time past. Still the fact of want supervening upon sickness should induce us to treat the district in a very considerate manner.

9. Looking to the situation of the district, I trust that it will suffice for Government to give aid in cash only, and that no grain from without need be imported by Government.

10. I find that in the Bood-bood Sub-division there are eight small relief circles; but these are not circles in the sense in which the term is used in the more distressed districts; they correspond with the divisions which are called "groups" in Behar, not "circles." As uniformity of nomenclature is desirable, I have directed that they be termed groups. Each of these groups has an inspector on Rs. 50 a month; over these inspectors there is no officer save the sub-divisional officer (a native gentleman), who has many civil and judicial duties, and no experience in relief work. There is a good native relief officer for the district, but he acts with the Collector as an inspector for the whole relief operations in the district. This establishment of inspectors, however good, does yet require some active supervision. I have therefore directed that two circles be formed, in each of which four of the existing groups will be placed. Over each circle one selected circle officer (native) on a suitable salary will be placed. The existing inspectors will be his assistants. Over the two circles the district relief officer (who will not be required under the revised arrangement) will be placed as a sub-divisional relief officer under the rules. In the Raneegunge portion of the district, circle arrangements are not likely to be required; it will suffice to give the European sub-divisional officer two good native assistants for relief work.

11. The system of labor appears to me to be suitable and good. The relief laborers are kept in two classes—1*st*, those who can really work; they are put upon the roads, and do task-work, with a wage of two annas per diem; 2nd, those who cannot, such as women, children, sick, infirm, &c., &c. These are collected at selected places close to their homes, and given light work and supplied with cooked-food. The work often consists of manufacture, sometimes also of tank excavation. The manufacturing work seemed to me to be well supervised, but not so the tank-work. The district authorities assure me that the insisting on the supply of food being cooked is necessary as a test to deter those who are not in absolute need. They consider that this precaution is necessary, inasmuch as the dispensing of relief on account of epidemic sickness during some years past has had an unavoidable tendency to pauperise some classes of the people.

12. I quite accept what is being done at present in this respect. I admit the value of the cooked-food test in many places (especially in towns), where various degrees of need exist, and where it is often difficult to judge whether an applicant is a fit subject for relief or not. I hope it will continue to be enforced at all the towns in the district and such like places. But I should be doubtful of its value in the remote and rural parts of the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions of this district, where two-thirds of the average crop have been lost this year; this misfortune, too, following several bad seasons, and befalling a population decimated by epidemic disease. There can unfortunately be no doubt that all the village people in these tracts, save the better few, are, or soon will be, distressed. It is hardly necessary to subject them to the taking of cooked food, which it is admitted that they dislike. Moreover, however good the arrangements for cooked food may be, they are, if applied to any considerable area, still open to this objection that they take people some distance, however short, from their homes, whereas the best plan is, if possible, to afford relief in the villages. Again, although the existing plan may suffice as an executive measure while the numbers continue comparatively small, it would prove insufficient if the numbers should largely increase. Further, the plan (if too largely developed) would involve the purchase of rice by Government on the spot (which tends to raise prices) while payment in money would suffice. As long as food is procurable in the local markets it is better to afford relief in cash. I therefore have requested that while all existing relief houses be maintained as they are, yet as distress developes itself and numbers increase, the village system may be carried out, whereby suitable employment at home on adequate wages may be found for those who cannot do hard work.

13. I find that there are sufficient relief roads projected within the afflicted tracts. In every village there are tanks, the clearing or deepening of which will afford excellent employment.

The zemindars of the district have taken advances largely for landed improvements, but only one or two advances in exceptional cases have been sanctioned for the purchase of grain. I have directed that the orders under which advances can be made to zemindars to enable them to help their ryots should be held to be applicable to the Burdwan district.

14. I had the pleasure to inspect a commodious relief-house in the town of Burdwan, where 1,100 persons daily received uncooked food at the expense of the Maharajah of Burdwan, and under the supervision of his Secretary, Mr. Miller.

15. In conclusion, I deem it right to commend the thoughtful exertions of the Commissioner, Mr. Buckland, and the Collector, Mr. Whinfield, in introducing an effective relief system into this district, and I trust that they will be able to give a satisfactory account of this district during the period of distress which is setting in.

No. 28T F., dated Camp Durbhunga, the 23rd April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Commissioner of Burdwan.

I AM directed to forward copies* of a Minute which the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded after his visit to some of the distressed tracts of Burdwan in company with yourself and the Collector.

* Twenty more copies will be sent from Calcutta.

2. I am to invite your special attention to the following points:—

Paras. 3 *and* 13, regarding the need for advancing money or grain to ryots on the security of the talookdars or other superior holders. Owing to the extension of the putnee system, the Maharajah of Burdwan cannot be expected to be responsible for the repayment of advances to ryots on his estates. But the talookdars and other subordinate proprietors must be induced to do their duty in this respect. In cases where the zemindars of all grades are unable to help, advances can be made on the collective security of all the ryots of a village. You will observe that concession G. of circular No. 175, dated 17th January, has been made applicable to Burdwan.

Para. 10 which provides how the distressed area should be administered. A separate relief officer for the whole district will not be required when Baboo Bogola Nand is placed in separate relief charge of a relief sub-division, which will comprise the afflicted parts of Bood-bood and of Cutwa. The relief officials under Baboo Bogola Nand should be appointed at once by you on the nomination of the Collector. They should be chosen if possible from among the Native Civil Service candidates at the last examination; if the Collector cannot nominate fit persons, you must make the appointments yourself. The two circle officers should receive salaries (inclusive of travelling allowance) of Rs. 120 to 150; and the Raneegunge sub-division official should be of the same grade.

Baboo Bogola Nand will control the relief affairs of his relief sub-division under the direct orders of the Collector; and you should decide upon the limits of his relief charge, and on the place he should make his head-quarters.

Paras. 11 *and* 12, where the Lieutenant-Governor's views as to the undesirability of extending the application of the "cooked food" test to large rural areas in the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Collector, acting under your orders, will be able to carry out the instruction conveyed in the Minute at a very early date.

No. 4T., dated Durbhunga, the 19th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Secretary to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department, State Railways.

I AM directed to submit herewith, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the

accompanying copy of a minute, in which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded his satisfaction at the rapid and successful completion of the temporary line of railway from Chumpta to Durbhunga, and his strong appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Government and the people of this district by the several officers who have been engaged in the undertaking.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *dated* 18*th April* 1874.

HAVING seen the new railway from Chumpta to Durbhunga which was opened on the 17th current, I desire to add my testimony to the remarkable skill and promptitude with which this undertaking has been carried out. The work was commenced on the 23rd February, and the first train ran through on the 17th April. As the distance amounts to 53 miles (besides sidings), the line must have been constructed at the rate of a mile a day. The materials for the permanent way and the rolling-stock have had to be transported by boats over the Ganges. The line has been carried over three considerable streams or rivers. The operations have been conducted during one of the most inclement seasons of the year. From such facts some idea can be formed of the extraordinary exertions demanded by this service from all who took part in it.

Those who know the extreme needs of the population for whose sake the grain transport is organised; the manifold risks and accidents to which such a transport is exposed; the grave consequences which might ensue if such misfortunes remained without remedy; the intense physical strain on the animal power available in the country for such work; the consequent importance of possessing mechanical means in reserve; can fully estimate the almost priceless value of this railway at the present season.

Under the critical circumstances of the time, this value greatly depended on the line being finished by the middle of April. The securing of this particular result, again, depended on the efforts of the Engineer-in Chief, Captain Stanton, R.E., who has evinced first-rate aptitude for overcoming manifold obstacles, and great resolution in pursuing the object in view. It will be for his departmental superiors to do justice to the professional skill and ability displayed by him on this occasion.

I learn from him that Lieutenant Rathbourne, R.E., Executive Engineer, has been his right-hand-man throughout these trying operations; and I desire to record the obligations which this district owes to Lieutenant Rathbourne. Captain Stanton also has mentioned to me the zealous assistance he has received from Mr. Cochrane, C.E, Executive Engineer, and from Mr. Moore, Mr. Warden, Lieutenant Kunhardt, R.E., Assistant Engineers. These gentlemen should also share in our acknowledgments.

The 32nd Regiment (Pioneers), and the 5th and 6th Companies of Sappers, have been employed under Captain Stantion's direction in the execution of this work. The efficiency and devotion displayed by these troops in this duty will, I believe, be found to be worthy of the approbation of their military superiors. Where all have done so well, however, I desire to mention the highly favorable report I have received of the services and abilities of Captain Dodsworth of the 32nd Regiment, and Lieutenant Morgan, R.E., Commanding 5th Company, Sappers and Miners.

The co-operation of Mr. Stevens, Superintendent of Works, Durbhunga Raj, has proved of essential importance throughout these operations; and it is to his professional supervision and to his vigilant care that we must look for the employment of the time that yet remains before the rainy season for turning this temporary railway into a comparatively permanent line.

Lastly, we are greatly indebted to Mr. Guildford Molesworth, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, for the foresight and boldness of conception with which he pronounced upon the practicability (from an engineering point of view) of the project which had been recommended by local authority.

No. 48T F.

FROM THE OFFG. SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL

IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF PATNA.

Durbhunga, the 25*th April* 1874.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF.

SIR,

The Lieutenant-Governor has had, during his recent tour in North-East Tirhoot, an opportunity of learning how the orders for introducing piece-work in place of labor on daily wages have been carried out in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. And on a review of all the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor, after discussing the matter fully with yourself, Major Trevor, and other local officers, deems it necessary that the orders* recently issued by Mr. Pothecary, the Superintending Engineer, should be modified.

* Circular memorandum No. 414, dated 10th April 1874.

2. Accordingly, the following revised rules have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, are now being acted upon in Mudhoobunnee, and should be acted upon, as far as you see fit, in other distressed sub-divisions of North Behar:—

Rule I.—The piece-work system is to be kept up, as far as possible, on all relief works under the Public Works Department; but the rate for ordinary earth-work is to be raised from Rs. 2½ to 3½ or Rs. 4, according to the discretion of the Executive Engineer.

Rule II.—Daily subsistence wages are to be immediately offered to persons of both sexes and all ages who may apply for labor, and may be unwilling to accept piece-work.

Rule III.—The relief officers are to continue the system of daily subsistence wages on the village relief works; but they are to use their best endeavors to induce the people to accept task-work; when jeyt ryots or other village authorities have succeeded in enforcing task-work, they are to be encouraged to extend that system.

Rule IV.—Public Works Department officers, as well as relief officers, are to give employment, as far as possible, on tanks rather than on embanked roads, the future usefulness of which may be doubtful. This order will not, however, debar public works' officers from completing the banks of any really useful roads on which they may be now engaged.

Rule V.—Each Executive and Assistant Engineer should have supplied to him by the nearest circle officer a certain amount of grain, for distribution in gratuitous relief to those who may come upon the road but be unable to work. He should employ a native clerk, and should account for his expenditure to the sub-divisional officer.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the comparative liberality of the contract rates now allowed will suffice to induce all the really able-bodied men

to accept task-work. When once the people are collected together according to villages and pergunnahs in the manner prescribed by the orders of the 10th April, the exercise of tact and firmness on the part of the Public Works officers will, it is hoped, secure the desired result.

4. But on no account are these multitudes to be allowed to leave the work and disperse to their homes, until the relief officer has taken exact account of, and made provision for, every person without a single exception. Looking to the importance of the matter, and to the safety of the people at this critical season, the Lieutenant-Governor enjoins all relief officers, and all Public Works Officers in the sub-division of Mudhoobunnee to use their utmost endeavours to arrange for all distressed persons in the manner prescribed by this letter, the injunctions of which are to be carried out with all promptitude.

5. Sir Richard Temple hopes that the carrying out of administrative reform in relief operations may be made consistent with what at this moment is the paramount object, namely, to prevent danger to health or life from insufficient food among the distressed people of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division.

6. Besides the important question as to the way in which task-work should be introduced on relief works, the following other questions received the Lieutenent-Governor's attention, and were discussed with yourself and the local officers, namely:—

(a). Sale of Government grain.
(b). Payment of work-people in grain.
(c). Advances to ryots.
(d). Treatment of Tirhootea Brahmans.

On the first of these points, namely—

(a). Sale of Government grain—

the Lieutenant-Governor forwarded to you a memorandum, copy of which I am to extract here for facility of reference. In that memorandum Sir Richard Temple wrote—

"*Intermediate orders.*"

"I beg that the Commissioner will be good enough to hold the sub-divisional authorities strictly responsible for the observance of the following points:—"

"Executive arrangements for sale of grain at golahs and bhikarees do not offer sufficient facilities. If there were to be a rush of purchasers, a *block* would ensue, and people might come to buy, and have after all to go away without buying."

"Again, the rules prescribe that the work should be done as much as possible through the local trade. This is *not* sufficiently done. I do not object to salaried bunniahs being employed at the golahs and bhikarees, if the sub-divisional authorities consider that necessary to protect the interests of the people. But the agency of ordinary bunniahs, as private traders, must also be employed."

"I therefore request that at the smaller bhikarees, one bunniah at least be employed as a salaried sale agent; at the larger ones two or three; at the golahs three or four, according to the nature and amount of the business."

"But in addition to this, at every bhikaree or golah *without any exception*, a certain quantity of Government grain, to be fixed by the circle officer, must be made over to some bunniah in his capacity of private trader, to be by him retailed to all comers on the conditions to be fixed by the circle officer."

"We shall then see whether the people prefer going to the private bunniahs or to the salaried bunniahs at the bhikarees. If, as I hope, it be soon found that the people prefer the private traders, then the establishment at the bhikarees can be reduced."

"I further direct that at every work, without any exception, where more than one hundred persons are employed at a distance of more than half a mile from the nearest bhikaree, a bunniah, either as a salaried man or a private trader, be stationed at the work with a sufficient supply of Government grain with instructions to retail to the workmen."

7. In regard to—

(b). Payment of laborers in grain—

By carrying out everywhere implicitly the injunction given in the last clause of the next preceding paragraph, namely, by having close to every work a dealer who shall sell Government grain to the people, payment of wages in grain will indirectly be secured. For in the tracts where the laborers are in great numbers, there is absolutely no private grain for sale. But it is of the greatest importance that the Government grain should in this way really reach the work-people and their families. If, from some defect in management, or by reason of the dearness of the grain, or the lowness of their wages, relief laborers are unable to buy Government grain, and subsist on coarse grain, grasses, or other comparatively in-nutritious food, special arrangments will have to be made for paying the work-people in tokens, and for having an abundance of salesmen or private dealers furnished with Government grain on every tank work, and at convenient distances along every relief road. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to you, and to all local officers to watch and promote this business of selling Government grain to laborers, and to propose other measures, if for some cause or another the grain does not really reach the coolies.

8. The next point is—

(c.)—Advances to Ryots.

On this subject there has been a good deal said in reports and orders, but as yet there has not been much (or indeed any thing) done in Mudhoobunnee. In parts of Chumparun there has been a good beginning made, and lists of all ryots who are fit for or require advances must be made out village-by-village. The matter must now be actively taken up by the circle officers, acting through their group superintendents. Advances to ryots must, wherever possible, be made through and on the responsibility of the zemindars. As each village list of ryots requiring advances is ready, a copy should be sent to the zemindar, and he should be called upon to give his opinion upon the list, and to be responsible for the realisation of the advance in future good years. The zemindar's reply must be preserved, but meanwhile the arrangements for making the advances should go on.

9. It will perhaps be well that the group superintendents should classify the ryots, for whom they may recommend advances under the heads of—

I.—Ryots who are laboring on relief works, but who will want to return to their fields when rain falls. See paragraph 41 of the late Lieutenant-Governor's note on Tirhoot.

II.—Ryots who desire advances on the collective security of the jeyt ryots, and the cultivating community of the village.

III.—Ryots who can give special security in the shape of groves, or gardens;—the Government does not wish to take as security, jewels, cattle, or other moveable property.

IV.—Ryots who cannot give any personal or collateral security, but from whom there is a reasonable hope of repayment.

10. To ryots of classes I, II and III, the circle superintendent may sanction advances, applying such tests as he can to the lists furnished by the group superintendent. To ryots of the IV class, advances must not be made without the sanction of the sub-divisional officer.

11. All advances to ryots must be in grain, and should be in the shape of an order on the nearest golah, or selling place (bhikaree's shop) for sufficient grain to last the ryot and his family for so many months, and the amount so named would be deliverable to the receiver of the advances in half-monthly instalments. Advances in money should not be made, except with the sanction of the sub-divisional officer in each case, and these should be made only for the purchase of seed-grain. The value of the grain advanced should be put at the price at which Government grain may be sold to the public in the neighbourhood. Forms for ryots' applications, or for orders on the shops will not be circulated by Government; but any district or sub-divisional officer requiring lithographed forms, can send a sample to either the Patna Press, Alipore Jail Press, or Bengal Secretariat Press, and ask for the number of forms he requires. Such indents will be reckoned as emergent.

12. There remains—

(*d.*)—*The question of relieving the Tirhootia Brahmans.*

The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt during his tour, that distress is increasing among the Tirhootia Brahmans to a dangerous extent. They will not work on relief roads or tanks, or in other ways. There are in Mudhoobunnee

a great many of this class; and it has come or is nearly coming to this point that the Tirhootia Brahmans must be relieved by Government or they will die. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite aware that it is a serious matter to undertake to give gratuitous relief to a large class of able-bodied men who can work, but are debarred from working by caste-feelings. Still he is satisfied that in the last resort, such of the Tirhootia Brahmans as cannot buy grain for themselves must, if they are ryots, be granted advances of grain, and if they are quite unsubstantial men, they must be granted gratuitous relief in grain. Tickets for a subsistence allowance of grain for themselves and their families will have to be given them; and the circle officers will be responsible that this is done.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor has been much impressed with the view that, for keeping stores (golahs) for selling grain, for distributing charitable relief, for preparing lists of persons requiring relief, and in fact for making the fullest use of the grain which Government has given, a really large (though not a highly-paid) local agency is required. He hopes that the question of sanction to an extra salesman at this grain-store, or to an additional clerk at that relief-tank, will not be allowed to interfere with the prompt distribution of relief. Sir Richard has heard that jeyt ryots sometimes urge that, while they are doing all this work in supervising Government relief operations, they get no acknowledgment for their services. It will always be within the discretion of the circle officer to make a jeyt ryot, who really does good work, a monthly allowance of thirty or forty seers of Government grain, if he be a poor man; or to give him a present of some kind in another shape, if he be a rich man. As has been said in the Lieutenant-Governor's memorandum extracted above, the best way of relieving the pressure upon the Government salesmen will be to sell or advance moderate quantities to private dealers who should be bound to retail it at specified prices.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor has requested you to stay yourself for some days in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division, and to see that these orders are put into practical effect.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2749—S.R.

COPY of the foregoing letter, with sixty printed copies, forwarded to the Additional Commissioner, Dinagepore; Additional Commissioner, Bhagulpore; with the request that these orders may be adopted so far as practicable.

No. 2750—S.R.

COPY, with sixty spare copies, forwarded to the Additional Commissioner, Durbhunga; Special Chief Engineer, Durbhunga; and to the Magistrate-Collectors of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Chumparun.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1874.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1874.

READ—

The District Narrative of the Patna Division for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Patna.—The satisfactory result of the effort made by the Magistrate and the railway authorities to remove the block of grain at Patna city and ghât stations has been already reported to Government and duly acknowledged. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the increased facilities now to be given to traffic will lead to a renewed activity of private import.

2. Prices have not changed materially during the fortnight, and supplies have been everywhere ample.

3. The attempt which the Collector is making to induce the cultivators in the south of the district to take advantage of local irrigation is praiseworthy, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to know the result of Baboo Nowrung Behary's public-spirited efforts in that direction.

4. About 12,226 persons are said to be on Government relief works; while several well-known and liberal-minded gentlemen are giving much assistance to their ryots by private works. No public charitable relief has yet been found necessary.

5. It is somewhat remarkable that the grain stored in Barh should have gone bad so soon, while that stored in the Sudder sub-division has kept well. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that inquiry may be made as to whether the arrangements for storage in Barh were such as they ought to have been.

6. *Gya.*—The condition of the people here continues good. Prices are, if anything, easier. The opium crop has put many of the ryots in funds, and supplies of grain are ample. The relief works are open everywhere, but attract few, the average daily number of laborers being only 1,515, while 637 persons only are in receipt of charitable relief. The Collector is of opinion that this district will not require the 70,000 extra maunds of grain allotted to it; but that it would be enough if 50,000 maunds were stored at Patna to be drawn upon as required. 25,000 maunds of grain from the North-West have just been ordered to Gya, and the Lieutenant-Governor will pass orders on the Collector's present suggestions hereafter.

7. *Shahabad.*—In this district, also, the state of things continues favorable, and no distress is apparent. The opium returns have been good and the money received on this account has given material assistance to many. On the average 5,255 persons were, however, daily on relief works as against 3,319 in the fortnight preceding. No Government grain has yet been sold. Payment might now be made to some extent in grain. Charitable relief is given to 413 persons.

8. *Sarun.*—Supplies are here still kept up by private trade, and by the coming of the new rubbee crop into the market. Prices, however, though easier in places, have not been materially affected. The Collector enters into a calculation of the probable outturn of the rubbee crop in maunds, which he finds to be sufficient to feed the people for nearly four months. Then, assuming that the population is ordinarily dependent on the rubbee for six months, he arrives at the conclusion that a larger supply of Government grain is necessary. This conclusion puts out of sight all existing stocks from former harvests, and all private importations, and the estimate is at best very rough. More detailed consideration is necessary before the provision ordered, after careful inquiry in the Lieutenant-Governor's minute No. 18, dated 12th February, can be increased. The Lieutenant-Governor will, however, discuss the matter with the Commissioner.

9. The condition of the people remains as before, but the numbers on the works are increasing now that the rubbee harvest is over. The payments on

account of opium have been of material assistance to the ryots. General complaint is made of the want of rain and the failing supply of water.

10. The number of laborers on the relief works was 1,62,556 at the close of the fortnight, while 4,322 persons were receiving charitable relief in one shape or other. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that Mr. Drummond believes the system on the Sarun works to be much better, and less lax than had been supposed. The Collector seems, in fact, to hold that it is only so far lax as is absolutely necessary to make the works efficient for relief purposes. An urgent reminder has been sent to the Public Works (Irrigation) Department, with reference to the Collector's remarks about the channel behind the Gunduk Embankment. The Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to sanction the scheme, if it can be undertaken with safety, and on this Colonel Gulliver has yet to report.

11. The Sarun district has all but received its full present allotment of grain. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that payment of laborers on the works will now be made in grain as much as possible instead of cash, and that advances to ryots, or zemindars for ryots, may take this form also, both here and in other districts.

12. *Tirhoot.*—Separate reports are submitted for the three southern and the three northern sub-divisions of Tirhoot, and it is proposed that in future the Additional Commissioner should report direct to Government for Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, and Seetamurhee. The Lieutenant-Governor will pass orders on this matter on the spot.

13. In Tajpore, Hajipore, and the Sudder sub-divisions, the condition of the people is still satisfactory, and supplies are maintained in the local markets. Mr. Worsley is completing the organisation of his relief machinery, and will, he hopes, be able to meet any distress that may develope itself. The numbers on relief works are now rising fast, there being 70,101 laborers in the three sub-divisions, of whom 63,002 are employed in the Sudder. From the account given of the management of the works under contractors in Hajipore, it appears that not only are the nominal rates there insufficient, but the laborers are fleeced by the contractor or his agents. This must be remedied at once. It is not shown that any labor is found for those who are incapable of making a living by piece-work.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor fully recognises Major deKantzow's energy and the good work he has done at Bunkur.

15. The returns of charitable relief in these three sub-divisions are incomplete. They must, in future, be made up to date for all circles.

16. Turning now to the report drawn up by the district relief officer for Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, and Seetamurhee, it may be observed that this consists merely of selections from the sub-divisional officers' reports, no attempt being made, for instance, to explain the statement of Mr. Magrath that "the action of the Government, in suddenly forcing on the system of contract labor on all the roads, &c., under the Public Works Department, had driven from them more than a lakh of persons," and threatened to lead to serious complications. The facts, however, are that Government had given no orders of the kind. So long ago as the beginning of March, Sir George Campbell directed that an attempt should be made to reserve the great public works for laborers who could do a fair day's work for a fair day's wage; while those who were unfit for this should be gradually drafted off to village works and provided for near their own homes. The sudden action to which Mr. Magrath takes exception was not called for nor even justified by the Government order. It was an essential proviso of the scheme, as sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, that none should be turned away till work was available for them suited to their capacity, and the abrupt change introduced by the public works' officers in North Tirhoot was effected through misunderstanding of the case. Fortunately the Lieutenant-Governor was himself near at hand when it was done, and was able at once to give orders calculated to remedy the defect and provide for the safety of the people, and there is every reason now to believe that very soon all persons needing relief

will be fully employed; and that, too, on an improved system. Meantime, the circle system has been completed in Mudhoobunnee and Naraya sub-divisions, and 121 groups of villages have been formed there under proper supervision, while arrangements for village tanks are being made everywhere.

17. The number of laborers in Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, and Seetamurhee, as last telegraphed, stands thus—

	Under Public Works Department.	Under Circle Officers.
Durbhunga	55,206	42,893
Hathi	49,592	27,338
Mudhoobunnee }	15,000	170,000
Naraya }		55,000
Seetamurhee }	31,609	13,565
Poopree }		
Total ..	151,407	308,796

The most distressed class at present on works in the north is said to consist of Nepalese immigrants.

18. In Durbhunga the condition of the people is again reported to have improved. But the sudden increase of the numbers on charitable relief about Singhia requires explanation. No change is reported from Seetamurhee. It should, however, be explained why no returns are sent from Poopree.

19. The numbers on charitable relief in the three sub-divisions were as last returned:—

Durbhunga	74,132
Mudhoobunnee	15,729
Seetamurhee	3,074

20. The Lieutenant-Governor will give orders on the spot regarding payment of wages and advances in grain, and any other matters calling for direction.

21. *Chumparun.*—The Chumparun report, is as usual, very late in submission; and late as it is, it does not contain any information regarding or report from Ramnuggur. It would be more convenient also if Mr. Kean indicated his sub-divisions by their names instead of only by numbers.

22. In the sudder sub-division (No. 1) prices have fallen a little, but rice is scarcely to be had, and very little of the rubbee crop has yet come to market. Rain is much wanted. The laborers are said to be in fair condition and to have taken to task-work without much opposition. In the north and north east, however, the condition of the people is worse than it is elsewhere, but it is satisfactory to be told that here also the work is better and more earnest than in any other part. In the Dhaka sub-division (No. 2) prices have risen along the Nepal frontier, but the rubbee crop was fair and Government sales have not yet begun. In Govindgunge (No. 3) rice is very scarce: and the rubbee outturn has not been very good. The people are living on the new crop. In Bettiah (No. 4) as well as in Ramnuggur (No. 5) and the sudder, Government grain is now to be sold to the public.

23. The returns of persons on relief works are incomplete. By the last weekly sub-divisional reports, the laborers were 122,336, of whom 77,786 are under the Public Works Department, and 44,550 under circle officers. The numbers are still increasing. By the same returns, 10,641 were on charitable relief.

24. The Chumparun allotment of grain is now nearly completed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2688—S.R.

Copy forwarded to Commissioner and Additional Commissioner of Patna and to the district officers for information.

No. 2689—S.R.

Copy forwarded to Commissioner of Bhagulpore and Rajshahye.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 25th April 1874.

No. A., dated Bankipore, the 19th April 1874.

From—A. C. Mangles, Esq., Collector of Patna,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th instant.

A.—State of the Country.

2. The supply of grain of all descriptions still continues to be abundant in the several bazars of this district, and no deficiency has been reported anywhere.

3. I am glad to be able to report that during the fortnight the block which previously existed at the Patna city and ghât stations, has been entirely cleared, so that I have withdrawn the officers I had deputed to assist the railway officials in giving delivery of the different consignments, and now I trust that the Company will be able to keep the work under, especially as they are about to open a new station between the two existing stations and on the main road passing through the Maroofgunge bazar, which is the largest grain mart we have in the city. The opening out of this station will afford great facilities to the local dealers in removing grain to their golahs, and the ghât station will now only have to be made use of by those merchants who intend shipping their goods across the river. All the necessary inquiries regarding the value of the land and houses to be occupied have been made, and the railway authorities can now take possession and begin the work of clearing as soon as they please.

4. The following were the prices of food grain prevailing in the several markets:—

	Seers.
Patna.	
Rice, best	11½
„ common	13
Wheat	16
Barley	19
Jowar	19
Maize	19
Barh.	
Wheat	14
Barley	19
Rice, best	10
Maize	15
Gram	17⅓
Behar.	
Rice	10½
Maize	16
Wheat	13⅓
Barley	21
Gram	19
Dinagepore.	
Rice, common	10½ to 12½
Wheat	14 to 16½
Maize	17 to 19
Gram	17 to 18
Khessaree	18 to 19

In the interior of the sudder sub-division, rice is selling at from 10 to 13 seers, maize from 15 to 18 seers, and coarse rubbee grains at from 17 to 19 seers.

5. We had no rainfall during the fortnight, nor was it required in this district. All the rubbee crops have been gathered and a large portion of them removed from the Khullians and brought into the market, which has served to keep prices steady. Cheena, sugarcane and cotton are the only crops now standing on the ground.

From inquiries made in the sudder sub-division, it would appear that the cultivators, unlike their neighbours in the Behar sub-division, took but little advantage of the February rains in bringing their lands under cultivation, so that it is reckoned that there are not more than some 3,000 beeghas under cheena and Indian corn at present, which is but little more than there would be in an ordinary year.

With the view of rendering them assistance in bringing their lands under cultivation before the ordinary time, *i.e*, before the rains set in. I have deputed Baboo Nowrung Behary, manager under the Court of Wards' a most intelligent zemindar, and one who holds large estates in the south of the district, to see what he can do in conveying water from his bund in the Poonpoon, and from which his villages have already been supplied with water, to the villages belonging to other zemindars lying to the north of his, and he assures me that if they will only render him moderate assistance in opening out the channels, he will be able to bring a good supply of water up to Bankipore itself, thus bringing a very large quantity of land under cultivation, or at any rate give the cultivators the means of so doing if they only choose to avail themselves of it; but it is curious to see how conservative they are, and how they object to any outsider having anything to do with their lands, though they are quite alive to the benefits to be derived from it at the present time.

6. No cases of misery or starvation were reported during the fortnight, and now I trust we shall escape without any such, provided I am able to keep up the supply of labor for the next two months, after which the laboring and poorer classes will be again able to find employment in the fields.

In this district, as I have repeatedly observed, there will be no famine of grain; but owing to the very scanty bhadoi and khurreef crops and consequent high prices of food-grain, there was an unusually large demand for labor among the poorer classes, and had it not been for our starting and keeping in full swing the several local fund and relief works, and giving advances to zemindars for village embankments and other agricultural works, we should have had great distress,—great among the small cultivators and the laboring classes who, usually living from hand to mouth, would have, without the wages paid them for the labor supplied by us, been utterly unable to procure the means of subsistence, so that I look upon the special grants supplied by Government for expending our local fund works as having been the means of warding off very great distress, if not famine itself, in some of the worst parts of the district.

7. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight. There were eight cases of theft, some of them accompanied by burglary. None of them, however, call for any special remarks.

8. During the fortnight 177 emigrants were recruited for British Burmah, and were despatched to Dr. Payne. Of these, 106 were residents of this district, 32 of Gya, 5 of Sarun, 1 of Chumparun, 7 of Tirhoot, 10 of Shahabad, and 16 of other districts.

B.—Relief Works.

9. The latest returns received from the Executive Engineer's office are those for the week ending the 11th instant, which shows an average daily number of 12,226 laborers employed on the several local fund and relief work roads throughout the district; but, as I have said before, I do not look upon these figures as being entirely to be relied upon, and I have therefore directed the Executive Engineer to insist on his subordinates keeping a nominal roll of all the men, women, and children employed on the different works, with the

names of the villages to which they belong, when, by working them in gangs according to their different villages, it will be comparatively easy to test the correctness or otherwise of the daily attendance registers. During the fortnight Rs. 2,000 was applied for by the Executive Engineer as a further assignment on the road No. 36 from Behar to Asthawan.

10. In addition to the above works I am glad to state that some of the zemindars of the district have gladly responded to my call on them to provide works for their ryots by starting village embankments or digging out tanks.

11. Moharajah Ramkissen Singh of Ticcaree in Gya, who also owns land in this district, has offered to dig a tank at Massowree on the Gya road. The work will be started to-morrow, the Moharajah himself being present to start it, and I have deputed my Deputy Collector Syed Amir Hossen to meet him and assist him in selecting a suitable site for the tank, and settle its dimensions.

12. Syed Mohamed Aboo Sayud, another rich zemindar of this district, has undertaken to excavate a tank at his village, Sonnye, on the south of the district for the benefit of his ryots, and has remitted a sum of Rs. 2,000 or half the rent payable by them on account of the late drought.

13. Syed Shamshool Hoda, another influential zemindar of this district has placed a sum of Rs. 400 at my disposal for tank-work in his village, also in the south; and Syed Wallayet Ali Khan, a leading zemindar and banker of the city, has commenced digging a tank in Patna, whereby some 200 laborers per diem find employment.

14. In the south-west of the Sudder sub-division Mr. Chardon, an influential Indigo planter, and a large farmer of the estates in that quarter, Baboos Brother Singh, Dhunookdhary Singh, and Mohabeer Singh have started village works for the relief of their ryots.

C.—Transport of Grain.

15. The following figures will show the importation of grain into this district during the fortnight ending the 11th instant, as per latest information received:—

	Rice.	Wheat and barley.	Jenera.	Other grain.
By rail	2,58,956	46,078	12,732	99,971
By river	200	200	400	541
Total ...	2,59,156	46,278	13,132	1,00,512

or a grand total of 4,19,078, whereof 1,45,737 maunds was made up of the Government grain sent to Barh and Mokameh stations, and the remaining 2,73,341 maunds were private importations. No figures of the grain received at the Futwah branch line have been furnished to this office up to date.

16. For the last three weeks there has been a comparatively large falling off in the amount of grain imported into the district by private traders, and this, I am told, is partly owing to the harvesting of our own crops which has tended to reduce prices, but chiefly to the fact of the new crops in the North-West not yet having found their way into the market. This, I am told they shortly will do, and that then we may expect the trade to be quite as brisk as ever it was, and that already the merchants are telegraphing to their agents at the different stations to send them large supplies.

17. The rubbee fodder, for the supply of which to Tirhoot to the amount of one lakh and ten thousand maunds, arrangements had been made, has now begun to be despatched both from Behar and the Sudder sub-division. Some 2,000 maunds had been sent to Bunkur ghât when the transport officer of that place, Major DeKantzow reported that there was no use in our sending any more, as not only was there an abundance to be had in that part of Tirhoot itself, but that it was procurable at much cheaper rates than we could supply it at. I have therefore under the Commissioner's orders, stopped sending to Bunkur and

am sending the whole amount to Chumpta ghât. Difficulty is experienced in preventing there being a large wastage owing to the prevailing high west winds both at the place of storage and in the course of transit; so that I have asked the Commissioner to let me have as many of the empty grain-bags from Tirhoot as he can, and in the meantime I have directed the contractors to supply some to be given them back, as soon as the fodder has reached its destination.

D.—Storage of the Government Grain.

18. No change during the fortnight.

All the officers in charge of the several Sudder and interior golahs in the district were directed to take stock of the grain on the 15th instant as directed in paragraph 2 of the Government letter, No. 1828—S.R., of the 26th ultimo. The result has not yet been reported from sub-divisions. In the Sudder sub-division, returns from almost all the golahs have been received, and show that very little or no injury has been done to the grain by insects, damp, &c., and that the number of bags counted, tallies with what was sent them from the Sudder golahs.

19. The grain stored in the Barh sub-division has not yet been sent across the river, owing to the fact that while I asked the Commissioner for permission to remove the whole of the grain, amounting to something a little in excess of 10,000 maunds to Tirhoot, sanction was accorded to the despatch of the Bucktiarpore grain only. Mr. White has again written strongly recommending the removal of the whole of the grain stored in his sub-division, on the grounds that it is rapidly being destroyed by insects, and I am writing to him under the authority conveyed in paragraph 1 of the Government resolution of the 14th instant, passed on my last narrative, to ship off the whole of his grain at once to Chumpta ghât.

E.—Advance to private parties.

20. During the fortnight a sum of Rs. 6,250 was advanced to 9 zemindars in the Sudder and Behar sub-divisions for agricultural improvements. Most of the works have already been begun and are situated in the localities where the failure of the last bhadoi and rice crops was mostly felt.

21. The parties who received advances for the purchase of grain, and who have imported it from distant places, find some difficulty in disposing of it, as the prices in the local markets are quite as low as they can afford to sell at, only covering their expenses and with no profit to themselves. They have been asked with reference to the new cash account rules prescribed by the Deputy Comptroller-General to render a detailed account of the amount of grain purchased and the cost of transport &c., with the prices they are selling at.

F.—Charitable Relief.

22. Up to the present time it has not been found necessary to give any gratuitous relief, the charity of private individuals being found sufficient to meet all requirements. Several alms-houses have been opened in the city by benevolent people and at one of them, opened by Roy Hari Kissen, my Deputy Collector, when visiting it the other day found over 400 beggars receiving half-a-seer of grain a-piece, and was told by them that this was the quantity they received every day. There are besides several large and small alms-houses in the city and the mofussil; to which allusion has been made in my previous narratives.

23. The reclamation of the large pool in the city called Shaik Mattah Garhee has not yet been commenced upon, as before taking in hand such an expensive work I was anxious to obtain the best opinion I could regarding it, and this the Executive Engineer has promised to let me have in the course of the next few days.

G.—Financial Result.

24. As per account already rendered Rs. 1,96,167-7-6.

During the fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Paid to the Nazir on account of the halting charges of carts engaged by Government	650	0	0			
Paid to Nazir on account of service telegrams ...	20	0	0			
Paid to Nazir on account of railway freight of boxes containing forms &c.	7	10	0			
Paid to Nazir on account of miscellaneous charges ...	50	13	0			
Paid to the Collector of Patna for advancing to the 12 syces engaged for horses going to Durbhunga	31	14	9			
Office contingencies	7	11	0			
Sent to the Deputy Collector of Barh on account of transport charges	200	0	0			
Fodder account.						
Paid to the Deputy Collector of Behar on account of fodder advances	10,000	0	0			
Paid cart hire of the straw sent to Bankipore from Bihta &c., and the cost of weighing down 512 maunds of it to Colonel Mackenzie ...	85	1	0	11,053	1	9
Total				2,07,220	9	3

No. 573F, dated Gya, the 20th April 1874.

From—A. V. Palmer, Esq., Collector of Gya,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly report on relief and scarcity in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, 18th April.

A.—State of the Country.

2. There is no scarcity of food reported anywhere; prices are high, but not as high as they have been, and the harvesting of a well-developed rubbee crop, with the subsequent gleanings, have put field-laborers and the poorer classes in a better position as regards food.

3. From all sides no dearth of food or work is reported.

4. The annexed table shows the comparative prices of food-grains at the principal bazars in the district:—

Bazars.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Millet.		Maize.		Gram.	
	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.	Week ending 18th April.	Week ending 4th April.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Gya	12 4	11 8	17 0	17 8	8 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 8	15 4	14 4	14 0	14 0	14 8
Nowada ...	12 8	13 8	18 8	18 0	.....	.....	11 0	11 4	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0
Jehanabad ...	13 0	13 0	16 12	15 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	.....	.....	13 12	13 12	16 0	16 0
Aurungabad ...	13 0	13 10	17 0	16 4	9 12	9 12	10 13	10 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 8	15 10	15 10
Daoodnuggur ..	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 8	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	.....	.....	.....	16 0	15 0	17 0

5. The statement does not call for remark. The prices have fluctuated but very little.

6. There has ben no rainfall during the fortnight under review. The crops have been harvested, and are everywhere reported to have been as good as could be desired. The opium has been very productive, and will probably yield a larger outturn even than last year.

7. The weighments are now going on and accounts being settled up, and this puts the opium ryot in cash, and in a position to buy food and seed-grain for his autumn sowings.

8. The condition of the people still remains good. There is no clamour for work, and the relief works, which we have open in every part of the district, are but very thinly and insufficiently attended.

9. I have before mentioned that in consequence of the drought this year, agriculturists are looking to the golundazee, and doing a great deal more in that line this year than usual. The consequence is, that employment is found for all, without having recourse to the Government works. How long this will continue is uncertain; but I apprehend no rush for work for another fortnight, and no difficulty in providing employment when the rush comes.

10. No cases of misery or starvation are reported; two cases of distress of women of respectability were ascertained in the Aurungabad sub-division, and relief was immediately given.

11. Both there and at the sudder station relief has been granted to many women by giving them cotton to spin. This will be more properly noted under the head of "relief."

12. Grain-thefts and robberies are reported by the sub-divisional officers (Aurungabad excepted), not to have sensibly increased during the fortnight under review. It is extraordinary that there is so little increase of crime, considering the high prices of food that have for some months past prevailed.

13. There are no special tracts calling for special remark. I may note that I have deputed Mr. Clarke, C.S., sent here on famine relief duty, to Sherghotty, and to supervise measures in the Sherghotty and Borachutti thanas.

14. The sudder sub-division contains an area of over 1,500 square miles, and a subordinate head centre at Sherghotty was desirable. Deputy Supervisors have been appointed, except in Jehanabad, and are hard at work.

15. I have had 250 of the principal villages to the north, east and west of the sudder station carefully visited, and the result shows that neither food or employment is as yet required. In Nowada, an over-zealous deputy supervisor sent in some people to the sub-divisional head-quarters for relief, who on arrival satisfied the Deputy Magistrate that they had both work and food, and who were in no need and desired no assistance.

B.—Relief Works.

16. I note His Honor's remarks on my last fortnightly narrative, pointing out that this report should be complete in itself without reference to another report to be submitted to a different department of the Bengal Secretariat. This shall in future be done, but I desire to explain that, by adopting the method of referring to that return, I brought down the information to the latest possible date, and that in supplying the information in the present report I shall be unable to bring it down beyond the previous week.

17. Relief work is now going on at nine distinct localities as per margin. The average number of laborers daily thus employed is 1,515. An abstract statement is appended.

Daoodnuggur road.
Surbayda road.
Pukreeborwan road.
Rajowlee road.
Warisligunge road.
Hoolosgunge road.
Obra road.
Myabigha road.
Aurungabad tank.

18. The lining out of the Puroya road has not yet been done by the Executive Engineer. I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the four overseers promised by Sir Richard Temple, as until they arrive, I see no hope of getting any work out of the Executive Engineer, or his subordinates. This road is 9 miles in length, and it is more than five weeks since Mr. Anley was asked to have the centre line marked out.

19. The Executive Engineer is also engaged in making a centre line between Sherghotty and Moyapore on Hazareebagh boundary, and examining a line for the purpose of straightening the road between Sherghotty and Imamgunge.

20. Food is obtainable within a reasonable distance from all the works in progress, and it has not yet become necessary to sell the Government grain.

21. The laborers are, as a rule, able-bodied, and are all in a fair condition. Those that are able to do a full day's work are paid by results—Rs. 1-12 per thousand cubic feet, which is 8 annas in excess of what an ordinarily skilled beldar would obtain. The invalid gangs are paid by 5, 4, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ pice per diem, a mode of payment which is very popular, but open to abuse. This rate I am prepared to increase as soon as I can get a reasonable amount of work from each laborer.

22. A proposition has been submitted to the Commissioner, by which one of the largest zemindars, Baboo Rameshur Persad Singh, is willing to give employment to 1,000 laborers for three months in the vicinity of Rujowlee, in the south of Nowada sub-division.

23. Maharanee Inderjeet Kooer, of Ticcaree, has opened an establishment there to give cooked food to those really requiring it, exacting some small labor from those capable of giving work.

24. The Mohunt of Bodh Gya who daily feeds travellers and the poor, giving to each 1 seer rice or atta, $\frac{1}{4}$ seer dâl, and 1 chittack salt, has also, at my suggestion, opened a large relief work near Mateanee, between Gya and Sherghotty, in the shape of a tank

25. Moulvie Aboo Syud of Kurra, has promised to clean out a tank at Goh, between Gya and Daoodnuggur, but has not as yet commenced operations. I trust that these gentlemen's charitable acts will be approved of.

C.—Transport of Food-grains.

26. The annexed table will give an approxmiate account of food-supplies as certained to have been privately imported during the fortnight.

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	613	362	171	1,347	13	167	384	3,057
Nowada	.....	5	.....	10	.....	6	12	33
Jehanabad	115	141	47	117	.....	100	145	665
Aurungabad	778	.....	16	271	.....	.....	132	1,197
Daoodnuggur	1,300	300	315	225	.....	.....	900	3,040
Total ...	2,806	808	549	1,970	13	273	1,573	7,992

27. This give a total of 7,992 maunds against 11,572 imported during the previous fortnight. The decrease in importation may fairly be accounted for by the fact that private importers have been engaged in getting in their rubbee crops.

28. The following is a table of the private importations in the sudder bazar:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Millet.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Fortnight ending 4th April ...	476	241	193	1,404	36	228	372	2,950
,, ,, 18th ,, ...	613	362	171	1,347	13	167	384	3,057

29. The slight increase of importation during the fortnight under review does not call for special remark.

30. The ordinary means of transport carts are temporarily crippled in consequence of the large number of carts engaged by the Opium Department for carrying the opium to the factory at Patna.

D.—Storage of Government grain at Relief Works.

31. No more grain has been received during the fortnight in the district. 5,000 maunds have been transferred from Urwul to Daoodunggur within the district, of which 4,549 maunds have been stored and the rest is *en route*.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

32. 1*st*.—For purchase of grain.
2*nd*.—For land improvement.

1*st, for purchase of grain*.—Two applications have been received, inquired into, and granted during the fortnight.

2*nd, for land improvement*.—The first of the annexed tables will show the transactions during the past fortnight; and the second, the total number of applications presented, and how disposed of.

Advance for Land Improvements.

Name of applicant and right held by him.	Nature and locality of work for which advance has been applied for.	Amount of advance applied for.	Period within which the work is to be completed.
JEHANABAD SUB-DIVISION.		Rs.	
Beharee Mahtou, Ryot	A pucca well in Futtehpore Nagawan, Pergunnah Okree	125	3 months.
Hetnarain Singh, Ryot	Embankment in Hajeepore Nudeeawan and Burrahata, Pergunnahs Okree and Bhelawur.	250	3 ditto.
Chowa Mahtou, Ryot	One pucca well in Nudeeawan, Pergunnah Okree ...	150	3 ditto.
Luchmi Sing, Ryot	To repair a pucca well in Shah Sulimpore Amwa ...	125	3 ditto.
Basist Singh, Ryot	Two pucca wells and four bridges and embankment in Mugsunpore, Ismailpore, Bharthoo, Pergunnah Bhelawar	200	3 ditto.
Chaittroo Singh, Ryot	One pucca well in Shah Sulampore Amwa	150	3 ditto.
Gunput Singh, Ryot	One pucca well in Doghra	150	3 ditto.
Munbodh Sing, Ryot	One pucca well in Goorsur	95	3 ditto.
Ameer Khan, Ryot	Embankment in Mohamedpore Balgee, Pergunnah Bhelawur.	65	3 ditto,
Amir Ali, Ryot	One pucca well and embankment in Kulpa, Pergunnah Bhelawur.	250	3 ditto.
Wajid Hossain, Zemindar	One pucca well and repair of tank, and embankment in Doulut Dhoonapore, Pergunnah Okree.	250	3 ditto.
Bhoka Singh alias Bheknarain Singh, Zemindar.	Two pucca wells in Akhenpore Goonwan, Pergunnah Bhelawur.	250	3 ditto.
Heera Singh, Zemindar	Two pucca wells, four bridges and embankment at Moosunpore, Ismailpore, Bharthoo, Pergunnah Bhelawur.	400	3 ditto.
NOWADA SUB-DIVISION.			
Mohun Bodh Toree, Zemindar	A pucca well, tank, and embankment at Mouza Hemza ...	600	4 ditto.
	Total ...	3,060	

Applications for Land Improvement, received and disposed of—

Sub-divisions.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	Number disposed of. Applications granted.	Applications rejected or withdrawn.	Applications reported to Commissioner.	Returned.	Total disposed of	Pending.
Gya	1	25	26	5	13	.....	.....	18	8
Arungabad	1	78	79	27	35	2	1	65	14
Jehanabad	19	57	76	30	16	.....	1	47	29
Nowada	1	7	8	2	1	1	.....	4	4
Total ...	22	167	189	64	65	3	2	134	55

F. Charitable Relief.

33. Actual relief operations have been commenced on 9 works, as above mentioned (*vide* paragraph 17). From the few people, who attend and from the apathy of these few, it is very clear that nothing like real distress is, as yet, afflicting the country.

34. Charitable relief by issue of cooked food is being continued at Gya, Nowada and Aurungabad, In Gya, the daily average thus relieved was 155 as against 147 during the previous fortnight. These people are nearly all incapables of Gya town itself, thereby showing that the tightness is not so great as to induce people to leave their homes for this relief.

35. In Nowada, the daily average, was 95, as against 102 (erroneously stated in my last report as 14), and in Aurungabad, 85.

36. Cotton-spinning continues in Aurungabad and the Sudder sub-division. The number of women employed in the former is not stated. In the latter, 265 women are thus employed, and 37 convalescents and decrepid individuals on twisting string.

37. Three out of the four deputy supervisiors have been appointed and are at work. I shall give information based on their returns, in my next report. It will be sufficient here to say, that no case of real distress where immediate assistance on the part of Government was necessary, has been brought by them to my notice.

38. There is one point I wish to mention. It is intended, when the more famine-stricken districts have been fully supplied, to send an additional assignment of 70,000 maunds to this district. This requirement was arrived at by calculation on information furnished by me to Sir Richard Temple at Patna.

39. On my return, I consulted my sub-divisional officers, and looking to the fact that we have now got through two-third of April without any material distress being apparent, I venture to think that it may be unnecessary to send this 70,000 maunds to this district at all.

40. What I would suggest for His Honor's consideration, is, that in lieu of this arrangement 50,000 maunds of grain should be located in the Patna golah, to be drawn on by this district should occasion require. There it will be in a central position and should we not require it, available for others.

41. The amount realised by subscription within the district amounts to Rs. 24,043-13.

G.—Financial Result.

42. The total expenditure shown in the last narrative was Rs. 79,878-8-1. During the fortnight under review the following expenditure has been incurred:—

On account of grain purchase of Government Grain.

	Rs.	As.	P.
To Deputy Collector of Aurungabad for purchase of grain for Government	8,752	11	11
Advance to traders for purchase of Grain.			
To Poonic Saho, trader, for dealing in grain... ...	500	0	0
Establishment and Contingencies.			
To Deputy Collector of Nowada on account of salary of establishment, consisting of chowkeedars, for March ...	63	0	0
Paid salary of famine establishment entertained at the golahs, consisting of chowkeedars and peons, under Mr. Barry in the sudder sub-division, for March ...	54	3	5
Paid salary of famine establishment in Aurungabad sub-division, consisting of a mohurrir on Rs. 25, and chowkeedars at Rs. 3-8	64	3	3
Paid Baboo Dhunesh Chunder Roy, Deputy Collector, on account of contingencies	4	7	0
Total ...	185	13	8
Land Improvement.			
As per statement above	3,060	0	0
Permanent advance under paragraph 11 *of the instructions on cash accounts.*			
To Deputy Collector of Nowada	3,000	0	0
Baboo Dhunesh Chunder Roy, Deputy Collecter ...	3,000	0	0
Total ...	6,000	0	0

Abstract.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Purchase of grain for Government	8,752	11	11
Advance to traders for purchase of grain	500	0	0
Establishment and contingencies	185	13	8
Land improvement	3,060	0	0
Permanent advance	6,000	0	0
Amount shown in last report	79,878	8	1
Grand Total ...	98,377	1	8

P.S.—Since writing the above I have received Government circular No. 2435—S.R. of 16th instant.

No Government grain has yet been disposed of either, in consequence of its deteriorating or for sale to laborers or the public.

Abstract Return of Laborers employed on relief and district works for week ending 11th April 1874.

Name of work.	Total number of persons employed during the 7 days.	Mean daily number of persons.
Daoodnuggur road	936	133·7
Surbahda „	127	18·1
Pukreeborowan „	228	32·6
Behar and Rujowlee road	1,624	232
Warishgunge „	1,542	220·3
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road	4,629	661·3
Obra „	304	43·4
Myobigha and Ruffigunge „	465	66·4
Tank at Aurungabad „	751	107·2
Total ...	10,606	1515

Gya,
The 20th April 1874.

A. V. Palmer,
Magistrate.

No. 137F, dated Arrah, the 21st April 1874.

From—H. W. Alexander, Esq., Collector of Shahabad,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my tenth narrative for the fortnight ending the 18th April.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazars.—In the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions, the bazars appear to be well stocked. Grain is still coming into the district by rail in large quantities. In the Sasseram sub-division the local bazar supplies are said to have slightly diminished. The sub-divisional officer reports that "this may be accounted for on the supposition that a number of purchasers are now consuming their own produce at home, instead of purchasing from market." This I think may be accepted as the probable cause of the diminution of supply. In the Bhubbooa sub-division no scarcity is reported.

Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—The kind and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are furnished in Appendix A.

In the Arrah sub-division a slight fall in prices is apparent.

In the Buxar sub-division, prices show an upward tendency although nothing very remarkable.

In the Sasseram and Bhubbooa sub-divisions, prices on the whole are more favorable than they were last fortnight.

No rain has fallen in the district. The rubbee is now all harvested. The "cheena" crop is in places being cut, and the young sugarcane is being irrigated every where.

There has been no material change for the worse in the condition of the people, since the date of my last narrative. No actual cases of misery and starvation have as yet been brought to light. Mr. Eyre reports that he has been round both sub-divisions (Sasseram and Bhubbooa), and has arrived at the conclusion that there is as yet no actual distress among the mass of the people, nor do the more substantial cultivators express any alarm regarding the future, and they anticipate being able to carry on with advance from their mahajuns. How far the poorer class of cultivators may receive assistance from the same source is a doubtful question. Those who do not get such aid can avail themselves of the relief works. It is very satisfactory to know that the poppy has given such a good outturn this year, and that in consequence there is no cause for alarm in regard to the condition of the opium cultivators, who form a large proportion of the agricultural class. Provision will have to be made by subsidised in-door or gratuitous relief for many old and infirm persons of both sexes. As yet our arrangements in this direction are I think, a-head of any existing pressure. The great difficulty is to ascertain the number and residence of each person requiring relief. Even in such a matter, inquiries are looked upon with suspicion and evil motives attributed to the State.

There has been no noticeable increase in the number of grain-thefts. No robberies have occurred.

B.—Relief Works.

During the fortnight under review, 72,343 men, women and children were employed upon relief works, giving a mean daily average of 5,255; 5,916 were at work on the last day of the fortnight. During the fortnight which ended on the 4th instant, 45,763 persons were employed, the mean daily number being 3,319, and on the last day of the fortnight 4,006. It will thus be seen that during the fortnight under report, as compared with the previous one, there has been a considerable addition to the number of persons resorting to the relief works; this was expected to occur on the completion of the rubbee harvest. The rates paid to men vary from 1½ to 2 annas according as they complete a full or short day's work; the rate for women are from 1 anna to 1-3 pie and for children from 6 to 9 pie.

In the Arrah sub-division, during the fortnight work has been started on the road from Gurbanee to Bihta, in addition to the works previously commenced.

In the Buxar sub-division work is going on, on the Khiree and Poorunda road which is nearly completed; the Chousa and Jumooaon and Dhunsoohi road is on a fair way to completion; the work on the Doomraon and Nowanuggur road is going on slowly, and the work on the Rughoonathpore and Saraya road has just been started.

In the Sasseram sub-division, work is going on on the roads from Chennari to Mallipore, and from Akherpore to Judoonathpore, started on the 20th and 21st March respectively; during the fortnight work has been commenced on the road between Hatta and Durouli, and arrangements have been made to commence work on the roads between Chand and Kudjura, and Jehanabad and Buraon.

With reference to circular No. 2935—S.R., dated 16th instant, no Government grain has been as yet sold on any of the relief works. Arrangements, however, have now been completed to sell it on the road between Hatta and Durouli, to the workmen engaged. I am given to understand that on some of the Canal relief works, they have commenced to sell grain to the persons employed.

C.—Transport of Food.

Private traders in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions are still importing largely from the North-West Provinces. The exact quantity so imported will be furnished in a separate statement to follow.

The imports by river have been very small.

In the Sasseram sub-division, the private importations during the fortnight have been by rail 1,527 maunds; from other districts 2,331 maunds. In Bhubhooa, the sub-divisional officer reports a total importation of 2,250 maunds into the marts of Mohunia, Hatta, Durgouli, and Bhubhooa.

I trust the further consignment of grain allotted to this district may be sent shortly; at present the local means of transport is chiefly taken up in conveying grain for the Sarun and Chumparun districts to the river from the railway.

Mr. Eyre reports:—"My contractors are all waiting at Zumania for grain; their carts are scattered all over the country and will take sometime to get together. In fact, I have now no transport means at all at immediate command, and I shall require ten days' full notice to get my transport together before any despatches are made. I beg to urge this matter, and to request that grain may be sent."

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

No grain has been received and stored during the period under report.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Rupees 400 have been advanced to Ram Churn Jeswar for the purchase of grain, and Rs. 800 to Soomber Chowdhry for the same purpose. No other advances of any kind have been made.

F.—Charitable Relief.

In the Arrah sub-division the three supervising relief officers, alluded to in the last narrative, are now engaged in making village-to-village inquiries in order to ascertain the number of persons who are in need of assistance, either by means of gratuitous relief, subsidised in-door labor, or out-door light labor. They have each had assigned to them a certain circle, to which their inquiries will be confined. A poor-house has been opened at Arrah, and arrangements have been completed to start one at Garhanee. A relief centre has also been opened at Nonore for giving employment in the way of light labor, i. e, rope-making and cotton-spinning. At Arrah 38 persons are now receiving subsidised in-door relief, and 83, including men, women, and children, gratuitous relief.

In the Buxar sub-division, the following is the number of persons who have received gratuitous relief during the fortnight:—

Places.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Buxar	4	12	2	18
Barumpore	..	8	..	8
Doomraon	4	4	7	15
Nowanuggur	10	13	..	23
Chousa	23	30	7	60
Khyree	4	19	2	25
Total ...	45	86	18	149

In all 149 persons have been relieved. In addition the sub-divisional officer reports that he intends at once to open a poor-house at Chousa, similar to the one at Arrah.

In the Sasseram sub-division, Mr. Eyre reports:—"The rope-making relief is still carried on in Sasseram, and has also been started in Bhubooah. The results continued from my narrative of the 21st March are as follows:—

	Date.	No. of persons.	Daily average.
Sasseram ..	21st to 24th March	82	20·5
	25th to 31st „	155	22·1
	1st to 7th „	181	26·
	8th to 14th „	197	28·

The results of this relief in Bhubooah are hereto appended.

Place.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total number.	Remarks.
Bhubhooah ...	116	169	47	332	1st week ending 26th March.
Ditto ...	168	255	102	552	Ending 2nd April
Ditto	74	121	61	256	9th ... cooked food last given.
Ditto	18	81	37	136	11th ... cooked food only given
Kochus	3	.....	2	5	Cooked food, 6th April

Cotton to be spun into thread has been distributed in Bhubhooa and Chynepore to 65 persons. Gratuitous relief in the shape of cooked food is being given at Bhubooah, and at Kochus in Sasseeram only. The relief given at Bhugwanpore is uncooked food for 20 days to last a month. The statements have not been submitted in a proper form.

The sub-committee of Sasseeram, Nokha, Nasrigunge, Buhnoul, Dangain, Kochus, and Akherpore, in the Sasseeram sub-division, and of Bhubooah, Chynepore, Chand Kudjura, and Bhugwanpore in the Bhubooah sub-division, have sent in village lists of possible applicants for relief. They were directed to furnish lists after due inquiry.

1*st*.—Of persons physically unable to perform work of any kind, fit recipients of cooked food at a poor-house.

2*nd*.—Of persons of respectable position to whom raw food should be sent.

3*rd*.—Cf persons physically unable to do earth-work on canals or road, but able to do in-door light work, rope-making, basket-making, &c.

4*th*.—Of distressed women of respectable family who do not appear in public, and of other women who will not, or cannot leave their homes to go to relief works. These distinctions have been carefully observed by the sub-committees, and those that have worked have done admirably. A village-to-village inquiry is being made by an assistant supervisor in the jurisdiction of Bhubooah thana, including the police out-stations of Chynepore, Bugwanpore, Adhoura, Mohuma, and Jehanabad, and by a second assistant supervisor in the Ramgurh thana entire jurisdiction. These are for the Bhubooah sub-division. In the Sasseeram sub-division a similar inquiry will shortly be made in the Dunwar and Dinareh pergunnahs, an officer having been appointed for this purpose. The duty of the assistant supervisors will be first to visit the persons residing in villages, a list of which the sub-committees will have previously sent in, and to intimate to the persons named the course they should take to obtain relief. The supervisors will next undertake a general village visit. The list for Sasseeram city has been already tested, and gratuitous and spinning relief can be started there whenever required. Cook-houses have been built at Bhubooah and Sasseeram, and all requisites provided. They are being built at Kochus, Ramgurh, and Jehanabad. Poor-houses have been built at Sasseeram for in-door labor, and are in course of construction at Bhubooah, Ramgurh, Doorgaoti, Jehanabad, and Kochus. I intend limiting the distribution of cooked food to the head-quarter towns, and to the Kochus for the present. The sudden diminution in the numbers at Bhubooha, directly cooked food began to be distributed, shows how very indiscriminately the food had previously been given, and that private charity is as active almost as in ordinary years. As reported for your sanction yesterday, I propose giving over the thread spun by the recipients of spinning relief to the weavers, who now find no employment in their trade, and who are beginning to betake themselves to the canals and other works. Inquiries are being made from their chowdries, and, so far as I have ascertained, the project is likely to be received with favor and without any suspicion."

G.—Financial result of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 29,427-13-5 : expenditure during the fortnight under report :—

In the Arrah sub-division.

	Rs.	As.	P.		
Expenditure in taking stock on the 15th April ...	11	13	0		
Receipt stamp	0	8	0		
Paid to Gokul Chund for storing bags ...	3	0	0		
„ Shewak Lal	4	0	0		
„ Ruhmuli	6	0	0		
Price of 12 locks	4	3	0		
„ of 2 traps	0	9	0		
„ of inkstands	0	2	0		
Total	30	3	6		
				30	3 6

In the Buxar sub-division.

Paid to Seetul Pershad for house-rent of Serenja golah from 15th January to 31st March, at Rs. 5 per month	12	8	0			
Advance to Ramruttun Lal, golah-keeper of Serenja, for current expenses	25	0	0			
Paid to Bhekhari on account of Itari golah rent from 15th January to 31st March, at Rs. 5 a month ...	12	0	0			
Advance to Rogoonath Pershad, golah-keeper at Itari, for current expenses	25	0	0			
Advance to Alahi Buksh, golah-keeper at Saraya, for current expenses	10	0	0			
				85	0	0

In the Sasseeram and Bhubooah sub-divisions.

Paid to Achumil Lal, mohurrir, for construction of golah at Durgaoti	50	0	0			
Paid to Tego duftry for 30 quires of paper, at four annas each quire	7	8	0			
Sent to mohurir of Kurgahu for urgent business ...	5	0	0			
Sent to mohurir of Mohania for cleaning up the golah ...	5	0	0			
Sent to Bukshi, Sasseram, ditto ...	5	0	0			
Sent to mohurir at Chenary for making machans ...	33	0	0			
Purchase of receipt stamps	5	0	0			
Paid to nazir for purchase of paper	30	0	0			
Ekka hire from Sasseram to Bhubooah to convey a letter to Mr. Eyre	3	0	0			
Paid to Bishoonath Saho for constructing golah at Dungain	48	0	0			
Paid to Bishoonath Saho for purchase of materials for Dungain golah	50	0	0			
Paid to Tilothoo gola mohurir for taking stock ...	5	0	0			
„ to bukshi, Nasrigunge ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to mohurir, Nobha ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Bulnowl ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Kochus ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Kurgahur ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to bukshi, Chenary ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Jehanabad ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to mohurir, Bhubooah ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Chynepore ditto ...	5	0	0			
„ to „ Chand ditto ...	5	0	0			
				296	8	0
Advanced to Sooumber Chowdhry for purchase of grain...				800	0	0
„ to Ram Churun Jeswar for ditto ...				400	0	0
Total expenditure during fortnight				1,611	11	6
Grant Total to end of fortnight ...				31,039	8	11

APPENDIX A.

Prices current at the principal marts up to the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Pease.	Barley.	Bajra.
	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.	Srs. Ch.
Arrah Sub-Division.						
1. Arrah	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	17 0
2. Bendowlia	13 4	11 0	16 8	16 4	.....	.....
3. Sahar	14 0	11 0	16 0	.....	17 0	.....
4. Jugdispore	16 0	12 0	18 8	17 0	20 0	.....
Buxar Sub-Division.						
1. Buxar	14 8	12 8	19 0	.....	20 0	17 0
2. Doomraon	14 0	12 4	19 0	18 8	18 0	16 0
3. Rughoonathpore	14 0	12 12	18 8	16 8	18 8	16 8
4. Chownsa	15 4	12 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	.....
Sasseeram Sub-Division.						
1. Sasseeram	14 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	15 8
2. Dheri	13 4	11 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	.....
3. Chenary	14 8	11 4	18 8	18 4	...	.....
4. Akberpore	16 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	.....
Bhubhooa Sub-Division.						
1. Bhubooah	15 0	10 0	18 12	18 0	19 0	15 0
2. Jehanabad	15 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0
3. Doorganeti	15 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	.....
4. Chynepore	14 0	10 8	18 8	18 0	.....	.....
5. Hatta	15 0	10 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	.....

ARRAH,
The 21st April 1874.

H. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1079, dated Mozufferpore, the 21st April 1874.

From—C. F. WORSLEY, ESQ., Offg. Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeepore, Tajpore, and sudder sub-divisions, for the fortnight ending Saturday, 18th April 1874.

2. It is necessary to explain that, with the verbal permission of the Commissioner, I have assigned to the district relief officer the duty of compiling the present fortnightly narrative of affairs in the Seetamurhee, Durbhunga, and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions, as I find it impossible to spare the time required for the preparation of a full report for the entire district and my own three sub-divisions, for the administration of which I am directly responsible, now demand my undivided attention. I have recommended in a separate letter that a fortnightly narrative may in future be submitted direct to Government from the Additional Commissioner's office, and I venture to hope that my proposal may be sanctioned.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

3. The bazars have been sufficiently supplied, and no difficulty has been experienced in procuring grain at the high rates now ruling. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize.	Gram.
Hajeepore	13	19	11	.....	16¾	16¾
Mowah	12½	17	9½	18	14	16
Tajpore	12½	16½	9½	16	14	15
Sarmastupore	13	17	9	15	14	16
Mozufferpore	10	.....	9	.....	13	13
Deoriah	14	15½	10½	.....	14	15

The Tajpore officer reports "that the people tell him generally that they can get grain whenever they wanted in the local markets," and such has been my own experience wherever I have been.

4. No additional information has been obtained regarding stocks.

5. There has been no rainfall during the fortnight.

6. The state of the cheena and moog crops is very bad almost everywhere. About Hajeepore and Lalgunge (especially at the latter place), where well-irrigation has been abundant, they are quite luxuriant; but in other parts of the Hajeepore sub-division they will not come to much without early rain. In Tajpore sub-division these crops "cannot," it is reported, "stand much longer," and in most parts of the sudder they have already died off from want of moisture.

7. The condition of the people still remains satisfactory. During the fortnight I have ridden over some 220 miles of country, visiting Lalgunge, Hazeepore, the Toorkee, and Kutra relief circles, and inspecting numerous tank-works. On no work have I seen a single emaciated laborer, or any persons unfit to do a fair day's labor. At Gaighuttee alone (in the Kutra circle) did I meet with anything like real distress, and even there it appeared to be confined to eight or nine persons of the beggar-class. These few were certainly very reduced and weak, but they were in daily receipt of charitable relief which the circle superintendent (who resides at Gaighuttee) administered with his own hands. On 23rd instant I intend to go into camp at Kutra for a few days, and take an active part in the formation of groups of villages in Rajkhund and Kutra circles. I shall be accompanied by an Extra Assistant Commissioner, who has just arrived from the Punjab, and by a risaldar of the Central India Horse, whom I have hitherto found most useful in making inquiries of various kinds, and by dividing amongst us the preliminary work still remaining to be done, I hope to get our subordinate agency appointed and fully employed within a week. These two circles which are bounded on the north and east by bad tracts in Seetamurhee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, seem likely to suffer more than any other part of the sudder sub-division, and as they comprise 360 villages in all, it is possible that some localities might suffer much before the relief superintendents, if left unassisted, could visit them on their tours.

8. No cases of starvation have been reported in the Hajeepore or Sudder sub-division. One doubtful case is reported by the Tajpore officer in the following words:—

"The Dulsingserai police have reported one death from starvation. An old *fakeer* died at a village named Sultanpore, only some eight or nine miles from the Ganges. It is not known to what place he belonged, but he came from the south. He reached the village in a very exhausted condition, too weak even to take the rice that was given him. The police report that the body was emaciated, but I should doubt whether, being strong enough to walk to the village, he would have died with food before him had he not been in some way diseased."

9. There is nothing to note on the subject of crime, except that it has diminished slightly in Tajpore during this month, owing, it is supposed, to the employment afforded by the rubbee harvest.

B.— RELIEF WORKS.

10. The demand for employment, and the number of relief works, are increasing daily in the Sudder sub-division. I am, however, still of opinion that the laborers generally are not yet wholly dependant on the relief works for their support, and that anxiety regarding water and the opportunity of getting work near their homes induce some to work who might not otherwise seek for employment.

The number of laborers daily employed is as follows:—

Sudder Sub-Division.	
Under Executive Engineer—	
14 works	7,055
In Contai Circle—	
10 tanks	5,865
3 roads	
In Motipore Circle—	
14 tanks	10,883
14 roads	
In Sahebgunge Circle—	
8 tanks	4.180
5 roads	
In Deoriah Circle—	
12 tanks	3,607
1 road	
In Toorkee Circle—	
3 tanks	1,128
In Sudder Circle—	
24 tanks	11,604
3 municipal tanks	613
Under Mr. Swaine of Athar factory—	
1 road	8,006
Under Mr. Smith of Bhikanpore factory—	
10 tank-works	4,582
3 roads	
In Serraya Circle—	
2 roads	921
3 tanks	518
In Belsiundh Circle—	
7 tanks	877
3 roads	
In Rajkhund Circle—	
9 tanks	3,163
Total	63,002

No returns have been received from the circles of Jaitpore and Kutra.

Hajeepore Sub-division.	
Gunduck embankment and road repairs	5,000
Tajpore Sub-division.	
Under Executive Engineer	1,220
Other works	879
Grand Total	70,101

11. I must apologise for the very incorrect return of laborers submitted from my office on 17th instant, or rather for the absence of a note explaining that the return was incomplete, and that many statements had not been received.

12. The sub-divisional officer of Hajeepore, in submitting the above return, remarks: "There are no relief works strictly so called in the sub-division; but, as already stated in my previous narrative, ample work is provided for the able-bodied on the Gunduk embankment at Bunker ghât, and on the several roads through which the Government grain passes; and in his last narrative he observed that the high rates of wages paid on the Gunduk embankment by the Public Works Department attracted all laborers wanting employment. I find, however, that the works referred to are very unsafe tests of demand for employment in Hajeepore sub-division, the road coolies being picked men and paid exceptionally high wages, while the laborers on the embankment receive only one rupee per 1,000 cubic feet of earthwork. I rode along the whole length (about 1½ miles) of this new work a few days ago, and did not see a single woman or child upon it. The men all complained of the low rate paid them by the native contractor, which is 8 annas lower than the ordinary rate per 1,000 cubic feet in this district. The contractor's own agent admitted that he was not paying more than Rs. 1-4; but I quite believe the

laborers' statements, as they could not have expected to see me, and had not had any opportunity of concocting a false story. I have written on the subject to the officer in charge of the embankment, and I would now recommend that this contract system be discontinued, if the embankment is to be regarded as a relief work, for a laborer can scarcely earn an anna a day at the existing rate of wages.

13. The return for Tajpore appears low, but it does not exhibit full results. Mr. Wace writes: "Since the date of these returns two more tanks have been started under Public Works Department, in the north-west part of the sub-division, and two under local agency. I have requested Mr. Anderson to begin work on the Jandaha and Simarwara road midway, and to work outwards north and south, and also on the Narhan road.

The railway has up to date afforded plenty of labor to the south of the sub-division. The men will shortly, I fancy, return, the line having reached Durbhunga; but there will still be plenty for them to do in the making of bricks for the permanent lines. Mr. Dalgleish (of Dulsingserai factory) tells me that he cannot now get enough men to do his weeding, though he is offering one-third more than he ordinarily pays."

C.—Transport of Food.

14. Though I have now nothing to do with transport arrangements, I feel bound to testify to the marvellous energy and ability displayed by Major deKantzow at Bunker ghât. Not only are his despatches of grain made with the utmost possible expedition, no cart being ever detained night or day for more than three-quarters of an hour, but the perfect order, discipline, and conservancy arrangements which he has established in his settlement, deserve the highest commendation. It is, I think, greatly due to his own indefatigable exertions that the Shapore Company has worked so successfully, and there is at present every probability that the quantity of grain to be carried into the interior from Bunker ghât will all be despatched by the 20th May or 1st June at the latest. The average daily despatches of grain during the first half of this month have been no less than 1,136 tons.

D.—Storage of Grain.

15. The amount of food-grain already stored is as follows:—

	Mds.
Hajeepore	5,179
Tajpore	19,624
Mozufferpore	64,677

During the fortnight the arrival of 20,000 maunds of Government grain at Sahebgunge factory has been reported by the manager. Of this quantity, 5,000 maunds will be sent at once to Regai out-work, 5,000 to Contai, 2,500 to Seraya, and 2,500 to Jointpore. The remainder will be kept at Sahebgunge.

16. I have not received from the sub-divisional officers any reports regarding the enumeration of grain bags, which was required to be made on the 13th instant.

17. The quantity of Government grain sold in the sudder sub-division up to date is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Mozufferpore Golah.

Up to 4th April.	From 5th to 18th April.	Total up to 18th April.	
Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	
1,019 37 8	228 32 8	1,248 30 0	Sales to public.
Mixed grain ... 46 8 14	32 9 8	78 18 6	Sold to the charitable relief committee.
Rice	13 34 8	13 34 8	
Total ... 1,066 6 6	Mixed grain 261 2 0	1,327 8 6	
Rice	13 34 8	13 34 8	

No grain has yet been sold in the Hajeepore and Tajpore sub-divisions.

E.—Advances.

18. In Hajeepore sub-division four advances, aggregating Rs. 200, have been made to private persons for digging tanks and wells; in Tajpore sub-division there have been no operations under this head; in the Sudder, applications for loans are rapidly increasing; and in the circles managed by planters, I hope to be much assisted by their local knowledge in dealing with these applications.

F.—Charitable Relief.

19. With the exception of returns submitted by the Mozufferpore and Sahebgunge sub-committees, I have no statistics to show the extent to which charitable relief is being given. The Hajeepore officer reports that several "people are already receiving relief at Shapore, Lalgunge, and Mhowa;" and the Tajpore officer will have three sub-committees at work in the course of a few days.

The operations of the Mozufferpore sub-committee are shown in the following statement:—

Weekly Report of Operations conducted by Mozufferpore Sub-Committee Poor-relief.

April 1874.	Members present at distribution.	Adults.	Children.	Total number.	Approximate quantity of food distributed.	Kinds.	Remarks.
					Mds. Srs. Ch.		
12th ...	Babu Wooma Churn Bose ... / Mr. R. J. Richardson ... / Ditto	171	2	173	2 6 0	Bût. / Salt. / Janera ...	The ticket system is answering well.
13th ...	Ditto ... ... / Ditto	172	2	174	2 6 8	Salt. / Rice.	
14th ...	Ditto ... ... / Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjea / „ Wooma Churn Bose ...	187	3	190	2 14 4	Salt. / Bût.	
15th ...	Mr. R. J. Richardson ... / Babu Wooma Churn Bose ...	191	3	194	2 16 4	Salt. / Janera.	
16th ...	Mr. R. J. Richardson ... / Ditto ... ... / Ditto	192	3	195	2 16 12	Salt. / Rice.	
17th ...	Babu Ajudhia Pershad ... / „ Kirshana Nund ...	213	3	216	2 27 4	Salt. / Bût.	
18th ...	Mr. R. J. Richardson ...	215	3	218	2 28 4	Salt.	
	Total ...	1,341	19	1,360			

In the Sahebgunge circle 224 persons are receiving charitable relief.

20. I have drawn up some simple forms in which relief superintendents will in future show what is being done under this head in each circle.

21. In the Kantai, Motipore, Sahebgunge, Deoriah, and Jointpore circles (under management of planters), all the groups of villages have been formed. I have also no doubt that in Seraya circle (also under a planter) the groups have been completed, though I have not yet received intimation of the fact.

22. Of the sudder circle which contains more than 500 villages, I have appointed Mr. Deputy Collector Warde-Jones as relief superintendent, and have placed under him Mr. Ore, a young officer appointed for relief work, two North-West tehsildars, and a deputy superintendent. Mr. Warde-Jones is engaged in grouping villages in the southern portion of the circle, and each tehsildar is similarly engaged in a special tract that has been assigned to him. I have also temporarily placed at Mr. Warde-Jones' disposal three duffadars of the Central India Horse, who will be employed in supervising tank-works.

23. The Toorkee circle is under the management of special officer Mr. Spry.

24. The Belsundh circle is under Sub-Deputy Collector Baboo Hursonath Gangooly.

25. The Rajkund circle is under special officer Mr. Goldney.

26. The Kutra circle is under special officer Mr. Worman; each of the last four officers is assisted by a competent deputy superintendent.

27. I much regret to state that owing to illness contracted in the discharge of his duty, Mr. Gordon has been compelled to resign his appointment of district relief officer and to apply for furlough. I have arranged, therefore, to take under my immediate supervision all the circles in the sudder subdivision, and to employ his successor, Mr. Coxhead, principally on office work.

G.—Financial Results.

28. Expenditure for the fortnight ending with Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Transport of Government Grain.		
Paid to the contractors		2,22,466 5 8
Advanced to the sub-divisional officer of Hajeepore		1,00,000 0 0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchasing of grain.		
Advanced to Mr. P. Irwin, Esq., of Anarh factory		8,925 2 9
Miscellaneous.		
Excavating Tanks.		
Advanced on the above account ...		51,235 2 3
Charitable Relief.		
Amount paid on the above account ...		6,357 8 4
Public Works.		
Disbursed on the above account in the sudder sub-division	8,000 0 0	
Paid to Lieutenant Wright	15,000 0 0	
		23,000 0 0
Package and Incidentals.		
Paid on the above account		39 4 0
Total ...		4,12,028 7 0

No. 1080F, dated Mozufferpore, the 21st April 1874.
From—T. E. Coxhead, Esq., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor of submitting my narrative of scarcity and relief for the sub-divisions of Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, and Seetamurhee, for the fortnight ending the 18th April.

A.—State of the Country.

2. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer writes as follows:—

"In forwarding my narrative of scarcity and relief for the fortnight ending 15th April, I have the honor to state that I find my sub-division now in far less satisfactory state than it has been since my incumbency commenced. The state of the people had been rapidly improving, and as the circle organisation became more and more perfect, it seemed likely that deaths from famine would be limited to such occasional cases as may occur even in times of plenty. Now, however, the action of the Government, in suddenly forcing on the system of contract labor on all roads, &c., under the Public Works Department, has driven from them more than a lakh of persons. The closure of the Jhanjharpore tanks by order of the Court of Wards' manager still further complicated the matter, and, but that my relief superintendents have exerted themselves to open new works wherever they seemed required, I have little doubt that more deaths would have resulted, even if they have not resulted already. The rate on works offered by Government is ludicrous. It is the ordinary rate at ordinary times for the work of a man skilled in using the kodalee. Now, in the first place, even the professional diggers are not in such good case as to be up to doing an average day's work next, the price of food being dearer than usual,

the rates ought to have been proportionately increased to allow of the laborer having a chance of a fair meal; thirdly, it has been entirely omitted from the calculation that the bulk of these people in our hands are not professional diggers, though used to do casual labor with the kodalee; fourthly, no provision whatever has been made for the people who cannot do a full day's work. It seems to me absurd that we should have a large staff of officers employed in superintending the work and payment of the comparatively few able-bodied professional laborers who will be able to work at contract system, whilst the whole of the weaker population will be thrown on the hands of my relief superintendents. I may add that the public works' officers have always afforded me every assistance. I have worked with them, and they have worked with me and for me. Now of course they cannot but carry out the order they have received, but to a man they deplore this hasty change at a time when they had begun to get the system of daily payment to a certain extent organised, and were getting more work for the money spent."

3. The bazar supplies in this sub-division are probably much the same as they were, though the rahur crop has not been more than a 2-anna one. In many villages of the Kotchra circle it is believed that stocks of dhan exist. The sub-divisional officer was informed that in the north-west of the Bhakwa circle there was only Government grain to be had; but this he does not believe, as the sales of Government grain were not above the average. With regard to the prices current at Mudhoobunnee, the sub-divisional officer writes that the buniahs, though they attested the rate of rice to be 10½ seers for the rupee, were selling at from 7 to 8 seers only. If this be the case, rice is much dearer at Mudhoobunnee than we believed it to be, and the sub-divisional officer has been instructed to report more fully on this matter.

4. In Durbhunga the stocks are much as they were, though prices have risen. The sub-divisional officer writes as follows:—

"There was an accidental disastrous fire in the Durbhunga grain market last week. To remedy the temporary inconvenience purchasers were subjected to by this, I threw 400 maunds into the market. It has now almost recovered the tone prevalent before the fire. The superintendents have instructions to watch the markets also, and to supplement any deficiency with Government rice. To enable us to do this without anxiety as to the sufficiency of our stock, I think my golahs should henceforth be steadily filled. Indeed, I believe that the time is near at hand when Government, having monopolized the carriage of the district, should throw some of its supplies into the market, and this we can't do without a large stock in hand. Rice has almost disappeared from the dealers' shops, and those who are pressed through want of this staple article of food should have the opportunity of buying it."

5. In Seetamurhee the bazar rice supplies are said to be small, and a slight rise in price has taken place.

6. The appended list will show the current prices of grain at some of the principal marts:—

Names of Places.	Wheat.	Rice, common.	Gram.	Maize.	Lesser millet.	Barley.
Mudhoobunnee	9	10	11	11	12	13
Durbhunga	12	7	12	...	9	...
Seetamurhee	...	9½	...	...	...	...
Deodha	10	13	...	...	...	...

7. There was a slight rainfall, computed at ·8, in Mudhoobunnee on the night of the 14th. The sub-divisional officer does not state whether this was general or not throughout his sub-division.

8. In Durbhunga there has been no rain, and the cheena and moog crops are not flourishing.

9. In Seetamurhee rain fell to the north in the Bela outpost villages about ⅛ of an inch: the cheena and moog crops are not flourishing, and the young mango fruit is suffering from the hot winds.

10. Though Mr. Magrath has not yet observed any change for the worse in the physical condition of the people, the extract given above from his report shows that he apprehends it. One woman who had only come in two days before died in Mr. Ozanne's compound from the effects of starvation; another man is reported to have died in Mr. Kisch's circle from dysentery induced by starvation. Five deaths had occurred among a number of people who had been working at a tank at Gaudauli, but whose work was brought to a sudden stand-still. The work had been opened by Mr. Williams, but was made over to the zemindar on her request. That these five men actually died of starvation is not stated, but the matter is under the investigation of the sub-divisional officer. In Mr. Kisch's circle, the class of persons who show signs of the greatest distress are emigrants from Nepal, two thousand of whom, says the sub-divisional officer, have lately come into the Bhakwa and Kachrah circles.

11. In Durbhunga, the sub-divisional officer reports that the condition of the people has decidedly improved. The number of persons, however, receiving gratuitous relief in the Singhia circle had increased stupendously. He was about to pay a visit to Singhia to investigate the matter. He reports three deaths by starvation, though he remarks that he is not quite certain they were due to that cause; one was that of a child whose mother's power to suckle it failed, though he had received no information of the mother's condition. "The second was the case of a man who died on the Bahua road-work, though on the receipt of daily pay. The third, the case of a man whom Mr. Llewhellin aided with charity, but subsequently found dead."

12. In Seetamurhee the condition of the people does not seem to have undergone any alteration since the submission of the last report. No deaths by starvation are alluded to.

13. Throughout the three sub-divisions under report grain-thefts have not been numerous, and no grain robbery is reported.

B.—Relief Works.

14. There are employed on relief works in Mudhoobunnee 241,891; Durbhunga 206,671 plus the number engaged in three other circles, returns of which had not arrived; Seetamurhee 50,174 plus those working in the Pipree sub-division, return of whom has not been submitted.

15. The Durbhunga sub-divisional officer writes thus under this head:

"Village works are being carried on mostly with the view of providing against the threatening evil of a water famine. This question of water supply is assuming quite serious proportions. Everywhere a scarcity of water is felt in a greater or less degree.

"This date marks the change from the daily wage system to the piece-work system. It has been tried in several places with varying success. But as we are now in a position, from the forwardness of our charitable relief arrangements, to enforce it without running the risk of injury to the weak, we are determined to put an end to the demoralization attendant on the daily wage system."

C.—Transport of Food.

16. The transport arrangements have been progressing satisfactorily, and the railroad has been opened to Durbhunga.

D.—Storage of Grain.

17. There have been stored in—

	Mds.
Mudhoobunnee	4,42,602
Durbhunga	1,75,054
Seetamurhee	4,34,342

E.—Advances.

18. The annexed table will show the result—

Sub-Divisions.	Nature of Advance.			Land improvement.	Total.
	Zemindars for support of ryots.	Ryots for own support.	Wells and tanks.		
Mudhoobunnee	.....	1,330	500	3,870	5,700
Durbhunga	.....	9,699-8*	.....	.....	9,699-8
Seetamurhee	3,950	.....	.....	1,870	5,820

*Including sums advanced for seed-grain.

19. On the subject of advances, the Durbhunga sub-divisional officer writes :—

"All my returns have not yet come in, and I am unable to give you accurate details. I am most anxious about these advances. I am of the distinct opinion that advances should not be made promiscuonsly. I have explained my ideas to Mr. Metcalfe, and I have his sanction to my action. I propose to give no money advances except for seed-grain. All other advances I propose to make in grain."

F.—Charitable Relief.

20. The Mudhoobunnee sub-divisional officer writes as follows :—

"Charitable relief on the ticket system is in full work throughout the sub-division. Cooked rice is also given to persons in want of temporary relief at all relief centres and at several other places, notably in the Sudder circle. I have endeavoured to confine this to very small numbers by giving no inducement to people to come repeatedly day after day; few, except those in extreme want, avail themselves of this method of relief."

7,552 persons were receiving relief exclusive of those in Naraya.

In Durbhunga 74,132 persons were receiving relief, of whom 38,995 belonged to Singhia alone. This matter has been touched upon elsewhere.

In Seetamurhee 3,000 were in receipt of charitable relief, exclusive of those in the Peepree sub-division.

21. The system of grouping has made good progress in the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. The Durbhunga sub-divisional officer reports that in another fortnight everything will be completed. In Seetamurhee the grouping of villages has been completed.

G.—Financial Results.

Expenditure for the fortnight under report.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Mudhoobunnee	Village works	1,04,587	6	3
	Public works	1,49,650	0	0
	Salaries, establishments and office contingencies ...	86	9	9
	Package and incidentals	2	10	0
	Storage, including building and repairs	100	0	0
	Grants-in-aid for charitable relief	6	0	0
	Miscellaneous	424	10	6
	Permanent advances	850	0	0
	Telegraph	230	13	9
	Total ...	2,55,938	2	3

Durbhunga.—This account has not yet been received.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Seetamurhee ...	Salaries, &c.	1,152	1	2
	Package, &c.	32	0	0
	Storage, &c.	1,040	0	0
	Grants-in-aid	5,800	0	0
	Public works	50,109	7	3
	Miscellaneous	16,940	0	0
	Advances for transport of Government grain ...	11,143	1	0
	To zemindars for ryots	3,950	0	0
	Land improvements	1,870	0	0
	Purchase of bullocks	3,360	0	0
	Total ...	95,396	9	5

No. 1689F, dated Sarun, the 22nd April 1874.

Memo. by—J. S. Drummond, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Statistical Department, Calcutta, for information, with reference to his Circular No. 80 of the 17th November 1873.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sarun District for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazar.—Private trade is more active, and the bazars of the district continue to be sufficiently supplied with grain, though prices are still exceptionally high at Bussuntpore and also at Mairwa in the Sewan Thana.

2. In Sudder Sub-division during the fortnight the private importations were to Revelgunge 75,900 maunds, of which 17,200 were barley and wheat, 9,400 maize, 5,300 rice, and the rest pulses and other grains; to Dooreegunge 4,738 maunds, principally rice, and to Maharajgunge 2,330 maunds, while the imports from Chumparun were 970 maunds. The exports of grain to Tirhoot and Chumparun amounted to 5,843 and 1,589 maunds, respectively.

3. Mr. Hudson writes from Mashrakh as follows with regard to the portion of the Sudder Sub-division in his special charge :—

"The bazars are still well supplied with grain, as far as my experience tells me, up to the present date. I was even informed by Mr. Phillips, of Masuria factory, that he could not find purchasers for the Government grain which he has in store at the rates fixed by Government.

"Comparing the results of three bazars held here between 6th and 17th instant, I find the prices prevailing to be as follows :—

	Seers.		Seers.
Chaul (1)	9	to	11
Chaul (2)	10¾	„	12
Makai	13¾	„	16
Gram	14¼	„	16
Wheat	12½	„	14
Barley	13¾	„	18
Rahar	15	„	15½
Kerao	13¾	„	15
Dall, Khesaree	12		
Dall, Arid..	13		

"The prices in the Panahpore Bazar, which I visited on 7th instant, were found to be as follows :—

	Seers.
Chaul (1)	10½
Chaul (2)	11
Makai	15½
Wheat	11
Barley	17
Gram	16
Dall, Khesaree..	13
Dall, Masuree	12½
Aloo	25
Salt	8"

4. The following is Mr. Wright's account for the Sewan Sub-division :—

"The supplies in the bazars have increased considerably, as not only do the private importations from other districts continue to come into the markets, but large quantities of the grain of the rubbee harvest, which has just been gathered, are finding their way there also. The private importations during the fortnight amounted to 13,288 maunds at Darowlie, Goothnee, Siswan, and Sewan. The above consisted principally of rice (3,624 maunds), peas (3,191 maunds), barley (2,348 maunds), and paddy (1,133 maunds), and of small quantities of gram, wheat, Indian-corn, and mixed grains. The importations were chiefly from Azimgurh, Ghazipore, Goruckpore, Gonda, Patna and Dacca."

5. As further showing the activity of private trade in the interior of the district, the following extract from one of Mr. Rattray's diaries written at Nowthan bazar in the Sewan Thana may be quoted :—

"From sixty to seventy carts a day have been passing my camp with grain from Goothnee and Darowlie for the Hutwa markets."

6. Of the Hutwa estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes :—

"There is but little to add to former accounts. Rates of grain are easier all round, owing to the supplies from the new harvest having come more largely into the market lately."

7. *Kind and Price of Grain.*—The kind and price of grain selling at the principal marts and at the thanas and out-posts are given in the annexed statement.

8. For the Hutwa estate, Mr. Hodgkinson gives the following price current :

Description of grain.	Rate per Rupee.	
	Hutwah Bazar.	Meergunge Bazar.
	Seers.	Seers.
Rice	11	11
Makai	15	15
Gram	15	15
Jow	17	17
Dal	13	13
Wheat	13	12

9. *Stock of food in the hands of the people.*—There is the same diversity of statements as to the storing of the rubbee crops. Doubtless the ryots will store the produce of their cultivation where they are in a position to retain it, but that those who are in debt to their zemindars and mahajuns will be able to resist the pressure put on them by their creditors may be questioned.

10. Mr. Hudson writes as follows :—

"It is generally admitted that the rubbee crop lately reaped is in the hands of the ryots, and stored for their own consumption; and it is variously stated as being likely to last them till the end of this month or till the end of Bysak."

11. And the sub-divisional officer of Sewan writes thus under this head :—

"As I mentioned in my last report, there is at present a large quantity of grain, the produce of the rubbee crops, in the hands of the cultivators; but it has begun, as I anticipated, to find its way into the market for sale and into the hands of mahajuns and zemindars in payment of debts and rents."

Mr. Rattray says that :—

"The rubbee is being kept by the people for private consumption, but from all I have been able to learn this is only being done by the well-to-do and better class of ryots, and the poorer classes are parting with it almost as fast as they can get it ready. Zemindars of course have ample supplies for their private consumption. They should also have a good supply of grain in stock for the support of their ryots, considering the large advances they have taken for the purpose from Government. Now that the crops are all off the ground, and there is nothing to be seen in the fields, the Sub-Deputy Collector, Canoongo, and Naib Tehsildar attached to this Sub-Division will have a good deal of spare time on their hands, which I intend they should devote to making inquiries as to whether the persons who have received advances from Government have expended the money taken by them in the manner stipulated."

12. *Rainfall.*—There has been no rainfall during the fortnight.

Mr. Wright observes :—"Rain would be of great benefit just now to the cheena and indigo crops; but during the two years I have been in the district, I have noticed that unlike the districts in Lower Bengal, there is scarcely any rainfall in April here. Last year it measured only ·25 for the whole of April, and in the year before ·05."

13. *State of the crops.*—The rubbee crops have all been harvested, and cheena is the only food-crop now on the ground; but this is, as has been said, a very limited crop, and will, without rain, give, it is feared, but a poor return except where ample means of irrigation exist.

The computed areas this year under rubbee food-crops; the estimated yield in annas, taking 16 annas as an average crop—and in maunds, assuming 8 maunds an acre as a full average yield all round (the highest that can be safely adopted, taking one crop with another); and the period for which such produce will last at the famine rate of half-a-seer per head of the population, are shown below for each thana separately, together with the areas under rice cultivation—

	Rice area in acres.	Rubbee food area in acres.	Rubbee outturn in annas.	Rubbee outturn in maunds.	Period for which it will feed the population.	
					Mo.	Days.
Chupra	60,000	70,000	8	2,80,000	3	0
Manjhee	20,000	40,000	10	2,00,000	4	0
Dighwara	5,000	50,000	14	3,50,000	8	20
Mashrakh	50,000	45,000	8	1,80,000	1	23
Bussuntpore	45,000	50,000	5	1,25,000	1	20
Pursa	30,000	80,000	9	3,60,000	4	10
Burragaon	9,000	75,000	6	2,25,000	2	18
Burrowlee	55,000	40,000	8	1,60,000	2	20
Sewan	60,000	70,000	10	3,50,000	3	8
Darowlie	35,000	80,000	12	4,80,000	6	10
	450,000	600,000	9	27,10,000	3	24

As with slight aid from the "cheena," the period of dependence of the people on the rubbee may be said to extend over the six months from the 15th March to the 15th September, these figures—if at all approximating to the facts—apart from the too probable contingency of a faster rate of consumption, would seem, unless the deficiency can be certainly met from elsewhere through private trade, to point to a necessity for increased supplies of Government grain to be laid in before the rains, as there may be difficulty in arranging for the transport of grain in the interior during the raniny season.

14. Mr. Hudson writes as follows under this head :—

"The crops are all off the land now, with the exception of a few patches of rahar and the cotton crops. The indigo struggles on here and there, and some flourishing crops of millet, in various stages of growth, are to be seen around the villages; but this last crop, as well as the petty cultivation of vegetables and spices, is dependant on well-irrigation. Some of the millet is already nearly ripe, and this crop ought to afford timely relief to all those ryots who are fortunate enough to hold plots in the "Gocar."* I would hazard a conjecture that the extraordinary abundance of the "mohwa" crop in this district, as well as the circumstance that it is dear this season, must also contribute no despicable aid to the ryot, if, as is generally the case, he possesses a few trees in one of the groves of his mouzah. The blossoms are used directly as food for men, being mixed with ata, and they are largely employed to feed cattle, with over and above the means of purchasing grain to be derived from their sale at a pice and a half the seer."

* *i. e.*, lands round the village.

Mohwa trees are not extensively grown in this district, which is mainly dependant on importation from outside for this article, though where available the mohwa will doubtless prove of great assistance.

15. The following is Mr. Wright's report with regard to the Sewan Sub-division :—

"Under this head there is scarcely any thing to report now. The rubbee crops have all been harvested, and no crops are to be seen on the ground now, but cheena, kupass, indigo, and next year's sugarcane crop. Cheena is to be seen in all stages. It is being sown in some places, in others it has just begun to sprout, in some fields it is further advanced, and in some it is almost ripe for cutting. This crop is to be seen in these different stages in fields adjoining each other in most of the villages in the division, especially where there are poppy lands. The crop is a pretty good one what there is of it.

"Indigo this year is an exceedingly poor crop, and does not promise at present to be more thana 4 to 6 annas crop. With a good heavy fall of rain by the beginning of May, planters will be able to resow the lands on which it has not germinated, and may even sow them later, but then it will give them only one cutting known as the 'morran.'

"Sugarcane has germinated very well, but as it takes such a very long time to come to maturity, it is impossible to say what it may turn out. The kupass crop is only grown as a secondary crop in this division along with rahar, and is always a poor one.

"The rubbee food-crops have, as I have mentioned, all been gathered. The outturn has been very fair indeed, and taking the division as a whole, is not less than an 11 annas crop as compared with former average seasons."

Mr. D. N. Reid of Saddowah says :—

"The rubbee has all been harvested safely, and the agriculturalists are busy preparing the fields for their maize and bhadoi crops. Nowhere is the cultivation backward, and there will be sufficient seed to sow all the fields."

Mr. Wright's estimate of the rubbee yield is, I think, unduly favorable, and I doubt their having been more than a 9 annas crop all round.

16. Under this head, concerning the Hutwa estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

"Cultivation of lands for the autumn sowings has been going on satisfactorily ; the cheena which has been largely sown promises fairly."

17. *Condition of the people.*—The relief works still continue to ward off general distress, though the numbers on the works are, as was to be expected, increasing.

18. Mr. Hudson reports as follows :—

"I have not observed any change as yet in the condition of the people, but this appears to differ very much according to locality. Take for instance the statements of the villagers as to the outturn of the rubbee crop, and the length of time that it is likely to last the ryots for consumption. I have before me now the replies obtained to my questions on these heads in three different places within a few miles of each other. At two of those a 4 annas crop is admitted, at the third place only half of that, and whereas at one place they assured me that the whole crop had been already consumed, the zemindars of another told me that it would last the more fortunate ryots for the next six months.

"Between Mashrakh and the Gunduck, in a direct line eastwards, the greater part of the culturable land is 'chur,' and consequently fallow at the present season. The absence of a rubbee crop on this tract must necessarily increase the pressure of want on the villages scattered over it; but I have not received any special application on their behalf, nor had any complaint of distress from any of them, except in the case of Oosree-Chandpoorah. This village I visited and personally inspected some few days since, in consequence of applications from several of the proprietary body for small sums for support of their ryots. I found *bonâ fide* evidence of distress in this mouzah. It is one of those cases of proprietary cultivation in which there is no wealthy landlord who can be made responsible for the safety of the population ; but proprietors and tenants are all equally poor and helpless. I have recommended the grant of a small sum of money for the institution of a relief work at their village, and a remittance of Rs. 500 has reached me from the sudder treasury, which will be applied to the excavation of a tank. Numerous complaints have met me of the want of water throughout the tract here spoken of; but I am unable as yet to suggest the adoption of any remedy. I have not observed any old and dry tanks between this and Oosree; and the villages themselves appear somewhat few and thinly inhabited."

19. Under this head, the following is the report of the Sub-divisional Officer of Sewan :—

"The condition of the people continues good. The gathering of the rubbee harvest has been of great assistance to them, as the grain coming into the markets has reduced the prices, which are now within the means of the poorest. During a trip taken by me round by Gopalgunge, Maniarah and Saddowah, Barowlee and Barhogah, I did not meet with a single case of misery or destitution amongst the people. I visited all the principal relief works that are being carried on along the line I travelled, and I noticed that all the people employed on the works looked healthy and in good condition. Small-pox is very prevalent throughout the division, but it is generally of a mild type, in fact so mild that people suffering from it go about their usual work, covered with the disease. This no doubt has a great deal to do with spreading the infection."

Mr. Rattray, when writing of the people in Pergunnah Dungsee, and in the northern part of Pergunnah Barra, states :—

"There is no serious distress in the villages. The villagers inform me that the relief works in hand have removed the pressure arising from the high prices of grain, and that at this moment there is ample work for the poorer classes."

And again he says—

"The spring crop is supposed to have given an yield which will last till the end of May, after which, in a great measure, the markets alone will have to be depended upon by the poorer classes. So far as traders are to be relied upon, they do not anticipate any falling off in the present importations; and the villagers inform me that, with a seasonable fall of rain in May and June, all fears of distress any more than at this moment may be laid aside."

In writing of the payments which the villagers are receiving at present for their opium, Mr. Rattray says--

"A most material help at this moment is being afforded in the opium payments. There is scarcely a village in the Sub-division in which one or more householders have not benefited by it."

This is a matter that I have noticed in former reports. The advances made by Government for poppy cultivation and the payments for opium throughout the year amount to a very large sum and cannot but be of great assistance to the people. The opium weighments are at present going on at Sewan, and the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent has already paid out nearly four lakhs of rupees,* and before he closes the weighments, the payments will, I understand, amount to upwards of seven lakhs.

* *Note.*—About the same amount is now being paid in the Chupra Sub-Division.

Of the three Native Doctors recently deputed to this district, one is being sent to Sewan; more might be despatched for service in this district with advantage.

20. Regarding the Hutwah estate, Mr. Hodgkinson writes thus :—

"The people are in fair condition still, but small-pox is carrying off hundreds in different vicinities."

Small-pox appears to be of a worse type in Hutwah than elsewhere.

21. *Known cases of misery and starvation.*—There have been no authenticated cases of starvation hitherto reported, and it is believed that distress is being sufficiently met.

22. Mr. Wright reports as follows:—

"No cases of the kind have come to my knowledge, and Mr. Rattray and the Sub-Deputy Collector report that they also have not heard of any such cases."

23. And Mr. Hudson writes thus:—

"Of known cases of misery I have only the following to bring to notice.

"(1.) When at Oosree village, some seven miles from this, a few days since, I called for any persons whom they could produce in a starving condition. They brought forward four or five men; but none of those appeared actually starving, and had they been so, inasmuch as they were mere coolies of low caste, they might have emigrated with their families to the nearest relief work. Their maliks have been written to about them. The only bad case appeared to be that of a very old man, a half-witted dhobee, who turned out to be the professional mendicant of the village. I have since given him a dole of Rs. 5 from the charitable fund.

"(2.) On the road to Oosree, we (that is, my Assistant and myself) were accosted by a man who complained that he was starving; but though directed to seek relief from me here, he has not appeared since.

"(3.) A man named Bishnath Rai applied to me for relief yesterday, and exhibits signs in his person of inanition. But he admits that he was formerly a factory coolie, and was obliged to give up work on account of illness, so that it is probable that his emaciation is due to some disease. He has been placed on the relief register of Rajaputty."

24. *Grain-thefts or robberies.*—There have been seven cases of grain-thefts during the fortnight.

25. *Condition of any special tracts.*—The Bussuntpore thana is now, I am inclined to think, the worst tract in the district, and I am about to proceed there at once.

B.—Relief Works.

26. *Progress of relief works, &c.*—The annexed statements show the relief works in progress and the number employed thereon. The average number daily employed during the fortnight has been 147,708, and the number on the last day was 162,556. I would again urge the immediate commencement of the channel in rear of the Gunduck embankment, if it is to be carried out before the rains. I understand from the Executive Engineer of the Lower Gunduck Division that he is ready to commence it at once, and that it can be carried through from the point originally designed without risk of failure, so that it seems a pity to delay the scheme pending survey from a point higher up the Gunduck. Independently of the need for it as a relief work, the want of such a reservoir would be greatly felt should another season of drought supervene. At a time too, when the fate of the ensuing harvests is so important, an embankment along the Gogra is also much needed to protect the southern portion of the district from constantly-recurring inundations, and if the requisite engineering staff is available, it would be very advisable to put this work in hand at once.

27. While on the subject of relief works, I would respectfully demur to a statement in the Government instructions to Major Trevor (with a perusal of which I have been favored by the Executive Engineer of the Lower Gunduck Division) to the effect that no doubt the system of relief works in this district is lax. I am unaware on what authority this statement rests, but if more is meant by it than that generally the daily labor system is lax as compared with a system of task-work suited to ordinary times, I venture, with due deference to higher authority, to impugn the correctness of such statement. On the works here, the able-bodied men are employed in excavating, in regard to which piece work (though not of course approaching to the task-work of ordinary laborers) is enforced as far as possible, while the women and children

carry the earth; the people are employed in gangs; regular registers are kept of the names and residences of all employed; and by means of agency locally engaged, every endeavour has been made to prevent peculation. It may be that because the employment of large numbers in Tirhoot, with at first an inadequate agency, had been found productive of great confusion and laxity, similar results were inferred in connection with the large numbers employed in this district; but such an inference would be unjust. The people here, many of whom are of non-laboring classes, naturally do not turn out nearly as much work as would be obtained under a system of task-work performed by ordinary laborers, but they are all locally employed, returning to their homes at night, and by their employment in squads under mates, the disorder inseparable from the herding together of large masses is avoided.

28. *State emigration to British Burmah.*—There are 22 emigrants in the depôt here.

C.—Transport of Food.

29. *Approximate amount of private food-supplies.*—All the information available under this head has been given.

From the last statement submitted by Mr. Hodgkinson, it appears that of the 1,50,000 maunds of grain to be obtained for the Hutwah estate, 89,892 maunds have been stored.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

30. The accompanying statement shows the storage places, the distribution thereat of the grain allotted, and the amount of grain received at the different storage places up to the end of the fortnight. The total amount of grain received, including the 28,000 maunds at Revelgunge, had been 4,89,703 maunds, of which 4,36,919 maunds had been finally stored and 25,586 maunds were in transit.

With respect to the stock-taking ordered, as it was found that it would only be an useless labor and expense merely to recount without weighing the bags already counted and arranged by the police, the golahdars were directed to accept the number of bags as given by the police for the purpose of stock-taking, both they and the police signing the stock statement. As the golahs will remain under police guard, the police can be held responsible for any deficiency in the number of the bags hereafter discovered. Stock receipts have been furnished for 13 out of the 25 golahs in the district.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

31. No advance has been made during the fortnight for purchase of grain for sale, while Rs. 14,467 have been given to zemindars for grain or money advances to their ryots, making up the total as yet advanced on the latter account to Rs. 3,59,371-0-0; and for land improvement Rs. 1,947 have been advanced, bringing up the total on this account to Rs. 83,093. The sum of Rs. 400 has also been advanced to persons for the support of their family.

F.—Charitable Relief.

32. The number who received charitable relief, so far as the returns shew, is noted below:—

Names of thanas.	Names of circles.	Number of purda women employed in spinning cotton.	Number of persons paid in cash.		Number of persons who received cooked food
			Number.	Amount.	
				Rs. A. P.	
Chupra	Chupra	.....	421	13 8 0	189
	Arwa	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gurkha	.....	22	22 0 0	.....
Manjhee	Bunwar	104	64	49 4 6	.....
	Pursa	22	667	35 0 0	.....
	Ramghur	.....	16	17 0 0	.....
Dighwara	Dighwara	28	105	73 12 6	.....
	Kusmar	30	69	31 12 9	.....
Pursa	Pursa	158	106	53 0 0	.....
	Bilalpore	47	114	77 0 0	.....
	Nawada	.....	102	70 7 0	.....
Mushrakh	Mushrakh	.....	25	31 0 0	.....
	Dhangara	.....	89	49 9 0	.....
Sewan	Sewan	.....	2	1 1 0	.....
	Jogapore	.....	1,635	108 13 0	.....
Burrowlee	Sadhowa	.....	1	1 0 0	.....
	Total ..	389	3,498	634 3 3	189

At the poor-house, opened in Chupra, and also on the Hutwah estate, cooked food is distributed, the number receiving such food being above 206 daily at Hutwah; about 30 to 40 at Chuprah.

33. With reference to paragraph 14 of the Government Resolution on the last narrative, it is explained that all the 62 relief circles in the district have been made open to the public by general notification, funds have been furnished, and that though it is very difficult to obtain the requisite returns from the planters, it is believed that relief is given at the different centres to all unable to work, while cotton for the relief of purdah women as well as funds from charitable advances to ryots who cannot be reached through their zemindars, have been made available for the relief of other classes. For all others who can work, however little, it seems better that they should be employed on the public roads than be receiving gratuitous relief. The circle officers were asked to make out through the putwarees village lists of the persons requiring relief, and it is proposed, on the completion of such lists, to grant fortnightly grain tickets payable in the villages, the payment on which can be easily checked at the time of presentation for renewal by the holder. Mr. Macgregor, who is in charge of the Tehtee and Jelalpore circles, having represented that he was unable to carry out the relief operations as fully as he could wish owing to the extent of his factory circles, Mr. Grant, formerly of the Salt Department, has been deputed to his assistance to organize relief operations in those circles, and when everything is in proper train there, he may be similarly employed in other circles. **It seems a great point to work through the factory agency, which is ready to hand, and for this reason, instead of placing officials in charge of circles as has been done in Tirhoot, it was deemed preferable to utilize to the fullest extent the planting agency nearly everywhere available throughout the district.**

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

34. The financial result of relief operations are given below :—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure as previously shewn	....	....	11,57,014 2 9½
1. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for district relief works (*vide* statement of labour), from 5th to 18th April 1874 ..	....	1,20,732 2 10	
2. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer of Sarun for protective works in the town of Chupra, from 5th to 18th April 1874 ...	.....	2,060 8 6	
3. Expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division, for relief works on the Sarun embankment, for the fortnight ending 16th April 1874 ..	....	1,545 0 0	
4. Amount advanced for relief works in the town of Chupra, under the immediate supervision of the Magistrate, viz.—			
For levelling the Serai compound ..	400 0 0		
„ digging tanks	400 0 0		
„ repairing roads	100 0 0		
		900 0 0	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
5. Amount advanced for making tuccavee payments to ryots, either in grain or in cash, viz.—			
Jondhi Kuer, mookhtear, on behalf of Mussamut Bankuer of Pursa, pergunnah Baul	5,000 0 0		
Hem Narayen Singh of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	1,000 0 0		
Janki Persaud Singh and Raghoonundun Persad Sing of Khyra, pergunnah Baul	1,000 0 0		
Jaimungul Singh of Sewan ..	750 0 0		
Goordyal Singh of ditto ..	750 0 0		
Ramlagan Singh of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	340 0 0		
Mobaruk Lall of Sewan ..	300 0 0		
Lolin Singh and Baldeo Singh of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah ..	260 0 0		
Saheb Hossein of Hosseinpura, pergunnah Bara	224 0 0		
Dirgpaul Singh of Panapore, pergunnah Kusmar	250 0 0		
Mohamed Jan of Moostafabad, pergunnah Baraee	200 0 0		
Beer Kishore Singh of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	200 0 0		
Dip Narayen of Toteh Baharee Roy, pergunnah Baul	200 0 0		
Sheo Surun Pundit, mookhtear, on behalf of Mussamut Jicha Kuer of Sandhwara, pergunnah Baul ..	200 0 0		
Sarqut Hossein of Sewan ..	100 0 0		
Atum Roy of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	114 0 0		
Pargash Roy and Jhaboo Roy of Bishoonpoora, pergunnah Goah ..	99 0 0		
Haril Singh of Jhowa, pergunnah Kusmar	75 0 0		
Mowla Bux of Poghur, pergunnah Audur	60 0 0		
Kooldip Naraen of Parowna, pergunnah Goah	60 0 0		
Nubboo Singh of Bishoonpore, pergunnah Makair	60 0 0		
Puluckdharee Pandey of Mokoondpore, pergunnah Baul ..	50 0 0		
Hari Singh of Bishoonpore-Jugdis, pergunnah Makair	50 0 0		
Ramgolam Roy of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	50 0 0		
Motsuddilall of Bhagwanpore, pergunnah Baul	50 0 0		
Bakha Roy of Bahooara, pergunnah Goah	42 0 0		
Mohabeer Pershaud, Mookhtear of Rusoolpore, pergunnah Baul ..	40 0 0		
Adit Singh of Sabhi Pursa, pergunnah Makair	40 0 0		
Khoree Misser of Doomree, pergunnah Baul	36 0 0		
Irshaud Ally, Mookhtear of Olunpore, pergunnah Goah ..	40 0 0		
Chatardharee Lall of Loknathpore, pergunnah Baul	27 0 0		
		11,667 0 0	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6. Amount advanced for support of one's self, viz.—			
Bissessur Lall of Kharika, pergunnah Kusmar	60 0 0		
Chatooree Mahtoe of Rampore, pergunnah Kusmar	75 0 0		
Chatoo Roy of Bairampore, pergunnah Kusmar	50 0 0		
Roop Lall Mahtoe of Sooltanpore, pergunnah Kusmar	50 0 0		
Sheo Charun Mahtoe of Burunpoora, pergunnah Kusmar. . ..	50 0 0		
Golab Mahtoe of Rampore, pergunnah Kusmar	40 0 0		
Chunchul Mahtoe of Rampore, pergunnah Kusmar	25 0 0		
		350 0 0	
7. Amount advanced under the Land Improvement Act for digging tanks and wells, &c., viz.—			
For wells.			
Luchoo Mahtoe of Telpakhoord, pergunnah Chirand ..	159 0 0		
Gorukhnath of Hurpore, pergunnah Goah	138 0 0		
Lallookur of Hoonderha, pergunnah Goah	99 0 0		
Jaikisoon Lall of Sandhwara, pergunnah Goah	69 0 0		
Ramgolam Singh of Jhakra, pergunnah Baul	60 0 0		
For tanks.	525 0 0		
Firungee Singh of Kharatee, pergunnah Goah	72 0 0		
For embankment.			
Gorukh Nath of Hurpore, pergunnah Goah	400 0 0		
Gorukh Nath of Hurpore, pergunnah Goah	100 0 0		
Ditto ditto ..	300 0 0		
	800 0 0	1,397 0 0	
8. Amount advanced to Pundit Debi Pershaud, district grain officer, on account of permanent advance	....	10,000 0 0	
9. Amount advanced for cart-hire, &c., for conveyance of Government grain into different places of storage in the interior of district, viz.—			
Collectorate Nazir ..	15,000 0 0		
Major W. Jackson, on special duty	5,000 0 0		
		20,000 0 0	
10. Amount advanced for constructing golahs and sheds for storage of Government grain at different places in the interior of district..	....	1,458 7 0	
11. Pay of Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Arrah, for March 1874	....	592 12 0	
12. Pay of Mr. C. F. Tonnerre, on special duty, for March 1874 ...	....	274 3 1	
13. Pay of Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for March 1874 ..	....	00 0 0	
14. Pay of Moonshee Augad Roy, naib tehsildar, on special duty at Sewan, for March 1874 ..	....	16 2 0	

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15. Travelling allowance of Moonshi Augad Roy, naib tehsildar, on special duty at Sewan, for March 1874	.....	69 3 6	
16. Travelling allowance of Mr. Biss, Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal, for March 1874 ..	....	91 2 0	
17. Pay of the famine establishment on transport duty in the Sarun District for March 1874 ..	....	1,225 8 1	
18. Pay of the famine establishment under Major W. Jackson, on special duty at Arrah, for Burhurra, for March 1874 ..	....	447 12 0	
19. Pay of famine establishment, Arrah, for March 1874	....	189 7 0	
20. Pay of the famine establishment under the Magistrate-Collector of Sarun, for March 1874 ...	....	228 13 11	
21. Pay of the famine establishment (late Salt Department) of Sewan for March 1874	....	117 0 0	
22. Travelling allowance of Jumshed Ally, clerk under Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan for March 1874	....	17 2 0	
23. Amount advanced by the Officiating Joint-Magistrate Mr. W. H. Hudson, on special duty, viz.—			
For support of ryots	850 0 0		
,, one's own support.. ..	50 0 0		
,, land improvement.. ..	525 0 0		
		1,425 0 0	
24. Amount expended by the subdivisional officer of Sewan, viz.—			
For digging a tank at Sewan ..	577 11 0		
Compensation paid for land taken up for the tank ...	66 11 0		
For constructing golahs and sheds..	270 0 0		
,, purchase of grain to assist ryots	1,500 0 0		
,, money advances to ryots ..	450 0 0		
,, cart hire for conveyance of cotton to different relief circles ...	10 0 0		
		2,874 6 0	
25. Amount advanced by Mr. A. Rattray, on special duty at Sewan, for land improvement	25 0 0		
		25 0 0	
Relief fund.			
26. Amount advanced for making gratuitous relief to the poor, and also for giving loans under clause F of the rules for charitable relief, viz.—			
Mr. W. H. Hudson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, on special duty..	500 0 0		
Baboo Sadh Surun Singh of Bagowra, pergunnah Baul ..	1,000 0 0		
Moonsiff of Pursa	400 0 0		
		1,900 0 0	
25. Amount advanced for constructing a poor-house in the town of Chupra	.....	106 4 0	
26. Amount advanced to the Mohurrir at Serai for cotton expenses	.....	100 0 0	
1. Amount of compensation paid for occupying a mango tope for a poor-house ..	.....	20 0 0	
Total ..	.....	.....	1,80,229 13 11
Grand Total ..	.....	.....	13,37,214 0 8½

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Magistrate and Collector.

The kind and price of Grain at the principal Markets and at different Thanas and Outposts are given below:—

No.	Name of principal market.	Coarse rice per rupee.	Indian-corn per rupee.	Barley per rupee.	Wheat per rupee.	Grain per rupee.
1	1 Chupra	12	16½	18	14	17½
2	Revelgunge	11½	17½	19	14	17¾
3	Goldengunge...	12	16½	18	14	17
4	Gurkha	10	14	.....	.....	15
5	2 Manjhee	10	16	17	.....	.....
6	Ekwa	12	15½	.....	15½	15
7	3 Bussuntpore	10½	15	15	12	14
8	Moharajgunge	11½	16	17¾	14	16
9	4 Masbrakh	11½	17	18	14	16
10	Baneapore	10	15	20	13	15
11	Moharanee	11	15	.....	.....	.....
12	5 Pursa	10	15	.....	14	14
13	Amnour	11	.....	.....	14½	16
14	Mirzapore	11	16	.....	14	17
15	6 Dighwarra	10½	16	.....	15	16
16	Sonepore	12	15	.....	14	17
17	7 Sewan	10¾	14	17	11¾	.....
18	Burhurria	11 5/16	15 10/16	.....	11¾	15 10/16
19	Semaria	11½	.....	17½	14½	.....
20	8 Darowlie	11½	.....	.....	13 10/16	14 5/16
21	Goothnee	9½	14¾	16⅝	13	14¼
22	Siswan	12	16½	18 5/16	13 10/16	16¾
23	Rughoonathpore	11	15	17	13	17
24	Mayrwa	10	14½	15¼	.....	14¼
25	9 Barragaon	10½	13½	.....	11½	13½
26	Kuttya	11	.....	17½	14 5/16	.....
27	Bharey	10½	13¾	.....	.....	.....
28	Meergunge	12¼	16	17¼	13¾	16
29	10 Barrowlee*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Gopaulgunge...	11½	14½	.....	.....	15

* Return not yet received.

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement showing the Allotment, Receipt and Progress in delivery of Food-grains for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

1	2	3	4
District.	Number and name of store-houses.	Total grain allotted.	Arrived at final destination.
	For District Works.	Mds.	Mds. S. C.
Sarun ...	1. Chupra	10,000	10,050 0 0
	2. Gurkha	5,000	5,000 0 0
	3. Dighwarra	10,000	10,000 7 12
	4. Pursa	40,000	38,498 29 4
	5. Amnour	15,000	15,000 0 0
	6. Mirzapore	20,000	20,000 0 0
	7. Mashrakh	50,000	50,000 19 1
	8. Baneapore	20,000	9,472 0 0
	9. Paigamberpore		8,648 31 2
	10. Moharanee	20,000	20,000 13 1
	11. Bussuntpore	40,000	35,380 16 0
	12. Moharajgunge	20,000	20,000 20 12
	13. Syedpoora	6,000	3,000 3 1
	14. Manjhee	15,000	15,000 25 0
	15. Ekma	10,000	10,000 15 0
	16. Sewan	45,000	32,846 33 10
	17. Burhurria	10,000	10,000 0 0
	18. Semaria	10,000	10,010 0 0
	19. Darowlie	20,000	19,999 33 10
	20. Goothnee	5,000	4,999 20 0
	21. Siswan	5,000	5,000 0 0
	22. Raghoonathpore	4,000	4,005 29 9
	23. Mayrwa	5,000	5,001 0 0
	24. Barrowlee	25,000	23,372 29 10
	25. Gopaulgunge	10,000	10,000 0 0
	For Embankment Works.		
	1. Bijoypore	2,000	2,000 39 12
	2. Gopaulgunge	15,000	5,096 1 11
	3. Olipore	3,000	2,873 10 9
	4. Sareya	10,000	5,035 15 8
	5. Banowlee	10,000	5,005 21 6
	6. Sarungpore	10,000	5,013 26 0
	7. Amnour	10,000	1,500 0 0
	8. Bankerwa	10,000	5,024 23 15
	9. Sonepore	10,000	10,100 [illegible] 0
	Total ...	5,00,000	4,88,918 24 [illegible]

J. S. DRUMMOND,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Abstract Statement of men, women, and children employed on Public Works in the district of Sarun during the 14 days ending 16th April 1874.

Names of Officers in charge of the works.	Serial number of works in progress.	Length of road, &c.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				How long work is likely to give employment.	Rate of food grain per rupee.						At what distance obtainable from the work.	Rate of wages paid.				Total amount disbursed in wages during fortnight.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		Rice.	Dal.	Grain.	Maize.				To each Man.	Woman.	Child.		
																Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.		Rs. A. P.
Executive Engineer, Sarun District.	78	.....	791,801	490,304	498,004	1,780,999	59,300	36,664	35,502	131,475	64,936	40,800	37,108	142,844	1 month.	10¼ to 12	11¼	15 to 17½	14¼ to 16	Within 3 miles from works.	.....	.....	1 6	1 0 to 1 6	0 6 to 1 0	.....	1,20,782 2 10
Executive Engineer, Lower Gunduck Division.	9	.....	14,834	8,158	5,512	28,499	1,059	583	394	2,036	1,182	726	665	2,573	1½ to 2 months.	12	13	18	16½				1 6	1 0	0 6		1,545 0 0
Magistrate and Collector.	7	2 miles	6,084	11,594	3,484	21,160	435	828	246	1,511	494	903	272	1,669	2 months	11¾	13	16	14				1 6	1 0	0 6		1,409 5 0
Subordinate officers, Sewan.	1	.....	1,456	1,936	2,103	5,494	106	138	151	395	121	140	161	422	2 months	11¾	13¾	15½	14				1 6	1 0	0 6		577 11 0
Manager, Court of Wards, Raj Hutwa.	13	.....	40,419	55,955	48,398	149,859	3,062	3,988	3,795	11,318*	3,551	4,996	4,726	14,002*	.....	11 3/16	15	15 to 16	15	Within 2 to 4 miles from works.	.....	.....	1 6 to 2 3	1 0 to 1 6	0 6 to 1 0	.....	8,561 1 3
Manager, Chupra ...	13	.....	4,109	5,926	3,696	13,731	294	423	294	961	299	446	301	1,046	.....	10½ to 12	12 to 14	5 to 16	15 to 16				1 6	1 0	0 9		928 13 6
Total ...	...	.....	858,703	571,462	561,897	1,999,652	64,255	42,624	40,264	147,716	70,583	48,011	43,233	162,556													1,33,844 1 7

* There are discrepancies with regard to these totals.

No. 1104 F, dated the 22nd April 1874.

From—H. KEAN, Esq, Collector of Champarun,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the district, for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Of sub-division No. 1, Mr. Oldham reports thus:—"At the beginning of the fortnight, all grain except the produce of the rubbee harvest, was exceedingly scarce, and in many places the high rates quoted were merely nominal, some of the grain not being procurable at any price, or in larger quantities than one or two seers at a time. Wheat, too, though the harvest was a fair one, was very scarce. The cultivating classes had everywhere stored the produce of their own fields at home. Barley and the pulses are plentiful. Maize, which was fairly abundant a fortnight ago, has become very scarce. Grain is quite equal to the demand, and oats are plentiful. Prices have, however, fallen within the fortnight, and the markets show signs of a good deal of elasticity, and indications that there are still large stores in hand.

This fall in the price Mr. Oldham attributes to the late harvest; and also in some degree to sales of Government rice to workmen on the relief works having been begun, and to these being interpreted as a general commencement of sales at the Government stores. The following table shows the prices at which grain has been sold at Segowlee (the head-quarters of the sub-division, and also the most central market).

Coarse rice	9¼	per rupee.
Wheat	11	„
Barley	16	„
Grain	14	„
Maize	14	„
Murwa	17	„
Rohur Dâll	10	„
Cheena	13	„
Oats	22	„

Of these barley and rohur dâll have been most plentiful.

The rates are rather higher in the north and west of the sub-division, and a little lower in the south and south-east.

A few days ago Mr. Oldham says the coarsest rice was selling nominally at 7½ seers, but was not to be had at that. A very small portion of the late harvest has come into the market, but the fluctuations in the prices consequent on the opening of Government sales, prove that there are reserves. Mr. Oldham has discovered considerable stores in the hands of petty zemindars.

No rain has fallen, and it is very badly wanted. Regarding the rubbee, Mr. Oldham reports that it has mostly been harvested, and has fulfilled all the expectations of his last report. Rohur, he says, has been particularly abundant. The gross average outturn he estimates to be nearer 10 than 8 annas. "Cheena" is the only crop now in the ground, and three-fourths have been destroyed by the drought. This is very much to be regretted. Of the condition of the people, Mr. Oldham speaks as follows:—"The condition of the people is much the same. In the rubbee-growing tract it has improved since the harvest, and nothing like suffering is to be seen. In the rice country to the north-north and north-west, the scarcity is begining to tell. In the extreme north-west corner of the sub-division, several emaciated persons are to be seen; while their work is far better and more earnest than in any other part. The opening of the Rajah of Bettiah's works on the Gadh river embankment, which began on the 12th April, has been of much value—"all now find work near their homes, and their condition is improving. This tract is inhabited by people accustomed to out-door labor only. Generally the gangs are all fit for task-work, and where there is unfitness, it is due to previous habit and ignorance,

and not to want of condition." Mr. Oldham says that the laborers rebelled everywhere at first against the task-work which had (as stated in last fortnight's narrative) been imposed, but that they have now given in. He had not seen or heard of any misery or starvation. As reported in the last narrative, the tract which is worst off, where grain is scarce and supplies fluctuate most, is the rice-producing country to the north of the sub-division, and of it the north-east portion. Many of the infant children of the women employed in the works in this tract are in a miserable condition, shrunk, and emaciated. This, Mr. Oldham says, is due, he hears, rather to exposure and bad and irregular food than to an insufficiency of it.

Sub-division No. 2.

In this sub-division Mr. Kilby reports that food-grains are still procurable, though the prices are rising.

The following table shows the prices obtaining:—

Rice	8 to 8¾	per rupee.
Maize	13⅓	„
Barley	14⅓	„
Wheat	10¾	„
Gram	13	„
Pease	13½	„
Rahur	14	„
Cheena	14½	„
Kodo	20½	„
Murwa	15	„
Mussoor	13⅓	„
Oorid	13½	„

The price of rice along the Nepal frontier, where, until lately, it was tolerably low, has risen considerably, but as the rubbee crop was a fair one, it has not become necessary to commence selling Government rice, though doubtless it will be necessary shortly. Mr. Kilby attributes the rise to the passing of some stringent order by the Nepal authorities prohibiting the exportation of rice. No rain had fallen, and the "cheena" has therefore most unfortunately proved a failure, except in the low-lying and irrigated land. The condition of the people, Mr. Kilby says, is satisfactory. Small-pox was on the increase, but had not assumed a severe type. Some persons suffering from this complaint had appeared on the works, but had immediately been drafted off to the hospitals, and charitably relieved. No death from starvation had occurred, though Mr. Kilby continues to see emaciated persons.

Sub-division No. 3.

In this sub-division Mr. Weekes reports that rice is very scarce in the bazars. It had been selling on an average at 9 seers per rupee, and maize at 13.

No rain had fallen, there is therefore but little hope for the "cheena." The mango crop, Mr. Weekes estimates, will not be more than a 4 to 6-anna crop, although it promised so well. The general average outturn of the rubbee Mr. Weekes calculates as follows:—

In the north half of thana Kessoria, from 3 to 4 annas, proceeding westward 4 to 5, and for the rest 5 to 6. The people are living, it is said, on the newly harvested crop, but as far as thana Kessoriah is concerned, this will not go far. In thana Gobindgunge they are better off.

Sub-division No. 4.

The state of the people in this sub-division, Mr. Samuells reports, continues satisfactory, and has, if anything slightly improved, owing to the labor afforded by the rubbee harvest, which has now been nearly gathered. Prices, he says, have remained stationary, except at Lowriah, where they have risen. This Mr. Samuells attributes to the sale of grain at Ramnugger. Orders have been issued by the Commissioner, who has passed through the district during the past fortnight, to sell Government grain to the public throughout circles Nos. 5, 4 and 1; prices should therefore be equalised. There had been a slight fall of rain along the banks of the Gunduck, accompanied by hail. The

"cheena" had been benefited by the former, and the latter had done but little harm.

The people are by no means, Mr. Samuells reports, in a starving state; and except from disease, no cases of misery have come to light.

B.—Relief Work.

The following is a list of the relief works in hand showing the number of persons employed:—

Sub-division No. 1.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
Moteehari roads	21,257	15,948	7,260	444,65	2,964
Segowli to Roosul	8,461	5,887	3,403	17.751	1,173
Ramgurwa to Adapore ...	7,086	3,637	3,123	13,846	923
Adapore to Kutkenwa... ...	8,874	9,943	5,701	24,518	1,634
Kutkenwa to Motechari ...	1,135	1,353	443	2,931	185
Narkattiah to Ghorahaghat ...	1,420	2,066	735	4,221	281
Motihari and Bettiah road ...	590	71	8	669	44
Ramgurwa tank	4,361	2,537	1.722	8.620	574
Sakrar tank	6.305	3,191	2,187	11,683	778
Purushlampore tank	2,346	3,644	1,524	7,514	500
Narkuttiah tank	1,105	2,059	398	3,562	237
Segowlee tank (Public Works Department.)	1,233	2,612	1,759	5,604	373
					9,666

Sub-division No. 2.

	Daily avarage.
Dhaka to Nepal boundary	307
Ditto to Pooneywa	433
Ditto to Belwaghat	1,133
Ditto to Moteehari	2,143
Ditto to Puddumkair	2,884
Jumna to Seeraha	3,066
Gorashan to Kulkenwa	1,835
Poorneywa to Tilharu	692
Pareywa to Packri ... ... }	2,222
Packri to Barour ... ... }	
Ditto to Etwaghat ... ... }	
Under Public Works Department—	
Mudhoobunghat to Seeraha	658
Seeraha to Mudhoobun	1,348
Pattahi to ,, ...	667
Barrah to Seeraha	700
Misrouli tank	179
Sarata ,, ...	193
Bandar ,, ...	56
Champapore ,, ...	70
Bara Shunker ,, ...	21
Sisun Mongul ,, ...	119
Sokan ,, ...	395
Burwa ,, ...	169
Ghorashan ,, ...	68
Poorneeha ,, ...	177
Bhegerathpore ,, ...	144
Sana ,, ...	47
Ramgur Khas ,, ...	55
Khanazad Nugger ,, ...	28
Rughoopore ,, ...	15
Soonreah ,, ...	89
Mudwaha ,, ...	523
Rajapore ,, ...	377
Khiktyhee ,, ...	1,891
Under Circle Officer—	
Dhaka ,, ...	238
Pursowni ,, ...	134
Total ...	8,361

Sub-division No. 3.

	Daily average.
Mukwan to Lalseriah	577
Gobindgunge to Bettiah	167
Bohura to Sugrampore	571
,, to Rajpore	866
Dekha tank	970
Soriathpore ,, ...	1,222
Khallynpore ,, ...	591
Moharance ,, ...	645
Barra ,, }	3,287
Sewra ,, }	
Mutgoburdhon ,, ...	217
Houssenee ,, ...	133
Kataharya ,, ...	136
Chanparsa ,, ...	143
Jomoonapore ,, ...	197
Jomuniah ,, ...	
Sugrampore ,, ...	145
Mukwa ,, ...	251
Kessoriah ,, ...	356
	10,476

Sub-division No. 4.

Bettiah to Gobindgunje } not received.	
Bettiah to Tengrahi }	
Lalsariah to Bettiah	4,856
Dokraha to Pursa	1,044
Lowriah to Bettiah	841
,, Bugaha	221
	6,962

Sub-division No. 5 not received.

Lower Gunduck	7,000
Upper Gunduck	14,000

Daily distribution of Relief.

Sub-division No. 1	9,666
,, ,, 2	23,472
,, ,, 3	10,476
,, ,, 4	6,962
(Probable) ,, 5	18,000
Upper Gunduck	14,000
Lower Gunduck	7,000
Total for district ...	89,576

In sub-division No. 1, Mr. Oldham reports that he has the following reserve work in hand:—

(1) A road from Roxoul to Adapoor.
(2) ,, ,, Adapoor to Moolehari.
(3) ,, ,, Bhowanpore to Thalware.
(4) Works on the Segowlee and Nepal road.
(5) ,, ,, Soogao and Bettiah.
(6) Tank at Goomarea and Bella.

The first four, and number six, are distributed over the tract which Mr. Oldham considers gives most ground for anxiety.

The total mileage of the roads is 30 miles, and the tanks would each give work for 3,000 persons at a time. With this provision, Mr. Oldham thinks he would be able to cope with a rush of 50,000 persons for work. This part of the country also will be traversed by the high-level canal, which will be commenced almost immediately, and no further anxiety on the score of work will be felt. Government grain is being supplied now on all the works in this

sub-division. The laborers are paid as a general rule in cash, through inferior native agency at the following rates:—

Adult male	... .	1½ annas.
Female	... .	1 anna.
Children	... .	½ „

On the large work supervised by Mr. Lethbridge, the workmen are paid in kind, and once a week in cash. Besides the number of persons shown in the relief work, Mr. Oldham employs 600 persons in cotton-spinning, weaving, husking, and corn-grinding; all this kind of work, is much liked. The chief difficulty, so far, has been to procure sufficient cotton.

In sub-division No. 2 the rates have been increased for—

	Pice.		Pice.
Men with Kodalies	7 & 8	to	9
„ Baskets	6 & 7	to	8
„ Women	5	to	8
„ Children	4, 3 and 2		

The tanks under the Public Works Department are being excavated by measurement, the rate being Rs. 4 per 1,000 cubic feet. Government grain has been ordered to be sold to the workmen in the relief works in both these sub-divisions. In sub-division No. 3, Mr. Weekes reports that he has not found it necessary to open out any new works; but notwithstanding the harvest, and the mere subsistence allowances paid to the workmen, their numbers are increasing and he thinks that relief works should be provided in each village. Grain is not sold on the works in this sub-division, but will shortly have to be supplied. At present Mr. Weekes, considers that sales of Government grain would check the private importations that he understands are going on. The condition of the laborers, Mr. Weekes says, is pretty fair. The generality of them, however, are thin, but he has heard no complaint yet of food being scarce to buy. The laborers are paid by the day generally,—seven (lohya) pice per man, five per woman, and two per child.

In sub-division No. 4, Mr. Samuells reports that the relief-works are gradually being taken in hand by the Public Works Department. The number of laborers remains the same; they are wonderfully healthy, and in good condition.

The Engineer in charge of Lower Gunduck Embankment reports that he finds no great demand for labor, that all are employed who apply for work. The embankment is completed up to the 7th mile, and the whole has been marked out along the whole length of 17½ miles. The work is carried out chiefly by task-work, but where weakly persons come for work, they are employed as daily laborers, and paid either under the 'daily-pay' or the 'cowri-khep' system. None are turned away. No fresh cases of sickness are reported. The report from the Engineer in charge of the Upper Gunduck Division has not been received.

C.—Transport of Grain.

The contractors continue to work satisfactorily.

D.—Storage of Grain.

The following amounts have, according to latest returns, been stored—

	Mds.
In sub-division No. 1	1,30,432
„ „ 2	44,442
„ „ 3	59,992
„ „ 4	1,21,000
„ „ 5	1,68,000
Upper Gunduck	1,50,000
Allotment 50,000 } Lower Gunduck	not received.

The allotment for sub-divisions No. 4 and 5 has been lately altered by the Commissioner's orders as below:—

No. 4 ... 2,23,000 maunds, including embankment grain.
„ 5 ... 2,50,000 „ „

E.—Advances to Private persons during the Fortnight.

	Rs.
I.—For storage of grain	Nil.
II.— „ assistance to ryots	5,500
III.— „ land improvement	6,634

The total amount expended up to date under these heads has been—

I.—1,32,000
II.—1,39,226
III.— 29,141

F.—Charitable Relief.

Sub-division No. 1, Mr. Oldham reports as follows:—"The following are arrangements under this head: If the local agency is to be made use of to the utmost extent and expense saved, it is quite impossible to have any systematical scheme which will apply to every part of the country. I have had to work by patch-work, modifying my plans according to the local conditions, but nevertheless hope to embrace every village in the sub-division.

"There are two poor-houses with hospitals attached. These are the centres of the two geographical circles which form the sub-divisions, and as a general rule all wandering professional beggars and helpless people of each class are sent to them for relief by cooked food.

"For house-relief this sub-division is apportioned as follows:—

"1*st*.—That at Behas undertaken Mr. R. F. Lethbridge some 100 villages.

"2*nd*.—The eight villages attached to the Soogawn factory undertaken by Mr. W. B. Stansburry.

"3*rd*.—The villages attached to the Tercowleah factory undertaken by Mr. W. F. Gibbon.

"4*th*.—The villages attached to the Moleehari factory undertaken by Mr. A. Edwards.

"5*th*.—That at Dnhusna comprising 62 villages undertaken by two executive members of the local sub-committee aided by two sub-inspectors.

"6*th*.—A grant of seven villages round Karmawawa looked after by the Karmawawa sub-committee, who are also the zemindars.

"7*th*.—The northern group of villages not included in the above.

"8*th*.—The southern group, not so included, looked after by my own paid sub-inspectors.

"The system everywhere is much the same, the general rules being uniform. In each village a punchayet has been constituted for the distribution of relief. In all the first six the village officers are bound under penalties to communicate all cases of distress directly to the gentlemen who have undertaken charge.

"Relief is given in grain and a little money—a month's supply at a time—or tickets granted either on personal inspection or well verified reports. In the case of distant villages the relief is sent to the punchayet. The tickets are registered, checked monthly, and cancelled or re-issued as circumstances require. A month's supply is seldom more than 20 seers and 4 annas cash. Professional beggars are driven to the poor-houses as far as possible.

"In the seventh and eigthth group the sub-inspectors have to be depended on for finding out all cases of distress. They are empowered to grant tickets which are cashed at the nearest golahs at present. I cannot yet define the extent of this jurisdiction, as the lists have not been completed, but do not anticipate that the northern groups will contain more than 30, or the southern more than 20 villages to be looked after.

"The ticket system has not been started yet in the Karmawa groups (No. 5). The zemindars have promised personally to look after the helpless poor in these villages, and I found them actually doing so. They will apply for Government grain when their own resources fail.

"In the town of Moteehari the hospital is supervised by the Civil Surgeon, and all relief is undertaken by and distributed amongst the members of the committee.

"They have in-door relief; house-to-house visitations, on their works light labor gangs, and the poor-house with its establishment for cooked rations.

"The ticket system was first started by Mr. Lethbridge, who has undertaken absolutely the entire charge of Thapa Behas, including not only the villages in farm to his factory, but all within the Thapa limits. The assistance which he renders by so doing, not only in actual work taken off our hands, but by his example, making it so much easier to start the system elsewhere, is invaluable.

"Three sub-committees have been constituted in the north-eastern part of the sub-division, in the whole of which there are no indigo factories. The first is that for Thapa Duhuswan, circle No. 5, composed of eight members who have subscribed Rs. 766, the whole of which has been collected. Of this Rs. 400 was subscribed by Baboo Doorga Persad Singh of Mudhoobunnee and Rs. 25 by Ramdhar, and Ramadhar Shah, partners. Baboo Doorga Prosad has done nothing further than subscribe.

"The remaining members are persons of humble but respectable social standing, village farmers and pattwaries.

"The most prominent have been selected for executive work as treasurers and grain-keepers, and authorised to grant tickets, and they are aided by two subordinates on Rs. 15 a month, who are local men and utilised as inspectors.

"The next is the sub-committee at Narkuttea, composed of ten native members who have subscribed Rs. 710. Of this amount Rs. 150, has been given by one joint proprietor Fotteh Bahadoor, and Rs. 150, by the other, Mussamut Pranputty.

"Owing to faction-feeling this committee cannot be depended on as an executive body, except for the village of Nerkuttea itself.

"The Karmowah sub-committee is composed of the two joint proprietors of the village who administer their own funds.

"At Segowlee itself, Captain Knowles commanding the squadron of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry stationed there, has undertaken to supervise the gangs of relief laborers employed on the cantonment improvement, without any charge for establishment, and by his own sowars.

"At Moteehari, 2,203 persons have been charitably relieved at an expenditure of Rs. 121-13-3. In the two circles 6,161 persons have been relieved under the ticket system, at an expenditure of 142 maunds, 20 seers, and 3 pows of grain, and Rs. 52-6-3 in cash, Rs. 181-2-6 have been paid to the two inspectors and their establishments as salary."

In sub-division No. 2, Mr. Kilby is rapidly completing the arrangements detailed in last report. "The worst portions of the sub-division have been arranged for. Relief is chiefly given at present under the immediate supervision of one of the sub-divisional committee."

Sub-division No. 3.

Mr. Weekes reports—"charitable relief has been given on a regular system, developed after considerable trouble and experience. It was found unadvisable to relieve beggars unsystematically, as they thought the famine, as do most of the natives, a fine opportunity for cheating. After a time, I made it a rule for the putwaree or gomashta of the village in which the applicant lived to identify him, at the same time that I did not refuse relief in the meanwhile where necessary. On identification by the putwaree, the applicant if unable to work, was numbered, registered, with his caste, father's or husband's name, residence, &c., and a corresponding ticket given. I have been within a mile or two of every village in my sub-division, and every morning had pyadahs sent in every direction to call in the putwarees, &c., with the persons in their villages, that they considered unable to work. These were then inspected, refused, or registered after inquiry. At the same time the putwarees were warned of the consequences of not keeping me informed of any serious distress in their villages. As the planters undertook to look after the incapables in their villages, the incapables in my register were gradually made over to them, and afterwards the putwarees of each factory were assembled, instructed, and made to bring in their villagers

in need. To prevent the poor having to travel long distances it was then determined to make over to the putwaree sufficient rice at half seer per adult to support the incapables of their villages as per register and ticket for a certain number of days. This system is working very well. The poor know exactly what they should receive, and the putwarees, I believe, would not cheat under the circumstances. I think it is a system capable of expansion as scarcity increases. I have not thought it wise at present to store grain in the villages, but have contented myself with making arrangements at fixed places for the hire of numerous granaries at present empty, one available in each village." Punchayets to strengthen the system have been formed, and influential residents will be pressed into service.

The charitable relief operations in sub-division No. 4, have already been detailed. Mr. Samuells reports that he has nothing to add, but promised a description of his proceedings in his next narrative.

The following table shows the numbers relieved at the poor-houses:—

Names of Poor-house.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of children.	Total.	Number of men on miscellaneous work.	Number of women on miscellaneous work.	Number of children on miscellaneous work.	Total.
Bettiah	47	20	6	73	6	3	5	13
Rutwal	15	80	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	62	100	6	168	6	2	5	13

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasuries as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given, Rs. 12,53,004-2-3.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

On Relief Works.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Mr. McQueen	12,000	0	0
„ Gibbon	5,000	0	0
„ Macleod	2,000	0	0
„ Howe	20,000	0	0
„ Weekes	5,000	0	0
„ Kirby	5,000	0	0
„ Nicolay	1,000	0	0
Executive Engineer, East Chumparun	22,025	3	9
„ „ Wes tChumparun	20,000	0	0
Woodit Sing	3,000	0	0
Baboo Joggeshwar Singha	2,000	0	0
Establishment	268	15	0
Total ...	97,294	2	9
Charitable Relief.			
Advance to Mukoomar	100	0	0
Ditto to Issry Doyal	80	0	0
Total ...	180	0	0
Transporting arrangements.			
Mr. Lethbridge	87,066	8	0
„ Nicolay	2,500	0	0
Nazir Collectorate	162	0	0
Captain Ross (permanent advance)	2,000	0	0
Total ...	91,728	8	0

Construction of golahs.			
Mr. Kilby	1,000	0	0
Babu Joggeswar Singha	75	5	9
Total ...	1,075	5	9
Golah Establishment.			
Mr. Weekes	78	8	0
Mr. Oldham	109	0	0
Sweeper's pay	35	0	0
Total ...	222	8	0
Advances to trustworthy Residents.			
For assistance to ryots			
Mr. Shaw, Rajpore	5,000	0	0
Mush Akidun	500	0	0
Total ...	5,500	0	0
For land improvement	6,634	0	0
On Staging Bungalows.			
Babu Juggeshwar Singha	100	0	0
Relief Officers Establishments.			
Mr. Weekes	289	6	9
Mr. Kilby	336	5	2
Mr. Oldham	198	0	0
Colonel Boulderson	24	0	0
Collectors establishment	228	6	0
Total ...	1,076	1	11
For digging wells on road sides	400	0	0
Miscellaneous.			
Permanent advance to Golahdars	925	0	0
Total expenditure, including advances during the fortnight	2,05,135	10	5
Grand total to end of fortnight	14,58,139	12	8

The Ramnuggur sub-divisional report has not yet come to hand; it will be submitted on arrival.

No. 1160F, dated Chumparun, the 24th April 1874.

From—H. KEAN, ESQ., Collector of Champarun,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

IN continuation of this office No. 1104F, dated the 22nd April last, I have the honor to forwarded the Ramnuggur narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday the 18th April 1874, from Mr. Howe. It came too late to be incorporated with the district narrative. Mr. Howe explains that he was prevented by illness from despatching it sooner.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the Ramnuggur sub-division, for the fortnight ending Saturday, 18th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE condition of the agricultural classes continues to be very unsatisfactory. In distributing advances we have made searching and systematic inquiries (tuppah by tuppah), and I can therefore speak not from general impressions and summary investigation only, but with the certainty resulting from having the records of a regular census before me. Although this systematic enquiry is at present far from complete, yet the condition of the remainder of the sub-division closely resembles that of the tuppahs in which the census has been taken, and a description of the tuppahs completed, will therefore very nearly apply to the entire sub-division.

The tuppahs of Butsora, Decorar, Chankee, Gopala, Sathee, Bubta, and Bhultur (forming part of the Maharajah of Bettiah's estates) are those in which the condition of the ryots causes most anxiety. In the Rajah of Ramnuggur's ilaqua, very large tuccavee advances have been made with the most beneficial results; and though a good deal remains to be done, the condition of the ryots is far better. In the tuppahs above named, there is a large number of ryots who have nothing, or next to nothing to live upon; but to whom the alternative of going to our roads is like the prospect of the work-house to the respectable poor at home. These live in the greatest distress, and are rapidly, in spite of their prejudice, being driven to our works. One very noticeable fact during the fortnight has been the steady increase in the number of workmen flocking to our roads and tanks. Colonel Boulderson's daily average in the east, where there are not many works, and the attendance has hitherto been small, has increased to about 4,000 a day; and he attributes this entirely "to the fact that the grain-stores of the cultivating classes have become exhausted."

Indeed this is the only way to account for the increase. The laboring class is very small, any reinforcements therefore can only come from the cultivating classes, and nothing but the severest distress would drive the better portion of these to our roads.

This increase has been general throughout the sub-division, and the daily average now amounts to the large number of 17,389. These, then, 1*st*, the rapidly diminishing stores of the cultivating classes, and 2*nd*, the increasing dependence of the people on Government, are the two most significant facts during the present fortnight. The census enquiry also shows, that there are considerable numbers of respectable widows, who in ordinary times depend on their husband's relations, and who are now turned adrift. These cannot work, nor do they (except in a few rare cases) apply for charity, but they are in the greatest distress. It is further proved that some villages have come to the very verge of starvation, while others, and fortunately the majority, can still hold out for sometime. But in all there is a general uneasiness almost amounting to panic, and there is a spreading conviction that beyond a certain time, nothing but help from Government will enable them to hold out.

What is being done to meet these urgent cases, and generally to provide for the Assamee population, will be described under paragraph E.

Sales of Government rice.—Sales of rice to the general public have now been in force since 12th March, and the scarcity of food supplies which pressed so heavily on all classes has therefore ceased. The amount sold from the beginning up to 19th April 1874, is 1,682 maunds, 34 seers, and Rs. 5,770-2 have been realised. After the system of selling wholesale to the trade had been for some time in force, I found that some of the traders took a portion of the rice to Towriah, where they sold it at 9 seers for the rupee. I therefore opened out retail sales at the Ramnuggur golah, but since the Commissioner's visit, I have in accordance with his directions reverted to the old system, taking still further precautions. The great object of sales, however, is to circulate food-grain freely among the people, and as the Commissioner remarked, as long as this object is attained, it does not much matter if a small part finds its way to other markets, and is sold at higher rates. The system now is thus modified. Two well-to-do bunniahs open a retail shop close by our golah, and near my camp, which is very conveniently situated, and enables me to exercise suitable supervision with ease. Ten bunniahs supply the five village bazars which in ordinary times received their supplies from Ramnuggur. These purchase a sufficient quantity on each bazar day, and retail it in the bazars they have selected, and for each of which two are sufficient. By this means there is always one large retail shop at a central point, where the people can buy daily and where abuses are easily checked, while the bazars in the neighbourhood, a circle of about 8 miles round Ramnuggur, are regularly supplied. At Shekerpore, sales have commenced, and also in the west at Bugahu, though there the system has only just been introduced. Finally in the south, at Lowreah, Mr. Samuells has commenced to sell. By this means abuses can hardly spring up, for there is no longer any temptation for people to take rice to Lowreah where

the same rates now prevail, while supervision is more easy. On each of our roads two or three bunniahs are appointed, who purchase wholesale from us, and retail to our coolies, or to any villagers who find it more convenient to purchase in their immediate neighbourhood.

The rates at which rice is sold, have thus been fixed by the Commissioner—11½ seers clean rice wholesale, and 11 retail to the public—13½ (with husk) wholesale, 13 to the public. By this means a readier sale for rice with husk has been obtained; other grains (mokai especially) are still comparatively plentiful in most bazars.

In the eastern circle, grain is selling at, 11 to 12 seers; barley 14 to 16 seers; peas 13 seers. Rice is still sold at the bazars in the east at 9 seers per rupee, but in very small quantities. The general rate of mokai is from 12 to 13 seers throughout the sub-division.

No rain has fallen during the fortnight, nor have there been any grain-thefts or cases of starvation. A considerable amount of suffering has been caused by the increasing number of fires which have taken place. I regret to have to record that a very large proportion of these are not accidental. On this point, I have during the last ten days made special enquiries, and it is the general opinion of the best informed villagers, that these fires are the acts of incendiaries. Till very lately, from the number of *bonâ fide* accidental cases that had occurred, I concluded that the majority were accidental; but I have ascertained *that many more than usual have this year taken place*, and the people themselves attribute them to the action of an evil sprit, who they say "appeared in the year 1873, and has again come among them." This superstition is, I think, very significant. It shows that the people feel the similarity between this year and 1866; that fires are more frequent than in ordinary years, and it partly accounts for the apathy with which they allow whole villages to be destroyed. During the last fortnight some terrible fires have taken place; the greater part of Shikarpore has been desrroyed; several villages close to Ramnuggur have been burnt to the ground, and in hardly any case could the origin of the fire be traced. A great deal of suffering has been the result, which has been met (as far as possible) by special advances under rule F (Committee Rules).

B.—Relief Works.

Form B (herewith submitted) shows the number of people daily working on our roads and tanks. A new work, the tank near Ramnuggur at Myomra, is paid for by a donation from the Rajah, who has subscribed Rs. 1,000 on condition of Government agreeing to pay Rs. 500. This arrangement the Collector has sanctioned, and the work has been lately commenced. The distinction between public works managed by Engineers and those managed by circle officers, is not fully in force as yet. On all our works there is a tolerable outturn, and the most that can be, is exacted. The only works that are really circle works are the tanks at Dhobenee and Songurh, which are almost entirely managed by Mir Tahurken, an influential resident of Tuppah Sathee. But distinction is being kept in view, and plans of village works are being prepared, so that in case there is a rush we shall be ready. Gradually the system will be generally applied, and only those who do a really full day's work will be retained on class I roads. At present we are doing our best to extend the system, and on all works the utmost labor that can be is exacted, and on the whole there is a fair outturn. The condition of the laborers continues to improve. Payments are in cash, but on every road there is a bunniah selling Government rice at fixed rates, and other grains are also sold to the coolies by private dealers, the bunniahs finding sales on these works to be profitable, as the coolies receive daily payments. As soon as some more overseers or sub-overseers who have been promised, arrive, our arrangements will be more complete.

C.

Nil.

D.

The following statement shows the amount of grain at our various golahs:—

Names of golahs.	Stored. M.	S.	C.	Taken out. M.	S.	C.	Balance in Store. M.	S.	C.
Ramnuggur ...	77,491	20	10	7,235	29	4	70,255	13	6
Chankee	7,514	38	8	143	25	0	7,371	13	8
Chumherdesa ..	9,030	0	0	*Nil.*			9,030	0	0
Shikarpore .. } Bhoura .. .. }	Details not received.						12,035	7	0
Hurnatour ..	10,277	22	0	Details not received.					
Bagaha	60,003	0	0	....			....		

During the Commissioner's visit it was determined to increase the allotment from 1,75,000 maunds to 2,50,000 maunds, and storage for this addition is being provided. Owing to the difficulty of protecting so much property, I have, with Commissioner's sanction, taken steps to increase the storage at our present golahs, instead of selecting new sites. The present storage sites appear sufficiently central for purposes of distribution, and steps are being taken to keep the communication between golahs and the principal markets open during the rains.

E.—Advances to private parties (*Tuccavee*).

(1.) Advances to ryots under Rajah of Ramnuggur's security.

8,940 maunds, 28 seers, have been distributed as tuccavee under the Rajah's security, and the amount fixed upon has almost been reached. This advance has been of the greatest benefit to the Assamee population, who without it must, by this time, have been reduced to a state of starvation. A census enquiry (similar to the one described in paragraph A, for the Bettiah estates) is being conduceted with the view of ascertaining exactly the condition of the people in the Rajah's ilaqua, so that no case may remain unprovided for.

(2.) Estates in the Bettiah ilaqua.

Mr. Gibbon's advances in January and December were well-timed, and have hitherto enabled the Assamese population to hold out. But they were necessarily insufficient, and something on a larger scale must at once be undertaken to prevent general distress and starvation among this the largest portion of the population, where food stores are almost entirely exhausted, and who cannot, as a body, come on our works. For this purpose, a scheme has been agreed upon between Mr. Gibbon and myself, which has been approved of by the Commissioner. The principal features of this scheme are these—

Each tuppah is taken separately, and a tehsildar or naib-tehsildar is deputed to make a mouzawary enquiry, which almost partakes of the nature of a census. A brief report of each village is drawn up, and registers are prepared showing lists, 1*st*, of those not requiring advances; 2*nd*, of those requiring advances, together with a column shewing what property they have; 3*rd*, those who work or are able to work on roads, and 4*th* those fit for charitable relief.

The tehsildar divides mouzahs into two clases those (*a*) in which relief is most urgently required, and those (*b*) in which, though required, the urgency is less. The Commissioner has authorised me to make a small advance for a week or ten days in villages coming under class *a*; and has directed me to send copies of all papers to Mr. Gibbon, who has undertaken to provide for all entered in these lists, or to accept an advance from Government on their account.

To enable the enquiry to be more complete, Mr. Gibbon has deputed a tehsildar of his own, who knows the tuppahs well, to co-operate with mine. Any case in which there is a difference of opinion will be referred to the Commissioner, who, however, has authorised me in such cases to make a temporary advance, should the necessity appear urgent.

Under this system two tuppahs have already been completed, and the result shows that the condition of the Assamese is critical. I have made urgent advances in few villages only, but in all the necessity for advances has been conclusively proved. Mr. Gibbon's tehsildar has arrived, and in due course,

and before any very great distress can break out, Mr. Gibbon will, under this scheme, have provided for these tuppahs. A third tuppah is nearly finished, and as soon as the extra tehsildar, who has been deputed to Ramnuggur arrives, I will undertake a fourth. In this way I hope that all cases of urgency will at once be disposed of, and that all the Bettiah Rajah's tuppas will be properly provided for before any severe distress has commenced.

3. *Miscellaneous advances to sub-proprietors.*—Colonel Boulderson, in the eastern circle, has made a few advances in urgent cases on the best security available in jagheer villages, where the necessity appeared great. In tuppahs Butserah and Chankee, where there are some independent proprietors, viz. the zemindars of Burragaon and other well-to-do Birtdars, I am making similar advances, in order as far as possible to give immediate relief, and in cases in which the Rajah cannot be held responsible. These proceedings will be more fully reported upon hereafter. In special cases where the advance is large, a report has been made for sanction.

F.

The arrangements for charitable relief are now complete. We have four circles with eleven sub-circles or groups, in each of which there is a sub-inspector, whose duty it is to test putwarees' returns, visit each village in his group, and report upon its condition. In Butserah there is the sub-committee of Bugaha, each member of which has charge of a certain number of villages. The distribution of charitable relief to those who are utterly unfit to work is thus duly provided for, and the number who now daily receive relief, either in or near their villages through the sub-inspectors, or at centres, *i.e.*, Ramnuggur, Shikerpore, and Bugaha is now 1,932. At these places there is a poor-house, but the organisation is not such as is contemplated in the rules for large towns. Indeed these poor-houses are rather large relief centres. Hospitals and dispensaries are in full working order at each of these places, and the good done, especially at Ramnuggur, where there is much sickness, is great. Light work is exacted from those who are fed at these centres or poor-houses, if they are in a condition to work, but most are cripples, old men, or persons suffering from disease.

Superior officers (tehsildars and naib-tehsildars) who are engaged in the more important duty of enquiring into tuccavee cases, check the proceedings of the sub-inspectors, and Colonel Boulderson and myself, as well as the circle officers in the west (Messrs. Joakim and Moore), take every opportunity also of making inquiries into the correctness of these lists.

During the fortnight much progress has been made in carrying out rule F. Colonel Boulderson writes "I have, under 'rule F' given assistance in several cases which appropriately seemed to come under it. Thus, to a small community of Brahmuns cultivating a small patch of land, I advanced 16 maunds; and to the widow and daughter of a Kyeth, a sharer in a village, I advanced ten maunds, taking in each case what security they could give."

Similarly Colonel Boulderson gave gratuitous relief under rule F to 31 families of laborers on the Bulthur road, where villages had been burnt to the ground. In this case the workmen and their families were reduced to the greatest distress, and I think Colonel Boulderson's action was very beneficial.

The mahlo of the village came forward and doubled the allowance made by Colonel Boulderson (13 maunds), and thus the villagers were enabled to subsist while rebuilding their houses. Had they not received this, they must have starved, as they could not continue to work on the roads, and at the same time rebuild their village and settle again.

In Ramnuggur, also, I have given assistance in several cases where the peoples property was destroyed by fire, by giving petty advances gratuitously.

The Commissioner has also directed attention to "Home Relief," and I am making arrangements to carry this system into effect.

Finally, in tuppa Deorar and Chankee I have made considerable advances under rule F. During the enquiries made into the condition of the cultivating classes, a large number of cases came to notice, which seemed very peculiarly

to come under rule F. To these I have referred in paragraph A of this report, and I will therefore only add that I have opened a register for such cases, and after a summary enquiry, I make a small advance sufficient to enable the recipient to hold out till next season. In two tuppas there are 24 such cases, and the relief afforded has come when it was most needed, for these people are in very great distress; small quantities, 2 to 4 maunds, are given and the headman generally as security for them. Most of these cases are men and women of good family and caste, who have been reduced to poverty, but who cannot work, and who will rather starve than receive charity.

In this way enquiries are made in every tuppa, and as soon as the register is completed similar relief will be afforded.

G.—Financial Results.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure during previous fortnight ...	...	13,343	0	0
Expenditure during fortnight under report ...	...	20,344	9	7
Details:—				
To Colonel Boulderson for roads and golahs, &c.	...	6,500	0	0
„ Mr. Moore, for roads and golahs, &c. ...	...	2,000	0	0
„ Mr. Joakim, for roads and golahs, &c. ...	...	1,000	0	0
Total	...	9,500	0	0

Public Works Department:—		Rs.	A.	P.
To Overseer Chankee road	...	3,359	0	0
„ „ Bugaha road	...	1,991	0	0
„ „ Subeya, 1 section	...	4,319	0	0
„ „ Jogna tank	...	500	0	0
Total	...	10,169	0	0

Miscellaneous:—				
Erecting golahs	...	56	0	0
Storing, weighing, contingencies for golahs ...	...	184	0	0
Temporary Bungalow	...	47	12	9
Charitable contingencies for hospital ...	...	9	4	0
Native doctor, travelling allowance ...	...	17	4	0
Golah establishment, advances, &c. ...	...	261	4	10

No. 41F, dated Bankipore, the 15th April 1874.

From—J. F. K. Hewitt, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Patna,
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor herewith to forward the following report for the fortnight ending the 11th April.

2. There is not much change in the condition of the people since the last report. The numbers on the relief works are increasing, and have now probably nearly reached their limit, as field work in connection with the gathering in of the rubbee crop has nearly ceased: while the number of persons who have to be superintended by the officers of Government has increased our means of dealing with them, and have more than kept pace with the growing demand for exertion. We may now say that we have the famine fairly under control, and that we have made good progress towards sifting the people, and determining which should be employed on village, and which on road works; also our means for supervising works are now very nearly, if not quite, sufficient to meet all exigencies.

3. In Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga the numbers that are employed on the road are still very large, and will probably be considerably reduced, and the number on village works correspondingly increased; though, as the road-works in these sub-divisions are very extensive, a large number of persons can always be profitably employed on the roads without much danger of generating epidemics if adequate precautions are taken.

4. The latest returns of the numbers of persons employed on roads and village works, respectively, in each of the six sub-divisions of Tirhoot, are as follows:—

Name of sub-division.	Public Works roads.	Village works.
Mozufferpore	5,079	45,000
Seetamurhee	21,000	29,862
Mudhoobunnee	1,60,000	81,272
Durbhunga	98,807	37,045
Tajpore	1,220	879
Hajeepore	1,926	3,265
Total ...	2,88,032	1,97,323

5. This return shows that the system of village works has been more fully developed in Mozufferpore and Seetamurhee than in Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga, but it must also be recollected that the officers in charge of the two former sub-divisions have not had to contend with the difficulties which have beset the officers of the two latter, owing to the sudden way in which famine came upon them.

6. The number of persons receiving charitable relief in each of the sub-divisions is as follows:—

Sub-division.	In poor houses.	At their own houses.
Mozufferpore	400	...
Seetamurhee	...	5,300
Mudhoobunnee	585	5,596
Durbhunga	102	10,242
Tajpore	...	6
Hajeepore	...	221
Total ...	1,087	21,365

7. A telegram has just come in reporting that there are 30,000 people receiving charitable relief at Singhia; but I have telegraphed for further particulars, as it seems impossible to believe that there can be this number of persons requiring relief who are incapacitated for working on public or village works by want of strength or by social position.

A telegram has just come from Mr. MacDonell stating that he was on the point of starting for Singhia to make enquiry on the spot.

J. H.

8. From Chumparun details have only been received from two sub-divisions, but these are certainly satisfactory, and show that the distress in that district will never be any thing like so severe as in Tirhoot.

9. The following are the returns from Ramnuggur and Bettiah:—

Relief Works.

Name of Sub-division.	No. on Public Works.	No. on Village Works.
Ramnuggur	8,226	6,458
Bettiah	3,622	6,027
Total ...	11,848	12,485

Details of charitable relief.

Name of Sub-division.	No. in poor-houses.	No. relieved at home.
Ramnuggur	697	1,237
Bettiah	139	2,303
Total ...	836	3,540

10. None of the other forms of relief permitted, such as advances to ryots of grain for subsistence, and of money to buy seed, have been largely resorted to anywhere as yet. The only places where advances of this kind are reported from the districts of Chumparun and Tirhoot, are Ramnuggur and Durbhunga. In the former sub-division, 8,956 maunds of grain had been advanced to ryots, and in the latter about 10,000 maunds had been issued in loans for the purchase of seed. From the other parts of the division there is nothing new to report.

11. The transport of grain during the past fortnight has been going on very much more satisfactorily than hitherto. As usual, Bunkur Ghât shows far the largest outturn of any of the stations on the north bank of the river. During the twelve days ending with the 10th April, the quantity of grain sent off from Bunkur Ghât was 4,18,808 maunds, or an average of 34,317 maunds a day. For the first two days of the fortnight, the 29th and 30th, nothing was despatched from the Ghât, as at that time, owing to the supposition that the 87,094 maunds accumulated at Bunkur on the 23rd March constituted a sufficient reserve, the despatches from Howrah were very short, but even in spite of this drawback, the average daily quantities of grain sent from the ghât during the fortnight were over 29,000 maunds a day, and in addition to these quantities, considerable supplies of fodder, and a large number of kodalees have been sent up to North Tirhoot from Bunkur. The number of kodalees and picks sent from Bunkur, from the 25th March to the 11th April, was 17,627, besides 10,000 which were sent up by carts previously. As all tools received are being sent at once without delay, the demands of the officers in charge of works for tools ought soon to be satisfied.

12. If the present rate of transport from Bunkur can be maintained (and from all that I can see it will only diminish from lack of grain not from want of carts), all the grain to be conveyed from thence ought to be well on its way into the interior by the 1st of June; and as the railway will now supplement the deficiencies of carriage from the other ghâts, there is now little doubt that the whole quantity of grain calculated to be necessary for the wants of the districts north of the Ganges, will be safely housed by the beginning of the rains, unless they should come on very much earlier than usual.

13. In Sarun and Chumparun the allotments are nearly completed; in the former district, by the latest returns 4,31,711 maunds of grain had been received; and in addition to this quantity, the Commissioner sanctioned the purchase by the Collector, on behalf of Government, of 28,000 maunds of grain, which had been originally ordered for the petty estates under the Court of Wards.' It was, however, found, on enquiry, that very little of this grain would really be wanted by the estates, and it was consequently considered better to buy in on behalf of Government, charging the Wards' estates with the quantities they take for the support of their tenants. This 28,000 maunds, added to what has been already received, will make a total amount of 4,59,711 maunds, so that the district has only very little more than 40,000 maunds to receive to complete its allotment.

14. The quantities sent to Chumparun up to the last advices were as follow:—

	Mds.
From Futwa Ghât	7,36,238
From Arrah	44,293
Total ..	7,80,531

15. The quantities of grain sent to Tirhoot up to the latest dates are as follow:—

	Mds.
From Futwa Ghât	10,59,154
From Barh	5,92,872
From Mokameh	34,618
From Monghyr	1,47,686
Total ...	18,34,330

so that there is still more than half the total allotment due to that district; but with Bunkur sending off 2½ lakhs a week, and the Railway 1½ lakhs, more than the whole allotment of 42,00,000 maunds will be on its way to the interior by the 30th of May.

16. During the fortnight fodder has also been received in large quantities; this is almost all being sent on to Barh, and sent on order to Chumpta Ghât,

whence it is taken to the depôts in the interior. The following are the latest returns of fodder received into the division from the North-West:—

	Chooni. Mds.	Cotton seed. Mds.	Oil-cake. Mds.	Gram. Mds.	Bhoosa. Mds.	Kurbee. Mds.
At Futwa Ghât...	722	13,436	4,114	2,000	2,674	236
„ Barh ...	385	8,370	6,623	21,667	4,070-35*s.*	914

17. There have also been considerable quantities sent by boat from Allahabad to Bunkur and Chumpta ghâts, but the complete returns of these despatches have not yet been received. The bhoosa bought by the Collector of Patna is also now beginning to come in, and the quantities received will be reported in the next fortnightly narrative.

18. In order to provide grain for Bunkur at the time when the supplies there begun to run very low, the Commissioner authorised me to buy 10,000 maunds of mixed grain in the bazar; the whole of the grain has been sent across to Bunkur.

19. The grain bought under the contract of the 9th March from Messrs. Ramnirunjun and Company is now coming in satisfactorily. All arrears have now been made up, and the quality of the grain, and of the bags in which it is packed, is unexceptionable.

20. The total actual receipts of grain under this contract at putwa Ghât up to the 11th April was 77,608 bags, containing 1,55,216 maunds, but they had received up to that date railway receipts for 80,627 maunds which have since been received.

21. I subjoin a note by the Commissioner, showing the relief organisation he has ordered from the Mozufferpore sub-division of Tirhoot.

THE prospects of the Sudder Sub-division have not much altered since I was here three months ago. There has been a marked rush to relief works at some places (1,100 people employed in one small tank at Soomeyra I saw, and 600 on another at Gotturdhunpore); altogether over 30,000 come now to the relief works in the sub-division, but though there is a great demand for work, I do not anticipate any great scarcity of grain, and believe distress will be met by multiplying small relief works, without having to give very largely in gratuitous relief.

2. The Sudder Sub-division will now be organised as follows:—Distress is said to be likely to be most severely felt in the east and north-east, and there the assistant to be obtained from planters is less than in the west of the sub-division.

3. Accordingly, in that part of the sub-division, Mr. Worsely has constituted circles at Belsund, Joorkee, Kuttra, Rajkund and in the Sudder; each of these would have on an average from 180 to 200 villages, except the Sudder circle where the facilities of supervision being greater, as many as 500 villages are included in one circle.

4. The establishment for these circles is as follows:—

Belsund circle officer, Sub-Deputy Collector Hurohurnath Gangoolie.

1 assistant, Sunt Sohai.

2 native assistants on Rs. 30 each.

5. The circle has been divided into groups, but group-officers have still to be appointed.

6. Mr. Gordon will lose no time in nominating respectable residents if possible as group-officers, and putting them in communication with selected representatives of *each* village, usually a jeyt ryot or putwaree, who will give in lists of those who cannot work, and to whom gratuitous relief is absolutely necessary, and who will be remunerated for the work done.

7. It must be recollected that the village is the unit, not the group, nor the circle, and our organisation must be strong at the village, or it will be of no use strengthening it as above.

2.—Joorkee.—Circle officers (not appointed). Mr. Spry, one assistant, Gouri Sunker Sohai (local); one sub-assistant (local.)

8. The remarks as to the appointment of group-officers and village representatives, apply to this circle equally with the last.

3.—Kuttra Circle officer, Mr. Wasman; 1st Assistant, Nazir Ali (local); two sub-assistants (local).

The process of grouping is now going on.

4.—Rajkund Circle officer, Mr. Goldney; 1st Assistant, Bind Basini Persad; 2 sub-assistants (local).

Has still to be grouped.

Sudder.—1st, town; a sub-committee under Mr. Richarson to look after charitable relief.

2nd, village circle, Mr. Warde-Jones. 1st Assistant, Mr. Orr; 2nd Assistant, Bolaki Lall; 3 sub-assistants (local).

9. In addition to the above staff, a North-Western Province tehsildar, and a ressaldar and three duffadars of the Central India Horse are employed in different parts of the sub-division in making enquiries, with a view to relief, and a view to advances.

10. As the circles are organised, it will be desirable to distribute these officers, though it will always be well for Mr. Worsely to keep one good officer, such as the tehsildar, at his head-quarters for enquiries wherever necessary.

11. The Sudder circle is so large that I should recommend its being divided into two, the available staff being quite large enough for the western portion of the sub-division. Mr. Worsely proposes a different system of organisation. This part of the district is very thickly studded with factories, so much so that there is not a village which does not fall geographically within the limits of the ilaka of one or other of these factories.

12. The planters have already rendered much assistance, and have offered to do the whole work of relief in this part. The factories are:—

Kanti, with outwork	Regai.
Motepore, with 2 outworks	Morarpore and Chuk Souran.
Sahibgunge, with outwork	Muwoin.
Dooreah, with 2 outworks	Majoulee and Kurumwari.
Saraya, with 2 outworks, Jyntpore	Kewalpoora and Azizpore.

13. Altogether there are six managers and nine assistants, and the number of villages which would come under their organisation is about 700.

14. We propose to give them as establishment, a group-officer to every four villages, generally a respectable resident, whose remuneration will vary, but may be put down at an average of Rs. 10 a month, and the same arrangement in regard to village representatives will hold good here as elsewhere. They prefer this to larger groups, and more highly paid group-officers.

15. The managers of the factories undertake the duty of looking after village works, and supervising charitable relief without remuneration; but we propose that their assistants, on whom the main labor will fall, should receive Rs. 100 a month each, and we allow a writer on Rs. 25 to each Sudder factory.

16. Mr. Worsley keeps the working of this organisation entirely in his own hands, and as I see great advantages in working through the planters, and some difficulty in starting a fresh organisation independent of them, I quite concur in Mr. Worsley's proposal, and appprove of its being carried out.

17. The duties of getting lists of people from each village, of starting and supervising village works, and giving charitable relief, of sending in regular returns of people receiving relief, of the number of people employed are fully understood and accepted by the managers as what they undertake and are responsible for, in consideration of the remuneration given to their assistants, and of the establishment allowed by Government. I have no doubt that they can and will perform this duty better, and with less waste and less imposition than any outside organisation we could establish. The names of the gentlemen are given below—

Kanti	..	Mr. Brown.
	Regai	*Mr. W. Llewhellin.
Motipore	..	Mr. J. Fraser.
	Morarpore	*Mr. Barclay.
	Chark Soura	*Mr. Abbott.
Sahibgunge	..	Mr. J. MacDonald.
	Munain	*Mr. Booth
	one more assistant to be appointed.	
Dooreah	..	Mr. Henry Studd.
	Munjowlie	*Mr. S. Hamilton.
	Kurumwari	*Mr. Robertson.
Saraya	..	Mr. H. Macdonald.
	Kewalpoora	*Mr. Macintosh.
	Azizpore	*Mr. Thomas.
Jyntpore	..	Mr. Abbott.

Those marked with an asterisk will receive the remuneration of Rs. 100 a month.

The total expenditure of this establishment is estimated at Rs. 3,068 a month, or about Rs. 4 a village, but this is exclusive of remuneration to Putwaries, &c.

18. As previously arranged, the grain for the supply of these circles, so far as it is necessary to supply Government grain, will be met from the assignment of 12 lakhs, which Sir Richard Temple has arranged for transmission into Seetamurhee.

19. There are now some 38,000 maunds in the sub-division, and in addition to this 135,000 maunds more will, it is estimated, be required.

20. The Collector will arrange with Colonel MacGregor for stopping this from the supplies estimated for on account of Seetamurhee, and for distributing it to the storage places.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narratives for the districts of the Bhagulpore division for the period ending the 18th April 1874.

1. *Bhagulpore.*—Supplies are still said to be procurable in the bazars of North Bhagulpore, but at prices which in Soopool reach 9 seers per rupee for common rice. The accounts from Mudhepoora are more hopeful than before; the ryots have had a fair yield of rubbee and cheena, and with the aid of the Government works will now, it is believed, tide over the scarcity till the next bhadoi crop is gathered. In Soopool matters are less promising, and the pressure of scarcity is greater, but even here the sale of Government grain and provision of work will, the local officers trust, enable the people to pull through. The rain which fell in parts of Soopool has done much good. One death is reported to have taken place on the works in that sub-division, the case being that of a man who had come for employment in a weak state in the morning, who died suddenly in the afternoon. Care should be taken to give a meal at once to all persons applying for work in so weakly a state, as directed by Sir George Campbell in his Durbhunga note; another case is noticed in which the death was certainly not attributable to want of available food.

2. The numbers on Government relief works are increasing being 14,343 daily, as against 8,300 last fortnight, but the numbers on Court of Wards' works (19,096) are below those of last fortnight (27,043), which makes the total less, 33,409 as against 35,343; but on the private works of the only two zemindars who have made returns, upwards of 11,000 persons are said to find employment. A large reserve provision of tank-work has been designed to meet any possible demand hereafter; but, as the Collector notes, it is doubtful if there is time before the rains to complete any very important tanks. Grain is sold on the works to the laborers, and 4,357 maunds were thus disposed of in the fortnight. Now that the Bhagulpore allotment of grain has been completed, and 529,605 maunds have been actually stored, payment of wages should be made as much as possible directly in grain. The Collector has ascertained that grain sold to the public at the Mudhepoora golahs was being retailed in Simrahi at a profit. The remedy for this is to open the golahs in Simrahi, as the Collector has done, and to keep a closer watch upon the sales of the moodies employed to retail the Government rice. 3,278 maunds have been sold to the public.

3. The number of persons receiving daily rations of food is 1,143, besides which, a large number are employed in light labor of various kinds making 4,014 in receipt of charitable relief. The circle organisation is now complete. The health of the people has fortunately as yet been good.

4. *Purneah.*—The want of rain is much felt in all parts of this district save the north, where there has been an abundant fall. Supplies are reported to be falling short in Dengrah, and near the sudder station, but Government rice is now offered for sale to the public at all sub-divisions, and is eagerly bought in the southern tracts; 2,700 maunds had been so disposed of up to date. The number of laborers on roads under the Public Works Department was 22,622 against 17,250 last fortnight. The number of laborers on village works is not stated, but it is gathered from Mr. Kemble's remarks under heading F, that they are paid in grain. More precise details should be given in next narrative. The grain allotment of this district has all been delivered, and payment of wages should be made in grain as much as possible. 780 persons are daily receiving charitable relief.

5. *Monghyr.*—Except, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of Bukhtiarpore, the condition of this district appears on the whole satisfactory. The rubbee has been succeeded by a good mohwa crop; supplies are ample; no very great export of rubbee grain having yet commenced; and prices are not so high as in

many other districts. In Bukhtiarpore, however, supplies are short; there was little rubbee, the zemindars are poor, and but for the Government works the laboring population would be in hard case. In Begoo Serai the relief centres are said to be much frequented by people from Tirhoot, on their way to their own homes. Mr. Wilkins should have made it more clear whether these are people going away from Tirhoot, or inhabitants of Tirhoot returning home.

6. A good deal is being done in Monghyr by zemindars and others, either from private funds or from Government advances. The Collector believes that by this means, and with the roads already in hand sufficient labor will be provided for the population. There is, however, in reserve a comprehensive scheme of tank-works. On Government works 4,300 persons are employed, and 1,064 on Court of Wards' and other works. This shows a decrease from last fortnight when the total figures were 8,174. Only 89 maunds of grain have been sold to laborers as yet, out of a total quantity of 6,012 maunds disposed of. Payment of wages should now be made, in part at any rate, in grain.

7. The Collector is of opinion that the Government stores in Bukhtiarpore should be brought up before the rains to 89,000 maunds; but that there would be no need to increase the present allotment of Jumooee sub-division, the only other part apparently requiring much assistance. The Commissioner must consider and report what course he would recommend as regards Jamooee. Supplies for Bukhtiarpore will be forwarded very shortly.

8. It is very satisfactory to observe, that the Collector believes that all the money advanced to zemindars will be properly applied in relieving those ryots who are in want of seed-grain, and that it will all eventually be recovered. The results of the inquiry as to the sufficiency of the supply of seed-grain in Bukhtiarpore should be reported speedily. It is doubtful whether the unhusked Burmah rice would be suitable for sowing here. The Collector should inquire at once where seed-dhan is to be had, if required.

9. The charitable relief arrangements are now in full operation, and 3,661 persons are receiving aid in some shape or other from charitable funds.

10. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—This report contains very little information about the present condition of the people. Supplies have failed nowhere; the mohwa crop is excellent. Some pressure is felt in Sultanabad, but relief works are apparently sufficiently numerous, while no charitable relief has yet been given. The average number daily on works under the Public Works Department was 6,427. The numbers in last narrative, and shown in the progress report, are apparently the total of attendances. This should have been made clear in the report. No return is given of the numbers on bund and tank-work. This should be regularly noted, and the Deputy Commissioner should endeavour to make his report more complete in future, by giving statistics of relief of all kinds as accurately as possible.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2632—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Bhagulpore, and to the district officers in that division.

No. 2633—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioners of Patna and Rajshahye.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the District of Monghyr for the Fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THERE has been no rain during the fortnight, and I think rain would do more harm than good before the crops now cut and collected in the fields are properly stored. Until the past few days the ryots have been sitting idle, but the recent high west winds have enabled them to winnow the grain, and now it only remains for them to store it.

The district appears to be remarkably free from the summer storms known as nor-westers, but on the first good rainfall the bhadoi sowings will probably commence over nearly one-half of the cultivated area of the district. There is, however, little use in sowing the bhadoi until the season is sufficiently advanced to ensure successive showers, which alone bring the crop to perfection. The early bhadoi sowings, which Mr. Campbell and I directed with considerable energy in February, against the advice of the ryots, came to nothing, except where the land could be constantly irrigated, and our experiment only illustrates the fact that European interference with the approved native methods of agriculture are generally wanting in success. In the neighbourhood of Monghyr and other large towns, where the industrious race of market gardeners called koirees exists, there are considerable fields of Indian-corn, but this, in its unripe state, will only afford a luxury to the rich, and will not to any appreciable extent affect the general supply of food for the district.

Fortunately, the mohwa crop is an excellent one, and south of the Ganges its value can hardly be too highly estimated. It can be eaten either fresh or dried, and it appears to be very wholesome and nourishing. A very considerable amount of barter goes on between the mahajuns and the poorer classes, who exchange mohwa for grain. In the Jamooee sub-division these trees take the place of the mango topes north of the Ganges, and I must have passed twenty thousand of them in a single day's ride. Each tree produces about 5 maunds of fresh fruit, which is reduced to about a hundred-weight on being dried.

Vegetables, fish, and ghee continue cheap, and are largely consumed by the people; many of the ryots, who in years of plenty sell the milk of their cows, say now that they cannot get their price for it, keep it as food for themselves and their families. I have not remarked any signs of famine amongst the cattle; the large grazing grounds of Furkia, and the jungles south of the Ganges, aided by the rubbee straw, keep them in normal condition, but, like their owners, they are an overcrowded degenerate race, multiplied beyond the supply of food.

The accounts of the mango crop vary a good deal; but I am inclined to think, from all I have heard and seen myself, that the crop will be a poor one. With the exception of Bukhtiarpore and its neighbourhood, the markets continue to be well supplied. At Luckee Serai, on Tuesday last, I found almost every kind of grain exposed for sale. The cheapest was the millet known as *chota janera*, selling at 18½ seers per rupee. The shopkeepers said a good deal of this came from Sheikpura, where only a short time ago I found grain being imported largely from Luckee Serai. At Bukhtiarpore Mr. Manson, the Relief Superintendent, reports that hardly any grain is to be got in the bazar, and he seems inclined to think that the only grain procurable shortly will be that which Government is storing there. The gram and Indian-corn, sold somewhat below the market price, certainly found a ready sale, but it remains to be seen whether the dearer rice will be in equal demand.

It has been brought to my notice that pice are hardly to be obtained in any of the bazars in the district, and that copper can only be obtained in exchange for silver at a discount. It is supposed that the coolies on our works who get the pice hoard instead of circulating them. If this explanation is correct, it speaks a good deal, both as regards our rates and the condition of the coolies, who are not only able to pay their way, but to put by money for the rains, when they cannot work.

Mr. Manson and his Assistant Superintendent have been looking after the people within their circle during the fortnight. The little rubbee has now all been cut, and the cheena on the ground, although good, is as a drop in the ocean, and when cut will afford hardly any perceptible relief to the people. The mass of the laboring population there are sitting idle, and, as the zemindars are not nearly so rich or so liberal as those of other distressed parts of the district, the only labor to be got is on the Government works, and on the works carried on by Government money advanced to the zemindars. I have told Mr. Manson he may commence tank-clearing at Bukhtiarpore, Serbella, Chapraun, Untesra, Ethuri, Kutchout, Sitnabad, and Rasulpore, which appear to be the most distressed villages.

It is to be remarked, however, that the coolies hitherto do not work readily at the rate of six pice for men and five pice for women,—rates, considering the cheap price of grain sold at our golas, quite sufficient to keep the people from want. These rates are paid by the relief committee at Monghyr, and attract a large number of both sexes.

In the Begoo Serai sub-division, the great rubbee country, the crops have all been reaped. The rahar, which is extensively grown, was, as I anticipated, very little injured by the January frost. In many instances the yield has been as much as twenty maunds per beegha. Mr. Wilkins, however, thinks that the general outturn in his sub-division is hardly up to the average of former years. Mr. Wilkins has lately been over a good deal of his sub-division, and has found the condition of the people unchanged, and distress at present very limited in extent. He has, however, opened relief works and relief centres where necessary.

He says—"A good many persons from Tirhoot are fed at the relief centres; they come for relief on their way to their own homes, and go off after a day or two. It is a good thing that some such half-way houses are in existence, otherwise the men would die of exhaustion before they could get home."

In Khurrukpore the people are also being well looked after. Mr. Roberts, who has visited a large number of villages during the fortnight, tells me that he has found very little distress, and that he has been able to meet it wherever found. His offer of advances to needy ryots has not yet been much responded to, which is, I think, a very favorable sign.

In the Jamooee sub-division the inspection of village-by-village is in full operation. Messrs. Currie, Money, Wight, Baillie, and their assistants visited 180 villages between the 1st and 12th April. They found the low-caste people arrived from the rubbee harvest only to start again southward to the mohwa country; when this crop is all gathered they will return, and require work until such time when rain falls, and the fields can be sown. These persons, however, when they can manage to keep sober, are not so badly off as is generally supposed; and at many khalians, I have seen a good stack of sheaves, the *kamiya's* share, waiting to be threshed and winnowed after the landlord's share is finished. The zemindars who have taken advances from Government complain that they find some difficulty in getting labor. I think there is much truth in this, and I have little doubt that in no former year has so much money been in hand for giving labor and for the improvement of the estates.

I urged Ally Khan Sahib, the zemindar of Ekara and Pertabpore, to dig out two immense tanks which I found quite dry in January, and Mr. Money, who has lately visited these places, says of Ekara—"On the 7th I visited Ally Khan's tank, on which 800 laborers are at work. It was a very fine sight. The tank, which covers about 10 beeghas, was swarming with laborers, who have their huts of grass and palm leaves all round the edges of the tank. This work gives employment to the people of seven or eight surrounding villages, and I was assured by the zemindari omlah that there were no *purdah-nishin* women in want." Mr. Money gives a similar favorable account of the Pertabpore tank and other works which he has visited.

The people generally are, I think, beginning to feel grateful for the exertions Government is taking to relieve them; but, perhaps, judging from themselves, they do not understand why Government should feed them from disinterested

motives; and Mr. Wight mentions that, in consequence of some report which had preceded him at a certain village, some poor half-starved women threw themselves on the ground, and, striking their heads against it, declared, as though they were pleading for their lives, that they were *not* in want of food; what the rumour was no one could exactly say, but it had something to do with fattening people up and exporting them to a distant island.

In a letter just received from Khurrukpore Mr. Roberts says—"I have to report that there is as yet no fear of real distress in any portion of the estate under my charge. The people who reside to the extreme south and west of this estate are, comparatively with other portions, badly off, not only by reason of the failure of the amun crop, but because they have not had the chance of cultivating rubbee, which yielded a 16-anna crop in the villages bordering on the river Mun, all owing to the bunding of that river. The janera and cheena crops are progressing favorably in these villages, and we expect a 12-anna crop of the former and a full one of the latter.

"Besides the extensive irrigation works in progress here, I have started repairs and bunds in some villages, pending sanction of estimates already submitted to the Superintending Engineer, so that the villagers, who form a greater portion of the agriculturist class, will earn a livelihood with ease.

"Our forest conservancy work is also giving ample work to those who reside in the extreme south of the estate and appear to be badly off.

"Notices were issued in the interior on receipt of your memorandum No. 175 of 25th March last, with reference to tuccavee advances, but none, except a few ryots (Korahs, Beldars, &c., a list of whose names, with a short statement of their circumstances, will be shortly sent to you) of a village called Moorarah, where both the rice and rubbee crops failed, have applied for it. This shews there are very few respectable ryots who need such advances."

B.—Relief Works.

It has not been found necessary to open any new Government relief works in the Jamooe sub-division, but there are large numbers of relief works, chiefly silted-up tanks which require digging out, held in reserve, on which labor can be commenced at any moment. I hope, however, that the zemindari works, aided by our roads in progress, will find sufficient work for all who require it. In the Bukhtiarpore circle, however, where roads cannot be made with advantage, in consequence of the innundations, there was until recently only one Government work going on. The Relief Superintendent is now commencing relief works at Bukhtiarpore, Surbella, Chapraun, and Rusutpore, and four other villages.

At Begoo Serai Mr. Wilkins and his committee are repairing village roads with funds at their disposal. At Khurrukpore, besides the irrigation works, tank-digging and irrigation embankments are going on wherever necessary.

In a letter just received, the Superintending Engineer complains that a number of Beldars have left the Sultangunge and Arjusgunge road, an important work which must be finished by the rains, to work at a tank at Khurrukpore, and he begs they may all be sent back.

At Monghyr the municipality are about to commence digging out an old tank near the railway station, which, from its filthy state, has for years been a perfect nuisance to the surrounding inhabitants. This will be a most useful work, and will employ 500 laborers for two months.

I annex a memorandum showing the number of laborers at work.

C.

During the fortnight the exports by private parties have exceeded the imports. Grain is beginning to move down the line from Burhea, but, as I have remarked on a former occasion, the main body of the rubbee grain will remain in the district until it can be exported by river. Nearly all the carts in the district, attracted by the rates offered, are collected on the river bank, carting off grain o Bhagulpore and Tirhoot. Fortunately, carts for private trade are not much equired just n ow, otherwise the Government monopoly would have interfered

rather seriously with private enterprise; but, under any circumstances, the tendency of a deficiency of carts for private trade is to improve the condition of the district by preventing exportation of rubbee-grain to other places.

D.

It has been determined, and I think very properly, to increase our grain stores at Bukhtiarpore to a total of 89,000 maunds before the rains commence. This part of the district is very inaccessible during the rains, the whole country is flooded, but in parts the water is so shallow and full of stunted eger trees, that boats of any magnitude can only proceed with great trouble and considerable risk.

Throughout the district it is much easier to carry grain during the dry weather than in the rains; the roads are generally kutcha and unbridged, over which carts pass with difficulty. In the rice-country the fields are generally knee-deep in water, and in the rubbee country the ground during the rains, although passable, is very heavy.

I have lately forwarded a colored map to the Commissioner, shewing the mode of carriage all over the district during the rains, and this demonstrates very clearly the difficulty there would be in moving large masses of grain across country during that season of the year.

There is some difficulty in deciding whether we should increase our stores in the Jamooee sub-division or not. On the one side, a very great responsibility is incurred should our present supplies eventually fall short. Unfortunately, very little reliance can be placed on the statements of those to whom we should look for the best information, namely, the mahajuns or ryots; and the zemindars, although generally willing to assist, are, as a rule, unable to make calculations in times of scarcity, like the present, which can be implicitly relied on. After having seen the whole country, and watched the condition of the people for the past six months, I am of opinion that if we provide labor for the people who require it, they will be able until the next general harvest to purchase food with the wages they receive, either in the bazars or at the Government stores already provided. Although the distressed portion of Jamooee is not so accessible during the rains as it is at present, yet, if we should find our stores in the interior falling short (which I do not anticipate), we could fill our extensive golas at Jamooee and Luckee Serai on the railroad, and any person requiring grain might come and purchase it there within a distance of 12 miles from his home. Such a journey would be no very great hardship, and pack-bullocks laden with grain would be able to move supplies in quantities sufficient, I think, to meet any demands at our relief depôts.

E.

The advances to private parties for storage of grain have not been considerable during the fortnight, but an order has been passed to advance Rs. 10,000 to Mr. MacNaughten, of Begum Serai. The advances made to private parties during the fortnight have been chiefly to zemindars for tuccavee advances. The applications from ryots have been considerable, but I am obliged to throw cold water on them, and either give the ryots a letter to the zemindar, where he has got an advance from Government, or I give them a letter to the Relief Superintendent, who will, if necessary, give gratuitous relief.

When a sleek, apparently well-fed, ryot applies for Rs. 50 for the purchase of seed-grain, and offers his hut as security, it is impossible to fortell whether he will not find it convenient to leave his village for a time when the money becomes due, and very few of his neighbours will care to bid for the property which he may have left behind. Mr. Manson, referring to this subject, says—"I have been overwhelmed with applications. Several wanted money to pay their debts with, one to get married with, and one or two have asked for assistance to give a feast at the burial of some relative or other."

Mr. Baillie on the same subject says—"Wherever I have heard ryots speak on this subject disinterestedly, *i.e.*, when they had no object in perverting the truth, they said the mahajun or zemindar would advance very sparingly, but they

seemed to have no doubt of being able to get sufficient seed for the cultivation of the land. In some villages the seed-grain was stored up in the cutcherry, and in others the ryots said they had each a little seed, and in some they said they had eaten all the seed. In this last case they expected to get seed from the mahajuns, or by buying from other ryots."

I have previously remarked that in the most distressed villages, I have seen dhan religiously sealed up, and the people appeared to think I was joking when I inquired if they intended eating it.

Mr. Money also remarks—"Tuccavee advances are being largely applied for down the east end of Umertha, with a view, I am afraid, rather to pay off debts to mahajuns bearing interest from loans without interest, and other purposes, than genuine seed-grain requirements." I am still certainly of opinion that, wherever practicable, advances to ryots should be made through the zemindars, it would be a task of gigantic magnitude to inquire into each individual application, and the result of the investigation would, in most instances, be very unsatisfactory, and every rogue would come forward for his share of the plunder. Besides, there is, I am told, a very generally believed report amongst the ryots, that the promise of repayment is merely nominal, and that the Government never intends to demand the money back again.

Whilst the Superintendents of Circles are liable to be deceived, the landlord, on the other hand, knows very well whom he can trust, and who is a proper subject for an advance; this is illustrated in the Khurrukpore estate, where, as yet, hardly any one has applied to Mr. Roberts for an advance, although he has invited all his needy ryots to do so. At the same time the Superintendents of Circles have been allowed discretion in the matter, and they have been directed to advance small sums if they are satisfied that such a proceeding is really necessary.

I feel confident that the Rs. 32,140 advanced by me to zemindars will be properly applied, and afford relief to most persons who are really in want of seed-grain, and I certainly do not expect a single defaulter when the time for repayment arrives.

Mr. Manson thinks that there is a deficiency in seed-grain around Bukhtiarpore.

He does not, however, state very fully his grounds for such an opinion. I have requested him, with the aid of his assistant, Baboo Bhola Nauth Dutt, the zemindar of Beerowni, to make a careful report on this subject, and, if it really appears necessary, I propose at once to apply to Government that a portion of the consignments now intended for Bukhtiarpore may consist of unhusked rice fit for seed-grain.

F.—Charitable Relief.

I have received voluminous papers from Mr. Currie, the Sub-divisional Relief Officer, showing what has been done by himself and his three subordinates between the 1st and 15th. 180 villages have been visited, the inhabitants inspected, and relief in the shape of small money donations and dry grain has been afforded wherever necessary. Cotton and sabi grass for rope-making have also been dealt out, though not to any very great extent. In 30 villages only it was found necessary to give relief to a total of 128 persons; besides these, 256 were receiving cooked food at the relief centres, making a total of 384 persons.

The result of this visitation in no way alters former views, which have declared the most distressed portion of the Jamooee sub-division to be that part of the country bounded on the north by the Luckee Serai and the Sheikpura road, on the south by the Jamooee and the Secondra road, on the west by the Luckee Serai and Jamooee road, and on the east by the Secondra and Sheikpura road; even here we have not much distress on our hands, and Mr. Campbell, the Assistant Executive Engineer, says he cannot get sufficient laborers to finish his roads without raising his rates. This, Mr. Currie remarks, would be a great mistake, as it would draw labor from the zemindari works. "Speaking generally,"

Mr. Currie adds "there is no serious distress yet. The lower classes of laborers who worked at the rubbee harvest, have, perhaps, three or four days' more food received as wages. The gathering of mohwa is going on, and in every house a few bushels may be seen drying, and I am assured that this fruit alone will support life, after that a good full mango crop, such as appears to be promised, will help much. I have no idea what amount of distress there will be, but I think we shall have some in May, June, and July. Meanwhile, preparations to meet it are going on."

On the above opinion I have to remark that I consider those persons who were employed, and most of the laboring population in the Jamooee sub-division were employed, in the rubbee harvest have more than three or four days' supply of grain; a maund of grain will last a long time in a poor man's house—half a seer is mixed with not less than two seers of mohwa, vegetables, or jungle roots, and affords subsistence to a family. I am afraid that Mr. Currie's estimate of the mango crop is over-stated, and, although the trees all over the district were covered with blossom, it is not until the trees are examined that the present poor crop is discovered.

The February rain, and the abundant mohwa crop have, I consider, materially improved the condition of the people in these parts. The question is, how long this improved condition will continue. Directly the rain falls, the whole arable portion of the district will be ploughed, and the laborers will not work for nothing. Those who have land of their own, but who are badly off, will, I hope, find little difficulty in getting an advance, either from the zemindar, ticcadar, mahajun, or even their opium-cultivating neighbours, amongst whom no less than six lakhs of rupees are now being divided by the Opium Agents. Regarding the purely laboring population, or kamiyas, who are paid in kind, the question to be solved is, have their employers in the rice-country sufficient grain to pay their wages? If not, and they are paid in money, will they be able to purchase food in the bazars? This question, when put to persons who appear well-informed on the subject, produce such conflicting answers that it is very unsafe to draw any fixed conclusion from them. I think, however, that food will be forthcoming for all who can afford to pay for it, and if the bazars fall short, the grain which we have already stored, 1,26,000 maunds, will supply the deficiency. The exportations of rubbee grain will, I hope, not be so extensive as I at first supposed; and, judging from former years, the cultivators who have grain are, I believe, very loth to part with it this year. Many of them have expressed this opinion to me, and have said that any amount of money would not purchase what they intend storing for themselves and families.

Regarding the Bukhtiarpore circle, Mr. Manson says—"The Bukhtiarpore poor-house is now completed, but no one has come to live in it, except an occasional case for one or two days; but there are many applicants for food. In order to get them to come to the building in the morning to be counted, so as to ascertain the amount of grain to be given to the cook, I had to refuse several of those who came late; and in the same way with their tickets, they used to lose them, or rather, I should say, throw them away. The day they come without tickets they only get a fresh ticket for receipt of food from the following day; of course, for these examples, I picked out the women and children who had got fat, any one who really required food received it.

"I have found it necessary to dig a well as the water in the tank is no longer fit for cooking purposes. The native doctor reported his arrival yesterday, and I consulted him regarding hospital accommodation, and gave orders for the building to be commenced.

"One room in the poor-house I have set apart for the men cleaning cotton. I hope a fresh supply of this is being sent me, as indented for, as I have some days since distributed my first supply." (10 maunds have been sent.)

The daily averages at the two poor-houses for the last three weeks are given in the Appendix.

The village inspection commenced on the 17th of March, and since then 66 villages have been visited, and 1,493 persons have received relief. Besides

these, 208 persons have been fed daily by the Rajah Leela Nund Singh in 8 villages within his zemindaree.

The following information is in accordance with Government letter No. 1250 :—

Committees.

Monghyr, Jamooee, and Begoo Serai.

Sub-Committees.

Luckee Serai, Secondra, Sheikpura, and Bukhtiarpore.

(2.) *Special Relief Sub-Divisions opened and officered.*

Jamooee.

(3.) Luckee Serai, Secondra, Sheikpura and Bukhtiarpore.

(4.) Jamalpore ... Native gentlemen connected with railway.
Chumparun ... Mr. H. Christian.
Bassoni ... Mr. J. Christian.
Gurpura ... Mr. Hooley.

(5.) The annexed statement will give the information required :—

Daily average number of persons relieved at the Relief Centres and Poor-houses in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Names of relief centres and poor-houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Monghyr	92	178	140	410
Luckee Serai	40	34	37	111
Chapran	387	190	202	779
Bukhtiarpore	6	3	79	88
Sheikpura	13	29	11	53
Choara	7	20	3	30
Burbigha	24	20	4	48
Jamooee	4	5	1	10
Secondra	Not received.			
Sondhi	11	14	22	47
Begoo Serai	11	14	14	39
Tegrah	19	38	12	69
Birpur	14	11	7	32
Khurrukpore	9	36	1	46
Gungta	3	3	2	8
Bassoni	22	54	66	142
Total ...	662	649	601	1,912

Besides the above, 256 persons have been receiving relief in their villages in the Jamooee sub-division, and 1,493 persons have been receiving similar relief within the Bukhtiarpore circle.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure, as shown in last narrative ...	.....	3,35,728	1	7
Details of the above.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Placed to credit of Public Works Department ...	86,175	0	0	
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	35,149	7	2	
Advanced to Captain Grant for transport of Bhagulpore grain	1,707	14	6	
Advanced to Mr. C. D. Fletcher for Tirhoot grain	100	0	0	
Advanced to Mr. Thomas, contractor of Bhagulpore grain	83,056	14	0	
Construction of golas	2,154	6	4	
Payment of gola establishment	497	3	7	
Miscellaneous charges	75	0	0	
Purchase of anchors	22	4	0	
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	61,400	0	0	
To Municipalities	5,000	0	0	
To zemindars for land improvement... ...	41,590	0	0	
Tuccavee advances	18,800	0	0	
	3,35,728	1	7	

Expenditure during the fortnight.

On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements.

	Rs.	A.	P.		
Nazir	500	0	0		
Captain Conolly, transport agent of Bhagulpore grain	300	0	0		
Mr. Thomas, contractor...	57,924	13	0		
Payment of gola establishment	194	4	1		
Advances.					
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	4,850	0	0		
To Municipalities	.....				
Advanced to zemindars for land improvement ...	.....				
Tuccavee advances	13,340	0	0		
				77,109	1 1
Total expenditure ...	.....			4,12,837	2 8
Final payments	*Nil.*				
Advances recoverable	1,44,980	0	0		

E. Lockwood,

Officiating Collector.

Price Current of principal Food-grains in the District of Monghyr for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Name of place.	Wheat.	Rice, common	Indian corn.	Gram.	Chota Jonera.
Monghyr	14½	12	14	16	...
Begoo Serai	14*	12	15½	17½	...
Tegra	13	11½	14½	16½	...
Luckee Serai	14	12	15	17	18½

* A report just received from Begoo Serai states that wheat is selling at 20 seers per rupee, but I think this must be a mistake.

Statement of cases from 20th March to 2nd April 1874, and corresponding dates of 1873, 1872, and 1871.

			Number of cases reported, excluding cases declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Column IV of A1, minus column IXA.
Robbery.				
Headings 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI	1873	...	1	.....
Theft.				
Heading 43 of Crime Return AI, excluding cattle-theft	1874	...	28	11
	1873	...	21	7
	1872	...	17	5
	1871	...	17	6
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft	1874	...	14	6
	1873	...	18	12
	1872	...	13	3
	1871	...	43	25
Total ...	1874	...	42	17
	1873	...	40	19
	1872	...	30	8
	1871	...	60	31

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Court of Wards and other Private Works in the District of Monghyr during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 18*th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	3,885
Women	...	2,920
Children	...	666
Total	...	7,471

Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—

Men	...	554
Women	...	415
Children	...	95
Total	...	1,064

Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—

Men	...	578
Women	...	427
Children	...	99
Total	...	6,443

Khurrukpore Irrigation Work.—Rate of food-grain per rupee.

		Sers.
Murug bund for irrigation, Khurrukpore ...	Rice ...	9
	Dal ...	10
	Gram ...	16½
	Maize ...	12
Tank at Mohuddinagur, Pergunnah Umrithoo ...	Rice ...	12
	Dal ...	12
	Gram ...	17
	Maize ...	16
Bund at Mohiuddinagur, Pergunnah Furkya ...	Rice ...	10
	Dal ...	9
	Gram ...	...
	Maize ...	...
Reservoir, &c., in four mouzahs, Sandhi, Dameedumpore, Kuel, and Kukura, in Pergunnah Selmahal.	Rice ...	12½
	Dal ...	12½
	Gram ...	18
	Maize ...	16
Tank at Burhara, Pergunnah Umrithoo ...	Rice ...	14
	Dal ...	13
	Gram ...	17½
	Maize ...	17
Tank at Abgyl, Pergunnah Umrithoo ...	Rice ...	11½
	Dal ...	13½
	Gram ...	17
	Maize ...	16
Tank at Kamasi, Pergunnah Maldah ...	Rice ...	11½
	Dal ...	13½
	Gram ...	17
	Maize ...	16

Progress Report of Relief Works actually open during the Fortnight ending 18*th April* 1874.

Name of Road.	Progress in marking out road.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers on 18th April.	Supply of food thereat.	Amount of grain sold.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Amount of disbursement during the fortnight.
Monghyr Sub-Division.										Rs. A. P.
Patna road	16 miles marked out ...	All who present themselves get work; work going on in 8 places.	444	From the nearest bazars.	Nil ...	Good ..	Daily and twice a week.	1-9 per 1,000 ...	Supplied by Government.	843 2 6
Bhagulpore road	More than 5 miles marked out.	Ditto ditto in 1 place.	218	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	½ bring their own tools.	42 13 6
Bukhtiarpore to Bhooteah	5 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto in 2 places.	492	Ditto ...	9-15 of rice, 4-9 Indian-corn, and 5 maunds gram.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto and 1-14 per 1,000.	Supplied by Government.	In present account not received.
Balkur to Rosrah	About 5½ miles ditto...	Ditto ditto ...	202	Ditto ...	Nil.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1-9 per 1,000.	½ bring their own tools.	519 0 5
Burriarpore road	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 15 6
Kujrah to Soorujgurra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66 5 9
Begoo Serai sub-division, Tirhoot road.	About 27 miles marked out.	Work going on in 9 places.	521	From the nearest bazars.	Nil.	Good ...	Daily and twice a week.	1-9 per 1,000 ...	Supplied by Government.	840 11 9
Jamooee sub-division, Gyriack road—1st section	8 miles marked out ...	Ditto in 3 places ...	24	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Half of the whole good.	Ditto ...	1-14 per 1,000, and 0-1-6, 0-1-0, and 0-0-9.	Ditto ...	559 10 0
2nd ditto			216							
Sheikpoora to Secundra	17 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	484	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	814 9 9
Secundra to Jamooee	12 miles ditto ...	Ditto in 2 places ...	270	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Good ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, 0-2-0, 0-1-3, and 0-1-0.	Ditto and contractor.	159 15 3
Chakie to Simultollah	Work stopped by order of the Commissioner.									
Gungta to Mulleypore	24 miles marked out ...	All who come get work; work going on in 3 places.	300	From the nearest bazars.	Nil ...	Good ...	Twice a week, and daily to those employed on jungle-cutting.	1-14 per 1,000, and 0-2-0, 0-1-3, and 0-1-0.	Supplied by contractor and Government.	527 7 6
Jamooee to ditto	2 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto in 1 place.	121	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto, no daily labor employed.	Ditto ...	Ditto by contractor.	122 14 0
Ditto to Luckee Serai	.....	No earth-work going.	Bridge-work in progress.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104 9 3
Secundra to ditto	15 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto in 3 places.	586	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Supplied by Government.	593 4 9
Ditto to Newada	13 miles ditto ...	Ditto ditto in 2 places.	402	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	575 4 9
Other petty works	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	564 11 0
			4,300				Total wages paid during the fortnight			6,350 7 8
							Tools and plant (carriage)			52 11 0
							Establishment			366 12 6
									GRAND TOTAL ...	6,769 15 2

N.B.—About 3 per cent. belong to the non-laboring classes, the rest are all laboring classes.

Return called for under Government letter No. 2435—S.R., dated 16th April 1874, from the commencement up to 28th April 1874.

		Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
(a.)	By sale to laborers	89	30	0
(b.)	By sale to the public	5,171	12	13
(c.)	In charitable relief, or in any other way	751	9	14
	Total ...	6,012	12	11

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

No. 199—S.R., dated Bhagulpore, the 21st April, 1874.

From—V. T. TAYLOR, Esq., Collector of Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit the eleventh fortnightly narrative for this district.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Soopool Sub-Divisional Officer writes: "The bazars as a rule are still tolerably well supplied; the prices quoted are as under:—

	Coarse rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Murwa.	Gram.
Soopool	9 0	12 8	16 0	13 0	.....
Pertabgunge	10 0	13 0	.....	13 0	.....
Bungaon	10 0	12 0	17 0	12 8	.....
Dugmurra	10 6	11 3	.....	12 12	.....
Bheemnugur	10 8	14 0	.....	15 0	.....

3. The Muddehpoora Officer writes: "The bazars are pretty well supplied with grain, the rates quoted being:—

	Coarse rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Murwa.	Gram.
Muddehpoora	13	11	.....	14	9
Sour Bazar	11	15	.....	15	.....
Moorligunge	11	15	17	13	.....
Kissengunge	11	11	20	16	12
Sonebursa	11	13	17½	14	13

4. The Banka Officer writes: "The supply of food-grains is easily procurable in every mart in the sub-division, the price of all of these being the same as in the previous fortnightly report, with the exception of barley, which has risen in some places;" the quotations given being:—

	Coarse rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Murwa.	Gram.	Indian-corn.
Banka	12 8	15 0	20 0	.....	15 0	15 0
Umurpore	12 8	15 0	20 8	.....	16 8	16 0
Belhur	11 8	15 0	18 0	.....	15 0	13 0

5. At the head-quarters but little alteration is shown, viz.—

Coarse rice	11 6
Wheat	14 8
Gram	17 11
Indian-corn	16 6

6. The mowah has turned out far better than the crop of ordinary years, and though the mango crop is reported as very good, and average in some places, in others it has unfortunately been much injured, and will yield but little.

7. The general accounts from Muddehpoora are altogether more hopeful, though ryots are said not to have very much more grain in store; the zemindars are said to be "using their stocks carefully," and mahajuns, as a rule, not lending except to safe persons. The irrigated cheena has been cut, and has proved a very good crop, so much so, that ryots themselves admit those who were fortunate enough, or wise enough to sow it this year, are "in comfort;" the low land paddy and moong which have already been extensively sown, have "germinated well;" according to some persons they require rain, according to others they do not yet. The mango crop is still looking well; some persons are really beginning to feel pressure, and these are at once relieved. The diaries of the Bhowanipore Circle Officer show that a large majority of the people in the villages thoroughly visited are in good condition and hopeful.

8. Mr. Alexander Christian, of the Patterghât Factory, in the Kamp Circle, has written to me to the effect that "in these parts on the whole the people have not experienced any real distress, and the possibility of it has in a great measure been precluded by the opening of relief works all over the country; that the yield of the rubbee crop has generally been above the average, and will go far to feed the people for some time, which, with the purchase of Government rice, will enable them to tide over the scarcity till the bhadoi harvest is gathered." I trust that the distress in the Muddehpoora sub-division, which must increase in May, June, and July, will be met without much difficulty by the Government officers.

9. Of Soopool, I cannot speak quite so hopefully; now the rubbee harvest is over, the number of our works show that great scarcity does exist, though there will, I am of opinion, be ample work (to be referred to hereafter) for all who require it; a part of the Ekar Circle, a small portion of the Soopool Circle, and a considerable portion of the Nareedeegur Circle being the worst off.

10. There have been luckily two falls of rain, on the 7th and night of 14th, in the Simrahi circle; on the latter date about 1½ inches, extending over a larger area than the fall of the 7th. The weather is said to have been threatening at Soopool, but without rain. Both storms seem to have come south from the Nepal hills, and have been of very great benefit; sowings have already been largely carried on. Rain is undoubtedly required for the whole of the Soopool sub-division, and would greatly benefit the Muddehpoora sub-division also. In Chye it would be better if rain held off a little, as a good deal of the rubbee is still exposed and not safely housed; before the end of the month, however, general rain would be most beneficial throughout the district, as well for sowings already made as for cultivating operations for the bhadoi crops, though these latter even now are said to be forward.

11. The Soopool Sub-Divisional Officer reports—"During the past fortnight I have been moving in all directions over the sub-division, and though I have seen a large number of miserable emaciated objects among the lowest classes, still I think the condition of the people generally is surprisingly good; our relief operations are, however, in full swing, and, with the liberal allowance of works recently sanctioned in all directions, our golas open for sale to the public and to the laborers on the works, I feel tolerably confident that we shall pull through this season of distress with very satisfactory results." But the condition of the people generally is far worse in Muddehpoora, and the anxiety and work entailed on all is consequently far greater; all that can be done will be done.

12. The death of one man is reported by Mr. Smith, which he says certainly looks like a case of starvation; it appears that the man, who was in a weak state, came to work on the road now under construction between Moheshi and Nohatta; he was at once employed, and in the afternoon he suddenly died. No one knew where he came from, but probably from Tirhoot, the border of which is about four miles west of where he died. The Simrahi Sub-Divisional Officer reports a death of alleged starvation, but this cannot, I think, be accepted as the cause of death, and the Sub-Divisional Officer says he only mentions it as an instance to show how difficult it is to distinguish death due to starvation from that which might probably be due to disease. He says a man aged about 40 applied at Simrahi for relief; he, however, refused to partake of cooked or uncooked food, as when he came the second day his rice (uncooked) had not been touched. He was offered "choora" (parched rice), which he also refused, saying he wanted money to spend on his holiday, the last day of Choit; this was refused and he died the same afternoon. I only mention this, as there is, I think, a tendency to ascribe every death in these times to starvation, no matter what the age of the person or the disease from which he may be suffering. Considering the numbers of persons employed on our works, and the frightful objects attracted to our poor-houses, I think that the deaths are very remarkably few in number.

13. The following statement shows, as far as is known here, the difference in prices of some of the food-grains now and at the corresponding period of 1866:—

	Rice, 1st sort.		Rice, common.		Murwa.		Indian-corn.		Wheat.	
	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.	1866.	1874.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Soopool	...	9 0	...	9 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	12 8
Muddehpoora	...	11 0	...	13 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	11 0
Head-quarters	11 6	10 1	12 0	11 6	...	...	15 2	15 12	12 10	15 2
Banka	...	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	15 0

14. The theft statement for April will be submitted with the next narrative.

B.—Relief Works.

15. I annex a statement showing what has been done under this head during the fortnight, as also one showing the number of persons employed on the Durbhunga Court estates in this district. There is a very general increase in the numbers.

16. To meet any great rush, sites for 21 large tanks have been selected; many of them have been marked out, and orders for commencing three have been issued. One has actually been begun; these, with the roads we have on hand, will give ample work to all who may require it, but I am afraid the working time is far too short to enable any tank to be finished. No one but the able-bodied will be employed upon them, and strict orders have been given that all unable to give a fair day's work for a fair day's wages are to be drafted off in light-labor gangs to the villages to which they may belong, and there to be employed in deepening out existing tanks. There is hardly a village in the north in which a tank of some kind or another does not exist; as soon as rain falls many of these people now working (as they annually do) will gain a livelihood by digging and sowing the fields, and cultivating operations generally.

17. The numbers on the Court of Wards' works are, I am afraid, scarcely reliable, and the matter is under enquiry. The General Manager has been addressed on the subject, and the Naradeegur Circle Officer and the Sub-Divisional Officer ordered to give their best attention and supervision.

18. As regards the works carried on by private individuals or zemindars, the returns are very incomplete, and I am afraid we shall never get correct information on this head. Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh, two zemindars of Patoori, maliks of Puchgachia, Boorwari, and Moorho, and others, are digging various tanks and making small roads in the Muddehpoora sub-division, giving thereby a good deal of local labor. In Soopool the Buroasi zemindar has sent in a list of his works, according to which he has 25 works of kinds in progress, on which 5,661 persons were employed; "many of these works are executed by rich jeyt ryots under the zemindar, he in some cases advancing the money and in others lending his security to enable them to borrow." On these works, as I fear is the case on all private works, "the rates are low and the wages irregularly paid;" but it is sufficient to know that work is thus found for many by which they are kept from distress. Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh has submitted his return, showing over 5,500 men, women, and children employed.

19. Payment to all laborers to our relief works is invariably made in cash, but on all the works moodies have been established for the sale of grain drawn from the Government golas, of which 6,450 maunds have been issued from the golas in the Soopool sub-division for this purpose. The returns furnished by the Department Public Works and Mr. Kirkwood show that up to date 4,357 maunds have been sold on our roads during the fortnight.

C.—Transport of Grain.

20. The imports and exports at the Bhagulpore railway station during the fortnight were 9,299 against 4,652 maunds; amongst the former I am glad to notice 3,211 maunds of seed-grain (paddy); 2,771 maunds were rice from Howrah, and 476 maunds of dhal and kalie, 1,749 maunds were Indian-corn and 1,742 wheat from up-country. The exports were, 991 maunds oats, 1,607 maunds wheat, 505 maunds barley, and 718 maunds gram for Howrah; nearly all the rest were Indian-corn for distressed districts up. The returns from the other stations are very insignificant.

21. Private importations are being carried on to a small extent, especially to the Simrahi Circle, and grain in small quantities is being taken to Pertabgunge, and to a smaller extent in Soopool; local importations into Banka sub-division of rubbee crops from the neighbourhood of Sultangunge are fair, but, I am afraid, the actual stocks of grain of all kinds in the hands of either zemindars or ryots are not very large.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

22. This work has been progressing in a very satisfactory manner, and our full allotment will soon be stored, as will be seen below:—

Muddehpoora Sub-Division.

		Actually stored.	
Muddehpoora	50,000	33,341	
Bhowanipoor	25,000	9,982*	
Kamp	50,000	45,321	
Soneburs a	12,980	12,980	
Patterghât	2,614	2,614	
Byjnathpoor	15,000	19,584	4,584 excess †
Lalpoor	10,000	10,000	filled.
Total ...	1,33,832		

* 15,018. The balance has probably reached, as it left Jugdis Chuck some days ago.

† This may be a mistake, as I understand from Mr. Hennessy Kamp golas had been filled.

Soopool Sub-Division.			
Soopool	1,30,000	10,123	
Chundail	10,000	1,904	
Rutowlee	8,000	6,444	
Hurdee	10,000	7,240	
Nowabakkur	30,000	29,068	
Dugmurra	40,000	29,902	
Roshwar	40,000	39,801	
Nurgo	20,000	20,000 filled.	
Chandpeeper, Bhaptiahi, Burhurrah } Court of Wards ...	12,000 / 12,000 / 6,000	about 30,000	
Peepra	20,000	17,154	
Pertabgunge	30,000	30,000 filled.	
Bhulooa	20,000	20,000 filled.	
Simrahi	40,000	39,311	
Nathpoor	10,000	10,000 filled.	
Bheemnugur	5,000	5,052 52 too much.	
Arjillee Dulgaon	8,000	8,000 filled.	
Ekar	60,000	38,635	
Pachgachia	20,000	2,183	
Semani	20,000	4,806	
Nohatta	10,000	10,250 250 too much.	
Burgaon	50,000	4,500	
Bungaon	30,000	15,377	
Moheshi	10,000	10,000 filled.	
Total ...	5,96,000	3,89,750	
Sudder Sub-Division.			
Permeshurpoor	1,000	1,000	
Banka Sub-Division.			
Dhooria	2,250	2,250	
Kutooria	4,773	4,773	
Total ...		7,023	

23. Mr. Smith has only a few more maunds to put into the golas at Simrahi, Dugmurra, Roshwar, Nowabakkur, Peepra, Hurdee, and Rutowlee, to fill them. All the southern gola balances will be made up, and the golas filled by the contractors. Mr. Smith has sent down 4,000 carts to the contractor, Mr. Hennessy, at Jugdis Chuck, retaining sufficient to complete his own work. The next fortnightly, I hope, will show transport of Government grain almost, if not entirely, finished.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

24. During the fortnight Rs. 2,100 were advanced to the following persons as loans under the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871 :—

Names of persons.	Amount advanced.	Purpose for which advanced.	Name of village where the work will be carried.
	Rs.		
Khub Lall Sahu	500	For excavating tank.	Puroaha.
Rungi Pare	500	Ditto ...	Kundah.
Kunhaia Rai	300	For cleaning tank	Patori.
Lall Deb	200	Ditto ...	Behra.
Nanhu Rai	300	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Nunu Pare	300	Ditto ...	Gandoul.
Total ...	2,100		
Total up to end of fortnight ...	6,450		

Rs. 2,360 were advanced to zemindars for helping their ryots as noted below :—

Names of Zemindars.	Place of residence.	Amount advanced.
		Rs.
Raja Leelanund Sing	Bunailee	9,000
Mr. T. W. Bowers	Enamputtee	5,000
„ M. B. Morrison	Nathpoor	2,000
Baboo Balajeet Singh	Parsorma	1,500
„ Kishore Narain Singh	Ditto	1,500
„ Poorun Chand Deb	Kuthi	1,000
„ Ramgopal Singh	Mangunge	900
„ Gopal Singh and brother	Patchgachia	2,000
„ Prem Narain Singh	Pursahi	700
Total ...	... ...	23,600
Grand Total up to end of fortnight ...	... ...	86,500

Rs. 4,000 was advanced to a zemindar for purchase of food-grain.

F.—Charitable Relief.

25. During the fortnight the Naradeegur Circle Officer has resigned from ill health, but he is still working until his successor arrives, and has promised to (and I have no doubt will very usefully do so) assist him in every way; his successor has left for his post. The Kamp Circle Officer resigned, and left his post without warning, on the ground chiefly that the work expected from him was far heavier than he could conscientiously perform either to his own satisfaction or that of his employers. Luckily, a very good Assistant Superintendent had arrived, who carried on his duties very well and energetically till the new Superintendent joined, which he has done.

26. The following golas have been opened for sales to the public: in the Muddehpoora sub-division at Muddehpoora and Bhowanipore, and in Soopool sub-division at Soopool and Ekar. Their sales have not to date been perfectly reported in the form directed by me, but only Burmah rice is being sold to the public at present, and this is purchased, not only without objection, but in considerable quantities.

27. The effects of the sales at Muddehpoora were reported last fortnight, and the price of rice in the Muddehpoora market has further fallen; the effect

at Soopool, however, was very different, as for some days after the opening of the golas there, the supply of rice in the market was *entirely* stopped, though other food-grains were procurable as usual; the holders of rice have, however, again commenced selling, and at prices slightly lower than those which prevailed previous to the opening of the golas.

28. The rice purchased from the Muddehpoora golas is being sold in several places in the Simrahi Circle; it is, being Burmah uncleaned rice, purchased at the Muddehpoora golas at 15 seers of 80 tolahs weight, and resold in the Simrahi Circle at 13 seers of 64 weight (?). The Sub-Divisional Officer, Baboo Ram Sunker Sen, has personally seen this, and there cannot be any mistake about the rice. This appears to me to show that, whatever care is taken, it is impossible to prevent some abuses of this kind. I do not understand the object of these sales to be other than to enable a person who cannot procure rice elsewhere except at an exorbitant rate to purchase at a fair rate from Government stores, but here we have persons making large profits by the transaction. I have, however, ordered sales to commence from the Simrahi golas; sales have also been ordered from the Semani golas, no bazars being in the neighbourhood. Moodies are engaged to sell near the golas in addition to sales from the golas with a fair margin for profit, and they are bound to sell at a fixed rate; the arrangements sanctioned for this being that the moodies may obtain not more than 100 maunds a day between them, and not more than 6 moodies to draw from any one gola (opened); the moodi gets 2 to 3 per cent. profit, according to the distance his shop is from the gola; these moodies are not allowed to sell more than 8 annas worth to any one person. A separate report on this has been promised by Mr. Kirkwood. Care is being taken to sell off the perishable grains, and at all golas open for sale to the public only the Burmah uncleaned rice is being sold; clean rice and Indian-corn are being sold on works to laborers and by the retail moodies.

29. From the Soopool golas 1,554 maunds have been sold to the public.
From the Ekra golas 887 maunds.
From the Muddehpoora golas 446½. } From 7th to 11th full information
From the Bhowanipore golas 391½. } not received.

30. The average number of persons fed daily at the different relief centres in the Soopool sub-division is as follows:—

Soopool Circle.

Soopool	67
Sookpoor	22
Chundail	13
Buroary	26
Sesowni	13
Total	141

Ekar Circle.

Ekar	30
Pachgachia	60
Murwalla	10
Burgaon	131
Moheshi	127
Koond Berhat	20
Bungaon	25
Natha	80
Total	483

Simrahi Circle.

Simrahi	15
Pertabgunge	29
Nathpore	35
Khubdah	6
Dhurhurra	52
Bhuttaneah	52
Bhulooa	51
Moheshpore	6
Peepra	5
Total	251

Naradeegur Circle.

Dugmurra	51
Deeghia	40
Bhaptiahi	45
Burhara and Chundpeeper not received	...
Total	136

These show a satisfactory falling off, as all but the very worst and diseased class of persons are being relieved by other measures.

32. In Muddehpoora the daily average appears to be—

Muddehpoora	35
Byjnathpore	50
Ghylar	9
Gumhuria	23
Sonebursa	15
	132

This shows a slight increase.

33. The house-to-house relief operations are well in hand, and very forward in the Soopool and Naradeegur Circles generally; a large number of tickets have been issued, and the registers far advanced. I have no doubt that in the next fortnightly fuller details will be forthcoming, but as it is, a great deal of good has been done.

34. The spinning and weaving relief has not as yet made much progress. Mr. Fanshawe reports that the women declined to take the cotton when they found that they were not to get something in *advance* for their work, but some few have made a beginning, and if they become really distressed and in real want, they will doubtless take to it readily enough; the cotton is there, and it is not for want of exertion on the part of the Relief Officers that hitherto the spinning relief has not been successful.

35. At Ekar people are still employed in bringing in fodder in exchange for pice; their numbers are undiminished; a good deal of fodder has been stored here and there, but it does not appear that the carters purchase it or ask even for it, but it is a useful form of relief for those unfit for hard work, even if it be all left on our hands, the transport being so far advanced.

36. The Soopool poor-house has been some time completed, the poor-houses at Kamp, Bhowanipore, and Nowabakkur are nearly so.

37. Native doctors have arrived and been posted to the following circles: Kamp. Bhowanipore, Simrahi, Naradeegur, and Ekar. There are, in addition, the native doctors at Soopool, Muddehpoora, and Sonebursa, all of whom assist. There is also a doctor at Bungaon. Mr. Kirkwood remarks—"We are well off at present for native doctors, though, with the arrangement of their having to visit and revisit every village once a fortnight, they will have their work cut out for them; all rather disgusted at the discomfort, but willing to go through it with a little encouragement." The general health of the people is remarkably good; a few isolated cases of small-pox and cholera reported from the Simrahi Circle only.

38. Mr. Kirkwood further reports he has "visited Muddehpoora, Soopool, Chandpeeper, Nowbakkur, and Bhaptiahi Relief Centres; they all appear well managed; Bhaptiahi wants weeding, and this has been ordered."

39. In Naradeegur Court of Ward's estate, the Court of Wards is going to advance Rs. 20,000 to ryots; all proclamations are completed, and it merely remains to give the money, which Mr. Duff thinks will be done during the next fortnight. 10,000 maunds of seed-grain also are being procured by

the Court of Wards for distribution in Naradeegur; Mr. Duff is also advancing 500 maunds of seed-grain he had in store. The price of seed-grain, where procurable, is now 14 seers the rupee; a supply of seed-grain (quantity not stated) has reached Nathpoor from Julpigoree; this will be taken at once to Soopool and sold there; there is still a cry of want of seed-grain of certain kinds of rice, but as far as I can ascertain there is a certain amount (though said not to be enough) in the hands of zemindars, which they intend distributing when the time arrives, and I hope that it will turn out that there will be really a sufficient supply; it is quite impossible to get at the truth of this subject, though it is having the best attention of all officers.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed.—District Committee, three Sub-Divisional Committees, and six Circle Sub-Committees have all been appointed.

Number of Special Relief Sub-Divisions opened and officered—1.

Number of regular Relief Circles opened and manned by special officers.—All are now manned; in all six.

Number of Relief Circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents.—Part of the Ekar Circle is looked after by Mr. J. Christian.

Number of Work-houses or Centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief.—Soopool 28, Muddehpora 5—total 33.

Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily—4,014.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the District and Sub-Divisional Treasury as shown in the last narrative	.....			3,43,941	0	3
Detail of the above Total.						
On disbursements to the District Engineer for relief works	48,000	0	0			
To Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora ...	1,000	0	0			
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements	1,48,691	0	3*			
On disbursements to Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora for construction of golahs	6,000	0	0			
On account of advances made to trustworthy residents for purchase of food-grain	66,400	0	0			
On account of advances made to traders for purchase of grain	1,600	0	0			
To Bhagulpore Municipality	5,000	0	0			
Advances made to zemindars and others for land improvement	4,350	0	0			
Advances to zemindars and others for helping ryots	62,900	0	0			
				3,43,941	0	3

	Rs.	A.	P.
*Through Nazir	12,962	2	6
" Deputy Collector of Banka	678	7	0
" " of Muddehpoora	8,800	0	0
" " of Soopool	17,900	0	0
" Mr. Hennessy	5,665	15	6
" " Hennessy as contractor	52,390	12	6
" " H. M. Durand	13,150	0	0
" " F. Hensley	5,000	0	0
" Baboo Puran Chunder Neogee, Deputy Collector	19,084	15	3
" Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor, Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	9,000	0	0
" ditto for police	150	0	0
" Captain Conolly	450	0	0
" Mr. Meredith	109	10	0
" Mr. Inman, Government Grain Officer at Jugdis Chuck ...	20	0	0
Paid railway freight for packages and weights and scale sent from Calcutta ...	37	11	3
" Ditto for 28 bales of small bags sent from Alipore	70	2	0
" cost of 50 oiled tarpaulins purchased of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.	3,221	4	6
Total ...	1,48,691	0	3

Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.

On disbursement to the District Engineer for relief works					Nil.
On purchase of food					Nil.
On disbursement to officers in charge of transport arrangements	48,341	14	0		
Through Deputy Collector of Muddehpoora ...	3,158	1	0		
" Major Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, for contractor Baboo Radha Churn Gangooly	5,000	0	0		
" Mr. Hennessy, contractor	35,028	13	0		
" " H. Bull "	5,000	0	0		
" " Inman, Grain Officer, Judgis Chuck	55	0	0		
" " H. M. Durand, on account of charges for feeding of 8 carters received from Meerut	100	0	0		
Total ...	48,341	14	0		
Payment on account of establishment of storage golahs		.....			Nil.
On account advances for purchase of food ...		.....			Nil.
Total of advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...		.....		4,000	0 0
To traders for purchase of grain		.....			Nil.
To Bhagulpore Municipality		.....			Nil.
To zemindar and others for land improvements ...		.....		2,100	0 0
To ditto for helping their ryots ...		.....		23,600	0 0
Total of the Fortnight's Expenditure.					
(*a*) Final payments made		.....			
(*b*) Advances repayable	29,700	0	0		
				29,700	0 0
Grand total to end of the fortnight		.....		4,21,982	14 3

Name of road and number on map.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Disbursement for the fortnight ending April 1874.
Road from Soopool to Bhootea, No. 19N.	All done ...	14½ miles in 4 places...	1,934 coolies daily on average, consisting of 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring classes.	40 per cent. from bazar and 60 per cent. Government moodies' shop.	Things are not worse than before. Laborers appear to be cheerful. No epidemic has yet broken out. No respectable classes have joined the work. Grains of all sorts are procurable from the local bazars.	Daily ...	Men ... ... 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 Women ... ... 0-1-0 to 0-1-3 Children ... 0-6-0 to 0-1-0	All supplied from Government store.	2,769
Road from Bella to Maiharhát, No. 20N.	Ditto ...	3 miles in 5 places ...	2,133 ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,848
Road from Sookhpore to Bijawar and thence to Naharwar Ghát, No. 26N.	19 miles nearly ...	8 miles in 9 places ...	4,130 ditto, consisting of 80 per cent. laboring and 20 per cent. non-laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ... A few Rajpoots have since joined the work. One death occurred during the week. The deceased was old and much emaciated. He died the very day he joined the work. Men really unfit for work are to be sent to the relief depôt at Ekar and Bongong, but it is difficult to induce them to go to relief centres. Great demand for work on this road, and numbers are flocking to it daily.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	5,302
Rajunpore Bund; improvement of Government estates.	3½ miles nearly ...	2½ miles in one continuous length.	1,935 ditto ditto ...	All from Government moodies' shop.	Things are not worse than before. No epidemic has yet broken out. No respectable classes have joined the work. Grains of all sorts are procurable from the local bazars.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,934
Clearing a tank at Banasar.	.....	Silk being cleared ..	182 ditto, being 70 per cent. laboring and 30 per cent. non-laboring classes.	40 per cent. from bazar and 60 per cent. from Government moodies' shop.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	56
Singhessur to Nathpur, No. 10N.	All done ..	5,200 running feet ...	983 coolies daily on average: nearly all of laboring class.	Nearly all supplied from bazar, a few only from Government moodies' shop.	Condition of the laborers bad, but general features of the country fair, because none but the laboring classes come to work.	Both by daily and task-work.	Mates at As. 2-0 to As. 2-6 Men ,, 1-6 ,, ,, 2-0 Women ,, 1-0 ,, ,, 1-3 Children ,, 0-6 ,, ,, 1-0 Task-work at 12 annas to Rs. 2-4-0 per 1,000 c. ft.	Ditto ...	1,495
Ditto to Soopool, Nos. 16 and 17N.	Ditto ...	Repairing ruts through the whole length of the road.	11 coolies daily: ditto	All from bazar ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	20
Soopool to Peepra, No. 15N.	Ditto ..	8,000 running feet ...	792 ditto ditto ...	Nearly all from bazar a few only from Government moodies' shop.	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	943
Milkee road, No. 5N ..	Ditto ..	3 miles in different places.	325 ditto, consisting of 90 per cent. laboring and 10 per cent. non-laboring classes.	All from bazar ...	Condition of the people in general good. Harvesting being over, the coolies are increasing daily. Wheat and barley the chief food during the week.	By task-work ..	Re. 1-14 per 1,000 c. ft. below 5 ft. embankment and Rs. 2-2 above that height.	Greater part of the beldars bring their own tools, the rest of them, and the non-laboring classes, are supplied from Government stores.	467
Muddehpoora road, 1st Section, No. 1N.	Not necessary ...	1,600 running feet.	45 ditto, consisting of 31 per cent. laboring and 69 per cent. non-laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Condition of the people in general good.	Both by task-work and daily labor.	Task-work at Rs. 2-1 per 1,000 cubic feet. Daily labor— Men ... 0-2-0 Women ... 0-1-3 Children ... 0-1-0	Supplied from Government store.	82 0 0
Ditto road, 3rd Section, No. 1N.	Ditto ...	Repairing ruts ¼ mile; dressing and ramming and repairing the temporary bridges.	486 coolies daily on average; all laboring classes.	Ditto ...	The condition of the laboring class is good. Number of coolies are returning from harvesting with grain, sufficient to last them for a month.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Those who are unable to bring their own tools are supplied from Government store.	413 0 0
Muddehpoora and Bailo road, No. 1N. Muddehpoora to Sookhasan.	No information received.								
Pertabgunge to Beerpore, No. 11N.	.....	Earth-work 2 miles and 400 running feet. Dressing 1¼ miles and 500 feet.	311 ditto: all are laboring classes.	Ditto. Moodi appointed, and grain now available.	The coolies are said to be in a bad state.	Ditto ...	Task-work at Re. 1-12 per 1,000 cubic feet. Men ... 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 Women ... 0-1-3 Children ... 0-0-6 to 0-1-0	The task-work laborers bring their own tools, and daily laborers are supplied from Government store.	503 0 0
Bangaon to Phoolout, No. 21N.	Not commenced.								
Narainpore to Narkatia and Sonabursa, No. 4N.	No information received.								
Bowsee road, No. 18.	Work stopped.	Repairs completed.							
Dhooria to Bowsee, No. 9S.	Completed ...	1¼ miles ...	844 daily on average, consisting of all laboring classes.	All from bazar ...	One-third of the laborers are distressed, and the rest are little better than them.	Ditto ...	Daily mates at 0-2-6 Men ... at 0-2-0 Women at 0-1-3 Children at 0-0-6 to 0-1-0	Those who have bring their own tools and the rest are supplied from Government stores.	1,027 0 0
Katooria to Simultullah, No. 27S.	Ditto ...	Earthwork 1,137 running feet. Dressing 1¼ mile.	130 ditto, consisting of 2½ per cent. non-laboring and 97½ per cent. laboring classes.	Ditto ..	The mowah crop has improved the condition of the people. As now the mowah gathering is nearly over, the number of laborers is increasing gradually.	Ditto ...	Task-work from Re. 1-12 to 2-0 per 1,000 cubic feet daily— Men ... at As. 0-1-6 to 0-2-0 Women at ,, 0-1-0 Children at ,, 0-0-6 to 0-1-0	The village people are supplied from Government store.	202 0 0
Katooria to Banka No. 26S.	.....	852 running feet ...	47 coolies daily on average; all are laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	56 0 0
Pointee to Barahat, No. 16S.	Ditto ...	¼ of a mile ...	55 ditto, consisting of 31 per cent. laboring and 69 per cent. non-laboring classes.	Ditto ...	Good	Daily ...	Men ... at As. 0-2-0 Women at ,, 0-1-3 Children at ,, 0-0-6	Some bring their own tools and the rest are supplied from Government.	61 0 0
									19,178 0 0

Other roads have not yet been commenced.

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women and Children employed on Raj Durbhunga Works, in the District of Bhagulpore, during the 14 *days ending Saturday, the* 18*th April* 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—		
Men	85,052	
Women	73,667	
Children	29,174	
Total ...	187,893	
Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—		
Men	8,615	
Women	7,475	
Children	3,006	
Total ...	19,096	
Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—		
Men	7,158	
Women	5,425	
Children	1,526	
Total ...	14,109	

V. T. TAYLOR,
Collector.

No. 1574, dated Purneah, the 20th April 1874.

From—W. KEMBLE, Esq., Magistrate and Collector of Purneah,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending 18th April.

A.

I have myself visited the Dengrah, Kishengunj and Bahadoorgunj Circles this fortnight.

In the two last-named places I found the supply of grain in the hâts quite equal to the demand, but in Dengrah and in the neighbourhood of the sudder station, I have seen that supplies are falling short, and that purchasers are entirely dependant upon the small consignments of husked rice bought from the cloth merchants in Purneah and taken into the interior by baparis. At Mathour hât on 10th April, I found coarse rice selling at 9 and 10 seers, and new grain at 16 seers. All brought to market was sold; even in the north but little grain is brought for sale by the villagers; the supplies, mostly unhusked rice, are here obtained either from the Julpigoree district, or are smuggled from the Morung. One or two Kishengunj merchants have lately been importing husked rice from Calcutta at Gangee, the largest hât in the north. I found on 15th April that the following prices prevailed:—

Dhan	15 to 16 seers.
Rice	10 to 11 „
Toori	13 „
New grain	12 „
Kalai	11 „
Wheat	9 to 10 „
Cotton	5½ „

I noticed a good quantity of new wheat in the market; the people have never eaten it before; they say they do not know how to cook it and that it disagrees with them. The Relief Officer told me that they in many cases boiled it and ate it like rice or dhall. Mr. Craven reports that prices are higher in the south and west of his sub-division than the north and east; this I found to be the case.

Mr. Rattray at Arrareah reports that the prices throughout his sub-division are about 9 seers the rupee, and that grain was everywhere procurable in small quantities.

The condition of the people is getting worse in Kusba Amour, Dengrah and in the northern parts of the Sudder and the southern parts of Bahadoorgunj and Kishengunj owing to the want of rain. Up in the north there has been an abundant rainfall, even on Friday and Saturday last, when a hot west wind was blowing in the sudder station and the thermometer in some houses was over 100°, reports from the north road described the weather as cool and comfortable after the heavy rain.

The Koosi and Mahanuddi have risen and benefited the country in the south. In order to get water for the cattle, I have directed Relief Officers to have ponds dug in the old beds of rivers; it is no use digging on ground of an ordinary level when even the deepest tanks are nearly dry.

The rice crops which have been sown look well, though rain would benefit them. The cheena and kainee crops are now coming into ear; though fair they are not so good as they promised to be a few weeks ago.

In the extreme south-east the boro rice is looking well at Barsoe; the supply of grain, which has up to the last few days been kept up from Hyatpore and Maldah, fell off very much last hât day. Empty boats came up to take away the toori.

Cases of incendiarism has decreased; but petty thefts of grain are numerous. In order to keep up the supply of grain at the hâts in the centre of the district, and to check the drain upon Julpigoree in the north, I issued orders last week to all my Sub-divisional Officers to commence sales to the public at 10 seers for Bengal, and 12 seers for Burmah rice. Orders have since been received from the Commissioner to reduce the price in the north to 12 and 15 seers. I should have been obliged to do this even had I not been ordered, as Mr. Craven reports that people will not buy at the higher rates, and that in four days in three bazaars near Kissengunj town he only sold 76 Rs. worth. Mr. Rattray at Arrareah says that people are only inclined to buy; he, however, writes from the neighbourhood of the Morung.

On this side of the Mahanuddy and to the south of Kissengunj every seer of grain offered is eagerly purchased. Mr. Wyer at head-quarters has sold to villagers and in a few hâts the total quantity allowed to his circle for sale this month. The total quantity of grain sold is, as far as known, given in the annexed table—

		Mds.	Srs
At	Head-quarters	1,918	0
„	Kissengunj	..	..
„	Arrareah	..	..
„	Bulrampore	782	7
	Total ..	2,700	7

A few deaths have occurred on our works and in our poor-houses, one at Dengrah, two at the Sudder, two at Bahadoorgunj. In every case the deceased were old, whose diseases had no doubt been brought on or accelerated by want before they came on our hands. At Bahadoorgunj the poor-houses are more patronised than in any other parts. Mr. Bertelsen says that many people came to them in a state of destitution; after being fed for a few days go away in improved health, and work on the roads, or take away cotton or jute for spinning.

B.

Mr. Cordner's progress statement is annexed.

It shows a slight increase in numbers over the last fortnight's return. The petty relief works by relief officers have taken away a good many of his laborers, especially the females and the lazy.

Contract and piece-work appear to be coming into favor wonderfully, and the Department Public Works roads in some places attract more laborers than those worked under daily payment system.

Mr. Craven is doing some good work in cleaning out tanks along the road-side between Dengrah and Kissengunj; he is also repairing some roads. I have seen the people on his works; they are all villagers, many Mussulmans who are no doubt very badly off; he pays them from 1½ to ½ a seer of rice a day according to age.

Instructions have been given to reduce the height of the roads under the Department Public Works' officers so as to get them finished as fair-weather roads at all events before the rains set in; this will be finished in every case. Some roads, for instance that part of No. 5 between Dengrah and Kusba Amour, will be finished as estimated, as will also the Bulrampore and Barsoe road.

The work on the Kissengunj roads has on the whole been very judiciously laid out, and will, I hope, suit our requirements exactly.

The average daily number of persons on the Department Public Works' works by the last return is 18,364

On	Kishengunge relief works	1,270
,,	Arrareah	2,580
,,	Sudder and Dengrah	408
	Total ..	22,622

These figures do not include laborers on numerous village works.

At Kissengunj no women appear.

At Budwah grain is now so plentiful in the local markets that laborers refuse to buy Government grain at 10 seers. The largest quantity of grain sold was at the Dengrah and Kusbah Amour road, 1,538 maunds.

PURNEAH DISTRICT.

Progress Report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of laborers and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 1, Purneah and Kolasee road.	The whole line from Purneah to Kholgama has been laid out.	Two parties started	2,161	Government stores have been opened.	No distress visible; condition of laborers generally good.	The mode of paying laborers in the whole of this district is now as follows: Laborers working by daily labor receive their pay every day. Those working by contract receive the full value of work done by them as each tank or side cutting is completed. Where a tank is so large that it cannot be completed in a couple of days, the gang at work on it gets an advance for the amount of work done whenever it is required, and the balance is handed over as soon as the work is finished. The laborers are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement.	The contract rates are as follow: for class No. 1, ordinary earth-work in banks up to 5 ft. in height, at 3 as. per 100 c. ft. Laborers working by daily labor receive their pay every day. Those working by contract receive the full value of work done by them as each tank or side cutting is completed. Where a tank is so large that it cannot be completed in a couple of days, the gang at work on it gets an advance for the amount of work done whenever it is required, and the balance is handed over as soon as the work is finished. The laborers are perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. Earth-work in hard ground banks up to 5 ft., 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Ditto in banks above 5 ft., 4½ as. In exceptionally hard ground rates up to 6 as. may be granted at the discretion of Executive Engineer. The task-work rates for class II, division A, are as follow— Men ... 2½. 2 0 Women ... ,, 1 4 0 Children ... ,, 1 0 In order to earn the above rates, each man must excavate 50 c. ft. in ordinary ground for banks up to 5 ft., and 45 c. ft. in banks above that height. In hard soil a man must do 40 c. ft. in bank up to 5 ft., and 35 c. ft. in bank above that height. In the case of holders, Khondaits, who work with their households, at contract rates in class I, it is very difficult to lay down a task, as in most cases they refuse to carry earth; we have therefore but few women in class IIA. In laying down each man's task, I have been guided by the fact that a non-professional laborer, after he has been at work for some time, can earn from 2 as. to 3 as. under our present contract rates by working really hard. It may be observed that the rates per 100 c. ft. for task-work is in excess of that for contract; but then it must be remembered that a man can never earn more than 2 as. as long as he elects to do task-work, and he can at any time join the contract gangs, where 2 reals for work he may get up to 3 as. a day.	Every effort has been made to induce the laborers to bring their own tools, but it is to be regretted that this has not been attended with any very great success, and especially since we began to issue large quantities of Government tools to each of the works. When the works were first started but very few Government tools were issued, and most of the laborers who came to our work brought their own. It was feared, however, that villagers were beginning to think that it was no use applying for work unless they brought kodals, so that after a consultation with the Magistrate, tools were issued to each work, and now, as a rule, the laborers are supplied with Government tools. These remarks only apply to the unprofessional laborers, as the others as a rule have their own tools and bring them to the work.	320 2 3
No. 2, Nathpore to Atwaree.	The whole road, 80 miles in length, has been laid out, 65 miles of it having been levelled and surveyed	6 parties started ...	40,645	200 maunds of Government rice sold to laborers.	People are increasing on the work, but they all wish for work close to their homes, and very few will work more than 5 miles away.				4,935 0 0
No. 3, Kissengunj to Titalya.	40 miles of old Ganges and Jogidiha road laid out, and estimate submitted.	3 parties at work ...	3,941	99 maunds 34 seers sold; Government grain is being sold.	The distress about here seems to be on the increase, as a large number of people are flocking in from the south. The rubbee crop is very scanty, as the country is chiefly a rice producing one.				552 12 7
No. 4, Kissengunj to Naikmurd.	Whole line laid out. Estimate submitted for sanction.	2 parties at work ...	3,340	69 maunds 20 seers sold during the week.	The number of laborers seeking relief through road-works is increasing, and work is eagerly demanded: contract and task-work in force.				451 2 9
No. 5, Dengrah Ghat to Turkeli.	All marked out and levelled.	4 parties started ...	29,156	665 maunds sold to laborers.	The people are decreasing, owing to the general introduction of the contract and task-work system. The condition of the laborers is generally good.				2,622 12 0
No. 6, Dengra Ghat to Bhopla.	All marked out and levelled.	3 parties at work ...	6,329	40 maunds of Government grain sold to laborers.	The condition of the laborers is generally satisfactory. No cases of distress yet visible. The rubbee crop has been cut and gathered.				861 0 6
No. 7, Bulrampore and Tarabaree.	All marked out, levelled, and surveyed.	4 parties at work ...	16,119	Government grain is sold to the laborers.	People when they first come to work are generally in an emaciated condition, but rapidly improve: distress seems to be very prevalent.				2,069 10 10
No. 8, Maldah and Hurinkhorie road.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	Work can be commenced no sooner it is considered advisable to do so.	101,711						

PURNEAH DISTRICT.—(*Continued.*)

Names of roads.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening works.	No. of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of people and general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangements for tools.	Disbursement during the week.
									Rs. A. P.
No. 9, Barsoe and Kuchs.	Line laid out and estimate submitted for sanction.	3 parties at work ...	12,131	Government grain is sold to the laborers.	People when they first come to work are generally in an emaciated condition, but rapidly improve. Distress seems to be very prevalent.	.....	All able-bodied men must now join either the contract or task-work gangs, and subsistence allowance will only be granted to such as are really unable to do earth-work. They will be chiefly employed in breaking clods, dressing slopes and surfaces of roads. The pay for the 2nd class, viz., Class II B, is— Men ... As. 1 6 Women ... „ 1 0 Children ... „ 0 6	.....	1,581 7 9
No. 10, Purneah and Nathpore road.	Repairing old embankment.	1 party working ...	205	Procurable in local markets.	Condition of laborers good ...	.....	.....	.....	24 4 0
No. 12, ditto and Mastiaree road.	Ditto ditto ...	1 ditto ...	228	Ditto ditto ...	Laborers to all appearance strong and healthy; no distress visible.	.....	.....	.....	39 0 3
No. 14, road from Purneah to Kuchs	Embanking existing road.	2 parties ditto ...	5,965	14 maunds 4 seers of Government grain sold.	People are seeking relief on this road in increasing numbers in spite of the general introduction of contract and task-work, which is greatly disliked by the villagers. Condition of laborers is generally good.	.....	.....	.....	472 5 0
No. 23, road from Kissengunge to Bahadoorgunge.	Ditto ditto ...	2 ditto ...	2,450	50 maunds sold during the week.	The people about here are now more eager for work and are chiefly employed on contract or task-work.	.....	.....	.....	191 15 6
No. 35, road Saifgunge to Mohendrapore.	Repairs and embanking district road.	1 ...	572	13 maunds sold.	Condition of laborers tolerable ...	.....	.....	.....	91 11 0
No. 24, Chowragra to Bulrampore.	Line marked out; estimate submitted for sanction.*	2 parties ditto ...	2,634	81 maunds of Government grain have been sold to laborers.	The condition of the laborers is generally satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	359 6 0
Bahadoorgunge to Tarabarree.	Line marked ...	1 party ditto ...	2,762	27 maunds of Government grain sold during the week.	Distress prevails to some extent along this road, and work is therefore eagerly sought for. The health of the laborers is generally satisfactory.	.....	.....	.....	317 6 3
		Total number of people employed during the week.	12,668						

W. FERNIE,
For Executive Engineer, Purneah District.

C.

Mr. Mulock has this week made over charge of transport and grain duties to Mr. E. B. Baker.

The transport of our grain from Caragolah has now been nearly finished; the returns on the 18th show that 5,69,584 maunds had been carted away; on the 19th and 20th 12,000 and 16,000 maunds left, and there were 14,000 maunds remaining in store, and more was coming in by boat from Colgong; this makes a total of 6,11,584 maunds. In one or two days the full allotment of 6½ lakhs will have been disposed of.

The rates of cart hire have been reduced by $\frac{1}{6}$th; we get as many carts as we require, and I am arranging to supply the Commissioner of Cooch Behar with carriage to take grain-seed to Nathpore.

D.

The minor golahs in the interior are nearly all completed. I am arranging in many cases with village putwarees and others to take charge of small quantities of Government grain in their golahs for which they have no use at present; many, especially in the Sudder and Dengrah circles, have consented to do this; some relief officers have urged that this plan is open to objection owing to the great risk of loss by fire, but as the quantities in each village will be small, I do not think the risk should be allowed to weigh against the manifest gain in having such village stores ready. Of course these will only be supplementary to the minor golahs which have been settled as below:—

SUDDER CIRCLE ...
(1) Atgoa.
(2) Sudbeli.
(3) Ekumbah.
(4) Bishenpore.
(5) Jelalgurh.
(6) Kusbah.
(7) Bujgowun.
(8) Mujgawun.
(9) Sadelpore.
(10) Mathour.
(11) Milgunge.
(12) Potilwa.

KUSBAH AMOUR ...
(1) Bailgachi.
(2) Dogurriah.
(3) Bussutpore.
(4) Arrareah.
(5) Hurna.
(6) Luchnaria.
(7) Mirzapore.
(8) Nanandea.
(9) Palankaf.
(10) Salta.

KUDBAH ...
(1) Chandpore.
(2) Beni Russoolpore.
(3) Khursail, besides four Government golahs, Kudbah, Azimgunge, Saifgunge, Hurrinkhori or Mynamgore.

DENGRAH ...
(1) Moweea.
(2) Talbur.
(3) Bagle.
(4) Bansbareea.
(5) Bailgachi.
(6) Ganjhur.
(7) Cheeramah.
(8) Saheepore, besides three Government golahs, Dengrah, Kanharia, Raneegunge.

BULRAMPOPE CIRCLE ...
(1) Belwadangi.
(2) Ultapore.
(3) Maloar.
(4) Gopalpore, besides three Government golahs, Bulrampore, Roodail, Barsoe.

ARRAREAH	(1) Dorai. (2) Rampore. (3) Jahanpore. (4) Mirzapore. (5) Lallpore. (6) Chilhania. (7) Palasi. (8) Burdaha. (9) Madhulhatta. (10) Dholbaja, besides Government golahs at Chakai, Toorkeli, Materia, and Koorsakatta.
BAHADOORGUNJ ...	(1) Punas. (2) Gangee. (3) Toolsia. (4) Suriya. (5) Digulbank, besides Government golahs at Kooti, Bahadoorgunj, Powakhali, Bibigunj.
KISHENGUNGE	Assuraghur. Sanavar. Chakalia, besides Government golahs at Kissengunge, Gowalpokhur, Kaleeagunj, Kurkhuree.

It is found that carriage is easily procurable to these golahs, and I have directed that poneys and bullocks should be used at once, so that we may have the working of them organized before the rains, when they can be largely used in distributing food in the villages.

I intend, if possible, to get boats to be used at some of the larger ghâts as floating depôts in the rains, and in these some part of extra 1½ lakhs of maunds which are coming by river might be stored and distributed by means of smaller boats.

Lieutenant Gaselee is now making inquiries into the river routes, and has proposed to me to store this grain at Barsoe, Dengrah, Kusbah Amour, and Raneegunge. A separate report on this subject will be submitted shortly.

E.

The only advances to traders made this fortnight were —

Rupees 1,000 to Juksoo Lall.
„ 2,000 to Mr. R. S. Pyne.
„ 500 to Bhyroo Mundul.

I have already written in favor of the cloth merchants and others of Purneah who have taken advances. These men have done more than any other class to keep up the supply of grain in the district.

The sums advanced to zemindars and others are—

Rupees 200 to Chunder Mohun Thakoor.
„ 300 to Hurday Nath Dass.
„ 250 to Fuddun Lall.
„ 1,000 to Mr. R. S. Pyne.

F.

The charitable relief operations are now in full working order. It is found by Mr. Wyer, the relief officer, that many persons who decline to accept charitable relief gladly purchase or take a loan of Government rice.

Mr. Wyer's report was submitted on Saturday. The circles of villages to be attached to each minor golah have been settled in the Sudder, Dengrah and Kusbah Amour. We can in almost all cases get a putwaree or some such person to look after the work. Each group in these circles contains from 16 to 20 villages. Mr. Bertelson at Bahadoorgunj has made himself thoroughly well acquainted with his charge, and when I visited him last week, was teaching his young assistant his duties in a thoroughly practical useful manner. These assistants from Hooghly and Patna have arrived and have set to work earnestly. I am sorry to state that one relief officer, Captain James, has felt it his duty to resign, as the work is entirely new to him and he cannot perform it in the way in which he considers it ought to be done. It has been arranged that Mr. Meeklejohn shall take charge of his circle, Bulrampore, and that Mr. Wyer shall have charge of the Bulrampore Sub-division as well as his own. I believe that this arrangement will facilitate business. The average daily number of persons who, according to the returns, are in receipt of charitable relief, is 780; this does not include an average of 162 relieved in four places by Baboo Ramchand Setye, Agent for Rai Lutchmeput Sing, nor does it, I believe, include all the persons relieved at Kissengunj. The numbers on the roads and tanks worked by villagers cannot be given, but they are large.

The general system which I have introduced for payment is by grain 1½ seers a day per man; this is that which I find gives the greatest satisfaction, and is most easily worked, and no one who has seen the people coming to work could say that there was no need for relief.

Had there been no works opened and no grain distributed, the distress would have been terrible.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

The expenditure reported last fortnight amounted to Rs. 4,25,595-14-19 + 1,06,737-13-4 = 5,32,333-12-1.

The details are as follow:—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Village road	9,971 12 0	
District Engineer	1,00,000 0 0	
To planters and others for district road repairs ...	7,700 2 0	
Purchase of tools and plants	5,342 0 6	
Transport of grain	3,05,476 7 0	
Construction of golahs	19,490 1 6	
Advance to residents for purchase of grain ...	63,725 0 0	
Advance to zemindars to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds	14,950 0 0	
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of pay ...	50 0 0	
Office establishment	593 13 5	
Advance for purchase of fodder	2,014 2 0	
Advance for clearing cart tracks	1,500 0 0	
Office contingencies	870 12 1	
Golah establishment	649 9 7	
		5,32,333 12 1

Expenditure during the fortnight.

Advanced for village roads—		
To C. A. Shillingford, Esq.	100 0 0	
To Mr. C. B. DeSouza, municipal overseer ...	150 0 0	
		250 0 0
To District Engineer for repairs of roads to be undertaken by him	....	80,000
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repair of the district road from Purneah to Madhunchuck, including two culverts	820 0 0	
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repairs of the district roads from Gondwarah to Saifgunj ...	340 0 0	
To G. W. Shillingford, Esq., for repair of the district road from Shobagunj to Hurdah ...	55 0 0	
		1,215 0 0
Carriage of tools and plants		9 2 0
Advanced for transport of grain—		
To Mr. H. B. Munro...	50,000 0 0	
Payments to contractors for hire of carts and commission	251 15 6	
Hire of 30 carts for conveying rice from Caragolah to Barsoe, including commission ...	312 6 0	
Establishment for transport of grain ...	204 1 14	
		50,769 0 10
For construction of Golahs—		
To Superintendent of Purneah Jail	50 0 0	
To Hazaree Lall, Goladar of Hanbasia ...	100 0 0	
		150 0 0
Office contingencies	....	278 10 9
Golah establishment	....	233 0 3
Construction of Goladar's house	....	18 14 0
Advance to Lieutenant Coles on account of his pay	....	100 0 0
Advanced to traders for importing grain—		
To Jukhsoo Lall of Raygunge	1,000 0 0	
Mr. R. S. Pyne of Nilgunge	2,000 0 0	
Bhyro Mundle of Kusbah	500 0 0	
		3,500 0 0
To zemindars and others to assist their ryots in the purchase of seeds, &c.—		
To Chunder Mohun Thakoor of Pahrah ...	200 0 0	
To Hirday Nath Dass of Mungulpore.. ...	300 0 0	
To Fuddun Lall of Muggummah	250 0 0	
To R. S. Pyne of Nilgunge	1,000 0 0	
		1,750 0 0
Total ..	....	1,38,273 11 10

No. 44—S.R., dated Doomka, the 21st April 1874.

From—J. BOXWELL, ESQ., Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Relief Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit a narrative for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

2. Though this is Tuesday, the 21st, I have not got the Godda and Rajmehal narratives.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1. Supplies have failed nowhere. In Manihari, the only place where they were likely to fail, rice is sold from Government golas. It is impossible to say whether, if rice had not been imported by Government, it would only have been very dear in Manihari by this time, or unobtainable at any price in sufficient quantities.

2. I append an extract from the price-current :—

MARKET.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Bajra.	Maize.	Gram.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
Doomka	13	13	16	16	13
Katikund	...	12	18	18	...
Noni	12	10	...	14¼	12
Nalla	14	13½	...	...	12
Godda	12	10	...	15½	16½
Barkop	15	12½	16	16	17½
Rajmehal	17	12	17	17	16
Sahebgunge	16	13	20	16	16
Barhait	16	11	16	17	...

The cheapest rice reported is 13½ seers of rice at Nalla. The cheapest food is 22 seers of barley at Rajmehal.

3. I have to correct a statement made in my last narrative. Instead of 6,000 maunds of rice stored in one mofussil cutcherry by the Raja of Maheshpore, there are only 1,700 and odd maunds.

4. There has been no rain anywhere. The mohwa crop is excellent all over the district. Trees are very plentiful in Hendua, Belpatta, the Daman, the west of Sultanabad, and parts of Deogurh; they are scarce in East Sultanabad and in North Godda, away from the hills. The average yield per tree is said to be about 20 seers; large trees give 60 seers, and here and there one gives two maunds. Many villages have 300 to 500 trees. Women and children are largely employed in gathering the flowers. The mango crop promises well in Rajmehal, badly everywhere else.

Hail and fog in the beginning of February, and hail a fortnight ago in Sultanabad, did much mischief.

Kend trees are late and do not look well. In Deogurh sugarcane is being watered. Murwa has been sown, and is coming up well; it is hoped that it will ripen in July. In Godda millet wants rain badly. Wheat, barley, and rahar have been harvested. The quantity sown was small. In Rajmehal boro dhan is doing well. In Doomka there is no rubbee worth speaking of.

I have no cases of starvation or misery to report; grain thefts are not increasing. I can deal with the condition of the people best in connection with special tracts.

The lands of the district may be divided into three classes, (1) the flat country, (2) the rolling country, (3) the hills. As a general rule, wherever the country is flattest there rice beats out other crops, Hindus congregate, population increases, each square mile depends more on its own rainfall, and bad times are most felt. In the hills rice is grown least, there is the greatest variety of crops, both trees and annuals, the population is thin, water is most plentiful, and most easily stored. The rolling country is intermediate in almost every particular.

The flat country is a narrow strip, almost continuous. It begins about Godda and, running from left to right, follows the boundary of the district to Nalla, 12 miles from Maijam, on the chord-line. It is about 170 miles long, and for most of its length lies close about the loop-line. It includes the pergunnahs of Burkop, Manihari, the Rajmehal low-lands by the Ganges, Ambar, Sultanabad, Dari Maleshwar, Muhammadabad, and a great deal of Kundahit, with the Burhait Valley in the Rajmehal Daman. In this region are all our worst tracts, and most of our relief works.

I believe the people of Sultanabad are beginning to feel the pressure of want. They are very careful about economising their grain. The Hindus in Sonthal villages, and the Sonthals in the plains are the worst off. Many of the people who ought to be pretty well off break their fast about 9 o'clock in the morning with "mar," a kind of rice broth, eat a meal of mohwa flowers at noon, and have a scanty supper of boiled rice at night.

Mr. Rowland came back yesterday from Kundahit, where he had been holding inquiries under the Land Improvement Rules. He reports that cholera has come in from the south, and that many deaths have occurred. The native doctor went there last night. The village headmen are giving a good deal of work on tanks. The country is very badly off for water. The cultivation is described as scant, and the villages small and far between. The hill country stretches continuously for 100 miles from Sahebgunge to the Nowbil river, 15 miles south-west of Doomka; where it is broadest it contains the Burhait valley, which I have classed as flat. The hills are inhabited almost exclusively by Sonthals and Paharias. Bengalis and up-country men congregate in the Daman bazars. I consider the hills safe.

The rolling country is quite as extensive as the hills and flat country together. It includes all Deogurh, Pabbia, part of Kundahit, Hendua, South Godda, and Belpatta, outside the hills. This region had tolerably good crops, and is, I consider, out of danger.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

Besides the works shown in the progress return, the sub-divisional officers of Godda and Rajmehal, and Mr. Barresen, Missionary of Benagarhia, are carrying on work on bunds and tanks, new and old.

A new road, from Maheshpore to Doomka, through Sultanabad, has been projected by Mr. Wood. Work has been begun on it, and an Assistant Engineer is starting from Doomka to lay it out. Mr. Wood had laid out the first five miles from Maheshpore over an excellent line.

Mr. Wilmot is making and mending a number of very large bunds in estates under the Court of Wards, and giving work where it was a good deal wanted.

I have sketched a new road from Doomka to Mallarpore Railway Station on the loop-line. It will save ten miles of distance and the crossing of the Shore, about the worst river in the district, and will give work in Dari Malleshwar. It is the next on the list for the District Engineer to lay out.

C.—TRANSPORT.

I have nothing of importance to say about transport; our distances are short and our carriage sufficient.

D.—STORAGE OF GRAIN.

In addition to the places mentioned in the last narrative, Salimpore and Narayangarh, in Sultanabad, have been chosen for storage. Golas have been constructed at Barhait and Bario in Rajmehal, and storage-room has been provided at Doee and Simra in Godda, and at Patna, Taljhari, and Sahebgunge, in Rajmehal.

Works are probably much more advanced in Godda and Rajmehal than I have positive knowledge of. Goladars have been appointed at all golas, and sales have begun at Taljhari and Barhait, and have been going on for some time at Doee.

On the 15th instant there were in store—

At Patna	...	...	...	438½ bags.
„ Barhait	...	...	...	2,247 „
„ Taljhari	...	...	...	1,410 „
„ Bario	...	...	...	1,212 „

The Godda return has not been received.

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

I have made no advances for purchase or storage of grain, nor to municipalities for any purpose. The only advance for land improvement completed, has been Rs. 1,000 to the zemindar of Belpatta for a bund and a tank. Our want of officers tells very much against us in this respect. I have had very many applications for advances from ryots, but have been greatly delayed from having no one to make any inquiries. It is a common practice to ask for an advance, simply to make or strengthen a little to the land offered as security. Zemindars are very slow and I believe only half in earnest in asking for loans.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Names for a relief committee have been selected at Rajmehal.

G.—Financial Results.

I submit on a separate sheet accounts down to the end of March. Much the heaviest expenditure on any one work has been on the Godda and Barahat road under Mr. Grant. The last approximate account reached Rs. 13,000. None of our heavy expenditure began before the end of February, and a great part of the accounts since then have not been adjusted. I have advanced Mr. Barresen, of Benagarhia, Rs. 3,500 for works in his neighbourhood. He has accounted for the expenditure of Rs. 990 on two works. This sum and the Godda unadjusted Rs. 13,000 do not appear in the statement. The grand total taken from the treasuries for works in the district will therefore have passed Rs. 30,000 up to date.

Statement of amalgamated District Road Works in the Sonthal Pergunnahs under progress from the 1st December 1873 to 31st March 1874.

	Months. December, 1873.	January, 1874.	February, 1874.	March, 1874.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Construction of Rajmahal road	117 9 6	638 9 3	116 3 6	17 0 0	889 6 3	
Metalling of the Bhagulpore and Soory road ...	95 9 3	838 6 6	53 8 9	2,199 0 0	3,186 8 6	
Surveying and levelling roads connecting Doomka with sub-division.	105 0 0	67 13 3	168 15 9	.....	341 13 0	
Construction of cart road at Jamtara ...	126 15 3	142 7 9	.....	2 0 0	271 7 0	
Construction of cart road from Doomka to Jamtara.	.....	33 1 0	34 7 6	311 0 0	378 8 6	
Construction of road from Barhait to Sahebgunge.	.....	.....	51 7 6	1,982 0 0	2,033 7 6	
Construction of road from Bario to Monihara road.	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Construction of road from Barhait to Godda	.....	.....	.....	88 0 0	88 0 0	
Excavation of a tank at Doee ...	.....	.....	.....	107 0 0	107 0 0	
Surveying local roads...	.....	.....	.....	196 0 0	196 0 0	
Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road ...	20 0 0	106 12 0	35 0 0	473 0 0	634 12 0	
„ to Sahebgunge steamer ghat road ...	379 12 0	4 8 0	10 0 0	.....	397 4 0	
„ to Amrapara and Mooraroe road ...	80 6 6	314 9 6	300 5 9	.....	695 5 9	
„ to Pakour and Heranpore road ...	5 0 0	45 0 0	27 8 0	39 0 0	116 8 0	
„ to Tenpahar and Bario road ...	5 13 6	39 6 0	79 7 3	1,887 0 0	2,011 10 9	
„ to Bahawa to Barhait road ...	5 0 0	79 3 9	58 9 0	86 0 0	228 12 9	
„ to Kanthkind road	.....	4 0 0	21 13 6	.....	25 13 6	
„ to two bridges on the Bhagulpore and Soory road.	42 2 3	.....	131 2 6	101 0 0	274 4 9	
„ to Doomka station road	7 4 9	24 15 9	17 10 0	29 0 0	78 14 6	
„ to the inspection bungalow ...	5 8 0	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	
„ to ghats near Doee	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	15 0 0	
Repairs to Nalla road	.....	.....	.....	8 0 0	8 0 0	
Iron rollers, pickaxes, &c., with carriage charge	.....	952 12 0	49 13 6	.....	1,002 9 6	
Purchasing receipt stamps	2 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	
Charges for sending telegrams by Mr. Willmot.	.....	.....	51 0 0	.....	51 0 0	
District road establishment	110 9 0	92 2 9	222 10 3	80 0 0	505 6 0	
Staging bungalow establishment	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	.....	75 0 0	
Mallee for watering trees on the side of road ...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	.....	12 0 0	
Arrears of last year for work done to the Punjoworab road.	.....	56 0 0	.....	.....	56 0 0	
						13,691 0 3

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Sonthal Pergunnahs under the Officiating Executive Engineer, Sonthal Pergunnahs District, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

Number of persons employed on each work daily.

12th, Sunday ...	Men		2,304
	Women		1,421
	Children		397
13th, Monday ...	Men		3,491
	Women		2,365
	Children		811
14th, Tuesday ...	Men		3,902
	Women		2,615
	Children		979
15th, Wednesday, ...	Men		3,462
	Women		2,175
	Children		884
16th, Thursday ...	Men		3,640
	Women		2,436
	Children		913
17th, Friday ...	Men		3,763
	Women		2,437
	Children		843
18th, Saturday ...	Men		3,328
	Women		2,079
	Children		745
Total	Men		23,890
	Women		15,528
	Children		5,572

Deno Nath Mookerjee, *Accountant,*
For Offg. Ex. Engr., on Tour.

Table showing the rates of Food-grains in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

Names of Works.	Rates per Rupee. Rice.	Dál.	Gram.	Maize.	At what distance available from work.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	
Doomka Sub-Division.					
No. 1.—Doomka to Jamtara road	11 to 13	10	...	...	1 to 3 miles.
„ 10.—Metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road	11 to 12	11	11	14	Average four miles. Gram is available at Noni only in small quantities.
„ 13.—Repairs to ditto	11 to 12	11	11	14	Ditto ditto.
„ 17.—Repairs to Doomka station roads	11	11	11	14	Average 3 miles.
Constructing a bund at Katicoond	11 to 12	11	11	14 to 15	Ditto.
Deoghur Sub-Division.					
No. 3.—Jurmoondi to Deoghur road	10 to 12	10	15	12	3 miles.
Pakour Sub-Division.					
Same as last week.					

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS DISTRICT.

Progress report of Famine Relief Works for the week ending Saturday the 18th April 1874.

Name of work.	Progress in marking out relief works.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
									Rs. A. P.	
No. 1, Doomka to Jamtarah road.	Estimate being prepared; surveying and levelling completed.	Works opened on the 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 27th, 30th, and 40th miles.	CLASS I. Men ... ...2,128 Women ... 508 Children ... 268	Although there is no supply of rice from Government, still arrangements have been made in places with private moodies for supply of rice on the sites of works. Hauts are close also. Reaping of mohwa fruits is almost over. Supply of 1,000 maunds of rice for the present is requested for keeping rice-dealers or mohajuns from increasing the rate of rice. On inquiry, it is learnt that the stock lying in the hands of dealers and goladars may be sufficient for the requirements till July or August, when the bhadoi crop will be ready for reaping.	Laborers are healthy and strong. No symptom of severe scarcity prevails in the localities over which the road runs, and no fear of famine or extreme distress is felt by the laboring class and agricultural men.	On alternate days by sub-cashiers.	Task-work, from 3 annas to 4 annas per 100 c. ft.	Supplied by Government.	281 15 3	No heads of weak constitutional men have as yet appeared for employment on subsistence wages.
No. 2, Katicoond to Amrapara road.	Line chosen ...	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Constructing a bund at Katicoond.	Plan ready ...	Completely opened.	CLASS I. Men ... ... 105 Women ... 55 Children ... 36	Same as in No. 10.		By overseer in charge and sircar.	Coolies 0 1 9 Women 0 1 3 Children 0 0 9	By Department	17 10 0	
No. 3, Jurmoondi to Deoghur road.	Three miles of sections plotted during the week.	Nicking 23,100 rr. ft., earthwork 36,502 c. ft.	CLASS I. Men ... ... 947 Women ... 132 Children ... 136	Rice and other food-grains are yet procurable in the country. No Government grain has been supplied for this work.	The laborers seem to be strong and able-bodied men. The poorer classes of people in the country seem generally to be distressed.	Made every day.	Task-work. Soft soil at 0-3-0 per 100 cubic feet. Hard soil at 0-4-0 per 100 c. ft.	Supplied partly by Department and partly by the coolies themselves.	81 17 0	
No. 4, Hansdia to Godda road.	Laid out 9 miles, levelled 4 miles and side widths, set out 2 miles.	6 Chains	CLASS I. Men ... ... 89 Children ... 7	The coolies buying food from the bazars. They like mohwa, &c., better than rice.	Condition of the laboring class is very poor and miserable. General features of the country, hilly and jungly. Soil hard in most parts.	Daily, by the head sircar in charge of the work.	Task work, 0-3-5 per 100 c. ft. on *light soil*, and 0-4-0 to 0-6-0 on hard.	Supplied by Government.	17 5 6	
No. 5, Godda to Barhait road.	The work is going on under the Civil Officer.									
No. 6, Tinpahar to Bario road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 3,119 Women ... 2,432 Children 662	Same as last week.		By sub-cashiers daily.	DAILY LABOR. Duffadars 0 2 0 Men ... 0 1 9 to 0 2 0 Women... 0 1 3 Children 0 1 0 to 0 0 9 Taskwork 0 3 0 to 4 as. per 100 c. ft.	By Department ...	616 0 0	
No. 7, Bario to Manihari road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 2,479 Women .. 1,743 Children 941	Ditto		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	502 0 0	
No. 8, Barhait to Sahebgunge road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 10,726 Women ... 8,985 Children 3,246	This work is going on under the Civil Officers.						
No. 10, metalling Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... ...2,098 Women ... 468 Children ... 171	Up to this time difficulty has been felt by laboring classes in obtaining food-grains from the hatias and bazars. The stock in the country is enough for 3ths of the inhabitants till the next harvest.	The condition of the people has not become very miserable yet. Food-grains are still obtainable, but their value is gradually enhancing, so it seems that after a month or two distress will be really felt by the people.	Twice a week by cashier and the overseer in charge.	Digging kunkur, at 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.	By Department.	218 12 0	
No. 11, Kendua road ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
No. 12, Poosaroo and Baboorpore bridges.	Design ready ...	Nil	Nil	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
No. 13, Repairs to Bhagulpore and Soory road.	Complete project	Completely opened	CLASS I. Men ... 210 Women ... 21 Children ... 7	Same as in No. 10.		Twice a week by overseer in charge and sircars.	Digging kunkur, at 4 as. per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto 8 as. per 100 c. ft.	By Department...	21 1 6	
No. 17, repairs to Doomka station roads.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... ... 55 Women ... 14 Children ... 0	Ditto		Ditto ...	Digging kunkur 0-3-6 per 100 c. ft. Carting ditto at 7 as. per 100 c. ft.	Ditto	12 9 9	
No. 14, Bathawa and Barhait road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... ...1,422 Women ...1,003 Children ... 82	Same as last week.		Daily by sub-cashier.	Same as in No. 6.	Mostly by Department.	262 0 0	
No. 16, Pakour and Haranpore road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	CLASS I. Men ... 498 Women ... 167 Children ... 16	Ditto		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	74 0 0	

SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Work.	Progress in marking out relief work.	Progress in opening relief works.	Number of laborers thereon.	Supply of food thereat.	Condition of the laborers and the general features of the country.	Mode of payment.	Rate of wages.	Arrangement of tools.	Disbursement during the week.	REMARKS.
									Rs. A. P.	
No. 30, Godda to Barhait road.	6 miles	Opened on 1st mile, but coolies struck, as they refused to do piece-work.	14 men on survey work.	Good. In the chowkeedar's houses at Moogora, some forty maunds of food-grains was evidentially seen. The house is on the centre line of the road, and a part of the wall was broken, and thus the contents were seen. At Beliaband in all the houses considerable stores of food exist, as 20, 30, or 50 maunds, but food is not sold here or in most of the villages as a rule. The mohwa harvest is very plentiful and is being so gathered that some Santhals refused 2 annas a day for jungle-cutting, preferring to gather mohwa.	All the people look in good health; there seems to be no distress about this road. I never saw Santhals look more comfortable.				Total ... 2,105 5 0	No non-laboring class working as coolies.

DENONATH MOOKERJEE,
Accountant, for Offg. Executive Engineer, on tour.

No. 3186—S. R., dated Bhagulpore, the April 1874.

From—E. J. BARTON, ESQ., C.S., on Special Duty, Bhagulpore,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical (Scarcity and Relief) Dept.

I AM desired by the Commissioner to submit for this division the fortnightly narrative of relief operations which is now due.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The last three narratives have prominently dwelt upon the abundant *rubbee* harvest which has been secured in the three districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. As the harvest has been now nearly altogether cut, and as the grain is already finding its way into the market, we are now in a position to estimate partially the effect which it will have on the food supply of the country. I append a statement of prices, some of which are down to date, and none of which are older than the 6th instant. This statement shews that as yet the *rubbee* harvest has not had such an effect upon the market as was at one time expected from it.

	Rice.		Wheat.		Maize.		Gram.		Barley.
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.
Monghyr	12	6	13	6	14	7	16	8	21
Bhagulpore	11	6	14	8	15	2	17	0	19
Soopool	9	0	12	8	.....		.....		.....
Muddehpoora	$10\frac{3}{5}$	0	.....		.....		.....		.....
Purneah	11	0	12	0	13	0	13	0	Not given.
Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	0	12	0	16	0	12	8	Ditto.

3. I have compared these prices with the quotations at which food-grains were selling before the *rubbee* came into the market, *i.e.*, at the time of the fortnightly report dated 16th ultimo. I marginally append a condensed summary of that comparison. This table conclusively shews that as yet the effect of the good *rubbee* upon the market has been small indeed. No doubt the reaping of this crop, especially in the Monghyr and Bhagulpore districts, has temporarily relieved the most abject and helpless of the population, such as the Musahars, &c. These creatures, always destitute, have been engaged in the cutting of this crop, and being for the most part paid in kind, have each returned from the alluvial plains to his home with a small quantity of grain, it is reported not more than a maund per head. As long as this lasts, they will live, and when it is eaten, it is expected that they will fall upon our hands.

Name of District.	Food-grains now cheaper than before *rubbee* came into market.	Food-grains same in price as before *rubbee* came into market.	Food-grains dear than they were before *rubbee* came into market.
Monghyr	Maize. Rice. (Very little cheaper).	Wheat. Barley.	Gram.
Bhagulpore... ...	Barley. Gram is half seer cheaper.	Rice. Wheat.	Maize.
Purneah	.....	Wheat. Gram.	Rice.
Sonthal Pergunnahs...	.....	Wheat. Maize. Gram.	Rice.

4. Monghyr being *par excellence* the *rubbee* district of the division, is the most favorably situated of all. The Commissioner has just had an opportunity of consulting certain gentlemen of position in that district regarding their views on the condition of affairs there now. One of the most important bankers in the district, a man of much intelligence and sound sense, who, to the knowledge of the Commissioner, has up till now always taken a sanguine view of the position, and been of opinion that the inhabitants would pull

through the year with comparatively little injury, now says that he has his doubts upon the subject. The grounds of misgiving are stated to be that the district is in danger of being rapidly depleted of the *rubbee*. He says he can gather some index as to the prospect of export by the number of *hoondees* which pass through his hands, and the indication is that this year the exportation will be greater than ever, as already there are signs of the set of trade from Khagureah to Tirhoot. This banker added that for the last ten years he has never known food so dear as it is now, at a time when the *rubbee* should have eased the market.

5. A zemindar of Sheikhpoorah, in Jamooee sub-division, who has been from the beginning most zealous in all relief measures, who has assumed the office of an Assistant Superintendent of a relief circle, and is actively discharging its duties, holds similar views. This gentleman has good opportunities of acquiring accurate information, for he has been travelling much in the distressed tracts; and, having always apprehended slight distress, now assures the Commissioner that at the present time the condition of things is worse than he had expected it would be when the rubbee was cut, and that even well-to-do ryots have smaller stores of food than he had ever thought was the case.

6. The Commissioner had in a previous narrative said, that in view of the excellent *rubbee* he was considering whether the importation of Government grain into the Monghyr district ought not to remain where it then stood. In view of these opinions of men whose statements are at all times worthy of consideration and attention, he is by no means sure that all the grain assigned by Government will not be wanted.

7. Those best acquainted with these districts have always maintained that suffering would begin about the month of June, and the Commissioner thinks that even now there is much to substantiate the soundness of this opinion. The *rubbee* will benefit only those who have it, and so far it will do great good. As yet it does not seem to have benefited the inhabitants at large, for food continues about as dear as ever.

8. The Commissioner is still able to report that nowhere has food disappeared from the bazars, and that it can be got by all who have money to buy it.

RELIEF WORKS.

9. These continue to be actively prosecuted everywhere, and the Commissioner believes that there is work for all willing to labor throughout the division, and this, too, at no great distance from the houses of the people. Everywhere a careful system of payments has been elaborated, which secures that the coolies are paid punctually, regularly, and frequently. I append a statement below for the whole division, showing the numbers engaged on our relief works down to the 4th instant:—

For Fortnight ending 4th April.

	LAST FORTNIGHT.						THIS FORTNIGHT.					
	Average daily number of laborers.				Number working on Wards and other relief works.	Grand total.	Average daily number of laborers.				Number working on Wards and other relief works.	Grand Total.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.		
Monghyr	2,059	1,350	395	3,704	2,068	5,772	1,700	936	500	3,136	7,628	10,764
Bhagulpore	4,670	1,619	905	7,194	18,256	25,450	7,203	2,657	1,539	11,399	27,043	38,442
Purneah	7,413	631	1,109	9,205	1,253	10,458	12,356	1,138	2,199	15,693	2,426	18,119
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,290	685	200	2,175	9,000 on Godda road.	11,175	5,266	3,418	801	9,485	.....	9,485
											Add men employed by Hurbullas Narain Sing, zemindar of Sonbursa.	7,421
											Grand Total ...	84,231

This statement shows that, notwithstanding the cutting for the rubbee, the number employed on our works (84,231) for the fortnight ending the 4th instant, is very considerably greater than that shown in the previous fortnight (52,855). I may add that even the large number of 84,000 does not comprise all who are laboring on relief works, for several zemindars and planters, who have got advances for the making of bunds, the digging of tanks, &c., have sent in no returns. This omission is owing to no neglect by this office, for repeatedly and for a long time past have most stringent orders been issued to get in returns of laborers on these extraneous works.

10. Our golas have now been fairly opened for sales to laborers on our works, and with the following result:—

Statement showing Sales of Government Grain to our Laborers.

Name of District.	Grain made over to Government, Department Public Works, for sale.		Value.		
	Bags.	Mds. Srs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Monghyr	9	19 30	64	0	0
Bhagulpore	42	83 26	233	14	6
Purneah	2,694	0	9,402	7	9
Sonthal Pergunnahs, Godda	1,142	4	3,072	1	6
	3,939	20	12,872	7	9

It will be seen that only in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs have sales to any considerable extent been effected. The Commissioner is by no means sure that due facilities have been given to our laborers in the Soopole sub-division to buy Government grain, although he has issued repeated orders on this subject. The sales at Monghyr have been very small, but food there has been generally procurable by the coolies at very favorable rates in the bazar.

11. The greater part of the total of 4,273 maunds sold to laborers was disposed of in the districts of Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner has always impressed on district officers to have grain for sale on all the works, so that the coolies may have an option to choose between our supplies and those they can get in the bazar. This order has been carried out in Purneah, and is in course of being put into force in the districts of Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

12. One notable fact in these returns is the great difference between the number of laborers (7,863) engaged in the Bhagulpore district on relief works under the superintendence of the Department Public Works officers, and the number engaged (27,043) under the Durbhanga estate in Nareedegur. It is believed that this is owing to the fact of the Department Public Works officers requiring all able-bodied persons to work on the piece or task system, or, in case of feeble persons, on some kind of work under supervision, while laborers under the Court of Wards are reported to work on a much easier system. One fact is notable in connection with this:—Last fortnight there were more than 10,000 persons working daily on the Godda road, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. This fortnight the system of piece and task-work for the able-bodied was introduced, and the numbers fell to less than 3,000 daily.

13. The Commissioner has always throughout this division insisted on a strict obedience to that rule of Government, which requires that all able-bodied persons shall be compelled to give a fair day's work for a fair wage. Throughout the four districts, in all works directly under the civil officers, this rule is in full force. Were the Commissioner to relax it, he has no doubt that the numbers upon our works would be quintupled. The Commissioner, however, is of opinion that this rule being a sound and reasonable one, should be consistently maintained throughout, and would be glad to see it

more rigidly enforced on works under the Court of Wards, even though its effect should be to diminish the laborers by one-half or even more. If able-bodied persons on relief works are paid for doing little more than putting in an appearance, the effect will be most unfortunate. It will have a deleterious effect on the labor market, and one legitimate consequence might be, that the supply of labor for ploughing the land for next crop would prove defieient in the neighbourhood of relief works where men were paid in full for what is little better than nominal work. Therefore the Commissioner is most anxious to see that relief works are managed under some such sufficiently rigid system as shall prevent their being an encouragement to idleness, a means of demoralizing the laboring population, and an interference with the regular labor demands of the district.

14. The Commissioner has impressed upon district officers the Government orders rgarding the employment of able-bodied persons on the piece and task systems under the Department Public Works officers, and of non-able-bodied persons on light labor under the relief officers. Also the Commissioner has ordered that, as soon as the numbers and class of persons on a regular work has so increased that the exaction of a fair day's labor from every one, according to capacity, is difficult or impossible, then all the inferior workers are to be drafted upon some work under the relief officers, and to be put on lower wages. By this means also the Commissioner hopes that he will prevent our relief work competing for labor with the regular market as little as possible. The Commissioner will continue as heretofore to exact a fair day's work from each able-bodied person till the increase of distress compels him to organise light-labor gangs.

Transport of Grain.

15. The figures noted below show the movements of food-grain by rail and river for the fortnight ending with the 4th instant. They show that, so far as the trade along the Ganges and by the Railway is concerned, the exportation and importation of food have been slight, if we strike out the figures covered by the Government grain.

Traffic Statement.

By what Route.	Week ending 28th March.		Week ending 4th April.	
	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.
River Ganges (past Sahebgunge) ..	5,317	1,565	13,102	3,184
Rail	11,353	198,207	18,068	213,449

N.B.—Railway figures include Government grain.

16. These figures by no means are reliable as showing even approximately the trade in food-grains. They take no account of the internal trade by carts and by boats up rivers other than the Ganges. That this trade is very considerable we know. We know that people from Tirhoot and other districts are carrying the *rubbee* away. There is also, and has for some time past been, a brisk trade in the distressed tracts around Barsoie and Kusbah Amour, in the Purneah district. Of this and much other internal trade these figures take no account.

Government Carriage and Storage of Grain.

17. The figures noted below give the amounts actually stored in the interior down to the dates of our latest information. I may say shortly under this head that everywhere our cartage power is such that we can more than cope with the quantities of grain which we get by railway.

	Fortnight ending 29th March.	Fortnight ending 11th April.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Monghyr	1,95,933	.....
Bhagulpore	3,56,966	4,00,600
Purneah	4,20,149	5,24,653
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....

Advances.

18. The following statement shews what has been done in the division towards carrying out the three forms of advances which have been sanctioned by the Government. In the three districts a total of Rs. 3,55,915 has been advanced in this way up to the date of our latest information.

Compiled from the District Fortnightly Reports.

	Total up to last fortnight.			Advances made during this fortnight.			
	For purchase of grain. Para. 4, Cir. 80.	For land improvement. Para. 21, Cir. 80.	Generally for helping ryots under Government order No. 4020 of 18th December 1873.	For purchase of grain. Para. 4, Cir. 80.	For land improvement, Para. 21, Cir. 80.	For helping ryots under Government order No. 4020 of 18th December 1873.	Total.
Monghyr	56,800	33,790	11,300	4,600	7,800	7,500	1,21,790
Bhagulpore ...	67,800	4,350	37,400	200	.....	25,500	1,35,250
Purneah	60,725	.....	11,950	3,000	.....	3,000	78,675
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,35,715

19. During the fortnight many applications have been made to Relief Officers by the ryots direct for an advance to buy seed-grain. Although the Relief Officers generally contended themselves with reporting the fact, the procedure of some of them shewed that they were ignorant of the orders of Government bearing on this subject. The Commissioner, therefore, took the opportunity to issue such directions to Relief Officers on this point as shall make their duty clear to them.

20. The Commissioner is far from believing in a general seed famine. The condition, however, of a portion of the Soopole Sub-division is such that Sir Richard Temple, when here, telegraphed to Julpigoree for 20,000 maunds of seed-grain for sale to the ryots there. The seed wanted in Soopole was of a peculiar kind, not procurable everywhere. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar reported that he thought he could get us seed of this kind. A mahajun and some ryots have been sent from Soopole to Julpigoree to identify the seed. If they do so, it will be brought, carried into Soopole, and there sold.

Charitable Relief.

21. The organization for carrying this out is now complete. Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents have been appointed to each circle. During the fortnight the medical staff also has been completed, and a native doctor has been posted at each of the sixteen relief circles throughout the division. Printed books of relief tickets have been sent to the Superintendents everywhere, to enable them to carry out a regular system of house-to-house visitation and relief.

22. The district relief officers, as marginally noted, have also sent in their first bi-monthly narratives. As was to be expected, these bi-monthly narratives are somewhat crude, and represent little more than the beginning of a regular system. Messrs. Wyer and Kirkwood seem to have made the greatest progress; and there is little doubt that shortly, probably by next fortnight, they will have effected a comparatively thorough organization of relief. Mr Currie's report, which is an imperfect document giving little relevant information, shows a certain amount of laxity, want of system, and confusion to exist in Monghyr. The Commissioner has taken steps which will, he hopes, put an end to the unsatisfactory footing on which relief operations are in that district.

Mr. Kirkwood for North Bhagulpore.
„ Currie for Jamooee (Monghyr).
„ Manson for Bukhtiarpore (Monghyr).
„ Wyer for Purneah.

24. The marginally-noted statement shows the numbers relieved at relief-centres during the fortnight to which they refer in the districts. When the house-to-house system of relief has been thoroughly organized, it will not be necessary to increase our relief operations at relief centres. The Commissioner hopes that when poor-houses have been opened for the thoroughly disabled, the homeless, and the destitute, and when house-relief has been introduced into the villages, relief in the form of cooked-food at centres will be found quite unnecessary.

Charitable Relief.

	Last Fortnight, 1st to 14th March.			This Fortnight, 15th to 28th March.		
	Number of relief-centres and poor-houses open.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.	Number of relief-centres andpoor-houses.	Number relieved.	Average daily number relieved.
Monghyr—			1,071			
Relief-centres ...	11	14,997	241	11	21,595	1,543
Poor-houses ...	8th to 14th 3	1,690		3	2,936	210
Bhagulpore—						
Relief-centres ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poor-houses ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah—	From the beginning to 13th March					
Relief-centres ...	23	7,597	not known	26	12,070	.....
Poor-houses ...	.....	.....	.....	6	6,408	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Sales to the Public of Government Grain.

25. The Commissioner considers this to be a very efficient mode of relief, and looks forward to seeing a general selling of Government grain to the public in the three districts of Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. The marginally-noted figures show what has been done in this respect down to the date of latest information. The Government will of course note that these sales are quite distinct from the sales to laborers on our works, the particulars of which have been given in paragraph 9 above.

Statement showing the sales of Government Grain to the public from the beginning of operations.

Grain sold to public.			Price realized.	Remarks.
District and sort of grain.	Bags.	Amount.		
		Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr—				
Not stated	1,415½	3,459 21½	7,177 0 0	Up to 31st March.
Bhagulpore—				
Wheat and rice... ...	335	66,215 0	2,168 15 0	
Purneah	.....	2,007 17	4,671 8 10	
Sonthal Pergunnahs—				
Rice	.....	6,129 13½	14,017 7 10	

26. Under the authority conveyed in Sir Richard Temple's minute No. 39, dated 5th ultimo, sales of Government grain, at the rate of 12 seers for cleaned rice and 15 seers (fixed by the Commissioner) for uncleaned rice, have been ordered to be held in Bukhtiarpore in Monghyr district, and in Muddehpoora, Bhowanipore, Ekar, Soopole, and Roshwar, in North Bhagulpore. The orders have only as yet taken effect in certain cases, and even here the sales might have probably been considerably larger than those shown by above

quoted figures had they been made without restrictions, or under restrictions less severe and rigid than those which were prescribed. We shall gather experience upon these points as we go on. In certain places our sales had to be kept within narrow limits in order to prevent the destruction of trade. This was notably the case in Eastern Purneah, where the Collector could have fully sold our grain, but curtailed his operations, because, in these localities, there was a most active private trade which he was afraid to injure—*vide* Collector's last fortnightly narrative.

27. Undoubtedly the time has come in many places when we should conduct sales under fewer restrictions and on a more extensive scale than hitherto, and more specially in several parts of the Bhagulpore district. Here the Commissioner has authorised the Collector to begin sales through subsidised *banias*, which will reach the smallest consumer.

Kind of sales.	Amount of grain sold.	Cash price.
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.
To laborers on our works ...	3,939 20	12,872 7 9
Sold to public	6,129 13½	14,017 7 10
Total ...	10,068 33½	26,889 15 7

28. I give in the margin a short synopsis of sales of all kinds, viz. to the public and to laborers on our works. They show 10,403 maunds sold in all the three districts.

Local Relief Contributions.

29. As I have not hitherto given any minute account of them, I beg to marginally append a statement showing the sums locally contributed in the three districts for the relief of existing distress. In addition to these funds there have been assigned to each district by the central committee in Calcutta the following grants, viz.—

	Rs.
Bhagulpore	.. 20,000
Purneah	.. 20,000
Monghyr	.. 10,000

District.	Total amount subscribed.		Sum collected.		Remarks.
	Donations.	Monthly subscriptions.	Donations.	Monthly subscriptions.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Monghyr district ..	3,927 7 0	.....	2,461 0 0	.....	Up to end of February 1874.
Bhagulpore Sudder. ...	38,961 14 8	845 0 0	35,698 15 8	295 0 0	Up to 19th April 1874.
Muddehpoora ...	5,861 0 0	50 0 0	5,183 0 0	.....	Up to date of last report, dated 7th April 1874.
Banka ...	884 0 0	60 0 0	236 0 0	.....	Up to date of last report, dated 9th April 1874.
Soopole.					
Purneah.					
Arrareah ...	526 0 0	214 0 0	477 0 0	149 0 0	Up to end of March.

30. I append to this report the names and addresses of the most prominent of the local contributors, with the amounts contributed by each.

Bhagulpore.

Names of Subscribers.	Donation. Rs.	A.	P.
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh	8,500	0	0
Rajah Leelanund Singh of Bunelli, Purneah ..	7,000	0	0
Rani Khema Soondri	2,500	0	0
G. H. Grant, Esq. „	2,000	0	0
Koer Pudmanund Singh, son of Rajah Leelanund Singh ..	1,000	0	0
Koer Sree Nundun Singh	1,000	0	0
Rai Luchmiput Singh, Bahadoor	1,000	0	0
Baboo Hirdey Narain, Banker	1,000	0	0
„ Modun Mohun Thakoor	1,000	0	0
„ Roodra Narain Singh	1,300	0	0
Koer Sunandass Sinha, Muddehpoorah	1,000	0	0
Baboo Hurbullub Narain Singh	1,500	0	0

Financial Result.

Names of Subscribers.	Donation. Rs.	A.	P.
Paid to Messrs. Bird & Company on account price of Indian-corn	83,554	1	6
„ Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, on account price of gram	30,000	0	0
„ Manik Chund of Hoshungabad on account price of wheat	66,349	0	0
Advanced to Major Gordon for transport of grain from Colgong to Caragolah	27,800	0	0
„ „ for construction of golahs ..	1,000	0	0
„ „ price of slippers for ditto ..	250	0	0
„ „ to Mr. Durand for transport of Nepaul grain	5,000	0	0
„ „ to Ahmed Hossein on account price of tent	230	14	9
„ „ to Superintendent, Government School of Industry, Jubbulpore, price of 15 tents	5,539	0	0
„ „ railway freight of grain ..	8,779	13	0
„ „ of tarpaulins	63	0	0
Paid daily allowance to Mr. Meredith, Inspector of Police, deputed to Jugdis Chuk for superintending crossing of grain	81	0	0
Advanced to Colonel Moore for miscellaneous expenditure	500	0	0
„ to Messrs. Inman, Kains, Lieutenant Gaselle, relief superintendents, on account of salary, Rs. 100 each	300	0	0
Advanced to Mr Kirkwood for miscellaneous expenditure	100	0	0
Paid to Mr. J. Paul, appointed clerk of Mr. Wyer, on account of salary	20	0	0
„ to three native doctors at Rs. 10, and four at Rs. 5, on account of salary	50	0	0
Total ..	2,29,616	13	3
Contingent charges, being on account of telegrams, railway freight, of forms, &c., and miscellaneous petty expenses	1,129,	3	6
Total ..	2,30,746	0	9

P. S.—Telegrams have been just received that sales to the public have been started at Soopool, Bungaon, and Ekar, in the Bhagulpore district.

No. 21 T.F., dated Camp Durbhunga, the 20th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Bhagulpore Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your divisional narrative, No. 3186, dated 9th April 1874. The Lieutenant-Governor is much satisfied with its completeness, and with the assurance it conveys that you have the relief operations of your division well in hand, the tables (at paragraphs 18, 27, and 29) bringing the statistics as to certain forms of relief down to the present date.

2. On certain passages in your narrative, the Lieutenant-Governor directs me to convey the following instructions and remarks:—

Paras 12 *and* 14.—The Lieutenant-Governor desires that task-work be not suddenly introduced upon any relief road where daily payments have been previously in force. He fully agrees in your view as to the propriety of getting work out of able-bodied men who may seek relief from Government. But he views with apprehension the result of a sudden change, such as you describe at your 12th paragraph, whereby out of 12,000 persons, presumably more or less distressed, 9,000 were thrown suddenly on their own resources. If people are distressed, task-work must be introduced gradually and judiciously; and really complete arrangements for relieving the weakly at their houses, or for

actually drafting them into light-labor gangs must be prepared side by side with the introduction of task-work. And there must be a competent officer on the spot when the new system is introduced to see that the people requiring relief are actually provided for, if the task-work system should cause them to leave the road. And no attempt to introduce the task-work system should be made until these subsidiary arrangements have been matured. The Lieutenant-Governor is constrained to say that the proceedings described in your 12th paragraph, as having been taken in such a place as the Sonthal Pergunnahs, seem to indicate some want of carefulness on the part of the officers concerned. His Honor begs that you will ensure due *caution* being exercised in future.

Paras. 18 *and* 27.—The Lieutenant-Governor would hope that, for the future, when zemindars want advances to help these ryots, or where advances may have to be made direct to ryots, such advances may be made in grain rather than in cash.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narratives of the Rajshahye division for the period ending the 18th April 1874.

1. *Moorshedabad.*—Supplies continue sufficient, and the prices of grains other than rice have somewhat fallen. Rice is, if anything, dearer than before, though a good deal is coming in by river from Eastern Bengal. Rain is much wanted for the early rice sowings, and the water-supply is failing. The condition of the poorer classes has of course not improved; but minor relief works and charitable relief will, with the public roads, meet, it may be hoped; all actual distress. Cholera and small-pox are, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see, very prevalent. The number on relief works is 3,808, while 661 are in daily receipt of charitable relief. Since the narrative was printed the Collector has intimated that the rate paid by the Moorshedabad Municipality to laborers is Rs. 2 (and not 2 annas) per 1,000 cubic feet.

2. *Dinagepore.*—This district has benefited much by a recent rainfall, which has done good to the boro dhan, and enabled the ryots to complete the early rice sowings. Supplies are generally becoming short, and Government rice has been sold to the public in several places with good results. Some confusion is caused by the Collector's describing the effect of the Government sales as that of *raising* the price of rice when it is evident he means lowering the price by raising the number of seers procurable for a rupee. The permission to sell to the public seems to have been judiciously made use of, sales being suspended whenever the supplies of private grain in the bazars indicated that the course of trade had made Government sales undesirable. Managed in the way Mr. Lowis describes, there can be no fear of the permission to sell Government grain causing any injury to such private trade as there is. The prompt steps taken to meet the unexpected outbreak of distress in Beergunge were creditable to the district administration; indeed, the whole tenor of this report seems to indicate that Dinagepore is in good hands, and that distress will be effectively met wherever it may show itself. Two deaths were reported as caused by starvation, but were found on enquiry to have been due to sickness. No doubt, however, in these, as in the case of the old beggar woman which is described, privation had something to do with the result. The Lieutenant-Governor believes with the Collector that seed-grain will be forthcoming as required, and quite approves of the view that the zemindars must be induced, if possible, to do their duty to their ryots in assisting them to procure this. It is interesting to note that in this district much more has been done by the mundals and leading villagers to assist the poor than has yet been done by the great proprietors.

3. The number of laborers on the works is said to be increasing daily, though the late rain withdrew many to work in the fields. The management of the works in most of the circles of this district seems to have been tolerably efficient, a labor-test being generally imposed on the able-bodied. In circles where more laxity has prevailed the system is being revised. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts, however, that Mr. Lowis will see that no sudden change is made, such as would entail much hardship on persons really in need of relief. The total number of laborers in the district would seem to be about 1,00,000, and not a million as printed.

4. The transport arrangements have worked smoothly and well, and 7½ lakhs of maunds of Government grain are already finally stored. It is reported that considerable wastage has taken place *en route*, but an attempt will be made now to take stock in detail of the actual quantity received. All the weighing machines indented for have been despatched, but as these had all to be made, some delay was unavoidable. Grain is being regularly sold on all works to laborers, and to the public here and there. Wages should now be paid to a great extent in grain. The Lieutenant-Governor would also hope that, for the future, when zemindars want advances to help their ryots, or where advances may have to be made direct to ryots, such advances may be made in grain rather than in cash.

5. 7,155 persons are in receipt of charitable relief. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that free use is made of local agency, and that the respectable inhabitants show themselves so ready to help. He has again to thank Mr. Lowis for an admirable report.

6. ***Rajshahye.***—Prices which had suddenly risen in this district as suddenly fell again, and the sale of Government rice has not yet been begun. Rain has been very general, and will have done much good. The enforcement of task-work has reduced the numbers on the works, but they are said to be creeping up again. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the greatest care will be taken that the imposition of task-work does not bar from relief those who are really unfit. If task-work is rigorously enforced on public roads, the provision of village relief works and light-labor must be sufficiently ample and easily accessible; and it is by no means clear that this is as yet the case in Rajshahye. If people are distressed, task-work must be introduced gradually and judiciously; and really complete arrangements for relieving the weakly at their houses, or for actually drafting them into light-labor gangs must be prepared side by side with the introduction of task-work. And there must be a competent officer on the spot when the new system is introduced to see that the people requiring relief are actually provided for, if the task-work system should cause them to leave the road. And no attempt to introduce the task-work system should be made until these subsidiary arrangements have been matured. The number daily on relief works under the Public Works Department is given at 10,000 for the last week under report. A return should have been made of the number employed under circle officers. The number receiving public charitable relief is 1,558, but private annochattras are said to be distributing food indiscriminately to many more.

7. ***Maldah.***—Prices are stationary here, but supplies are not so abundant as they had been. Rain had fallen, but more was wanted. The daily average number of laborers on relief works was 4,448, and Government grain was being sold to them on most of the works. The numbers daily receiving charitable relief were 869. The applicants for cooked-food in the distressed tracts of Chanchul continue to increase, which is no doubt a sign of increasing pressure. The health of the district fortunately continues good, and it is now fast completing its allotment of rice.

8. *Bogra.*—Prices are easier in this district owing to improvement of prospects through the recent rain, and importations from the east. The number of laborers on works has decreased from 38,000 to 31,099 as far as the reports go, but these are incomplete. The Collector gives no information as to any steps taken to reform the system on the district works, which, as described in last report, was extremely unsatisfactory. The transport arrangements here have also been very backward. The carters were paid by the month instead of by the journey, a plan which, as the Relief Commissioner pointed out, ensures the slowest carriage of the smallest amount of grain. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that, with the offer of proper rates, the Collector will find that his district, the people of which are ordinarily well-to-do, is not so destitute of carts and bullocks as he still seems to think.

9. The circle organisation is now nearly complete. It might have been so much sooner, had proper vigour been shown in making the most of local resources. 5,881 persons are said to be in receipt of charitable relief.

10. *Rungpore.*—The main feature of the fortnight here has been the sudden failure of local supplies and great rise in prices, which was at first attributed to the stoppage of local trade by the Government demands for carriage. Inquiry has shown that this was a mistake, and that the rise in price was due to a variety of causes in which actual shortness of supply was an important, though not the only element. The Lieutenant-Governor has approved by telegram of the Relief Commissioner's proposals for sale from Government golahs to traders and private persons, and it may be hoped that this step will have a good effect, and prevent any great distress. Rain has fallen generally, and done much good. Cholera has unfortunately broken out and interfered with transport; but Mr. Robinson has, it is believed, reorganised this on a better footing than before. Mr. Damant's measures of relief in Sadullapore seem to be well worked and fairly successful. Elsewhere also the distress seems to be properly kept under. The outbreak of dacoity at Durwani should be carefully investigated. Hitherto there has been very little serious crime in the distressed districts.

11. The charge for demurrage on account of detention of steamers was incurred owing to the short time allowed by the Eastern Bengal Railway steamers for unloading cargo. The Agent has declined to extend this, and Mr. Blair must do what he can to clear these vessels in time.

Proper steps must be taken at once to protect the rice arriving at Kallygunge. Sufficient shed accommodation should have been ready long ago.

12. About 20,000 persons appear from the weekly returns to be on relief works. The district narrative must give correct and full statistics of relief in future. The account given in the narrative of the working of the relief system on the roads and of the charitable relief administration is anything but satisfactory, and Mr. Robinson should give his attention to put things on a proper footing. 2,979 persons got relief at Government annochattras, and 5,902 at private institutions.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2648—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner and Relief Commissioner and District Officers of Rajshahye, for information and guidance.

No. 2649—S.R.

COPY forwarded to Commissioners of Patna and Bhagulpore.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Moorshedabad District for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th April, 1874.

(A.)—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

1.—*Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar.*

There is still sufficient supply for daily consumption in the head-quarters and Lalbaug sub-divisions. In the Rampore Haut sub-division the supply is reported to be abundant in the Nulhattee market, but scarce in the markets of Pulsa, Rampore Haut and Khurgram. There appears to be an active trade in "poorbi" or East Bengal rice at Dhulian, in thana Shamsheregunge, in the Jangipore sub-division. The sub-divisional officer is silent as to the supply generally throughout his sub-division.

2.—*Kind and price of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.*

2. With the exception of rice, all other food-grains are selling at cheaper rates in the bazars and hâts of the Sudder sub-division. The price of common rice is nearly the same as mentioned in the last narrative. The average in principal marts is 12 seers per rupee. It is cheapest at Nowada, where the rate is 15 seers per rupee, and dearest at Gowas, where it is 11½ seer per rupee. It is said that the rice selling at the former place is very coarse and of a peculiar kind which is not procurable elsewhere. The prices of wheat and gram have fallen slightly. The average price of the former is 18 seers, and that of the latter 19 seers per rupee. In a few station circles the rubbee crops have not yet been gathered. The prices of different sorts of dâl are nearly the same as during the last fortnight. In the Lalbaug sub-division coarse rice is selling generally from 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

The prices of fine and coarse rice in the Rampore Haut sub-division are as follow:—

	Fine rice.	Coarse rice.
Pulsa	$10\frac{2}{16}$	$11\frac{10}{16}$
Khurgram	9	11
Rampore Haut	11	13
Nulhattee	11	13½

It will be seen that the prices have generally risen from those mentioned in the last fortnightly narrative. In the Jungipore sub-division rice is selling at 12 seers per rupee in the Roghunathgunge bazar, at 12½ seers at Mirzapore, at 10½ seers at Sooty, and at 13¼ seers at Shamsheregunge. The comparatively low price of rice prevailing in the latter place is attributable to the active trade in "poorbi" rice reported above.

3.—*Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and others.*

No fresh information has been obtained under this head.

4.—*Rainfall, if any.*

Rain fell on the 3rd instant in the station circles of Gowas and Jellinghee. Special report on the subject has already been submitted. There was a fall of rain in the Bhurtpore station circle on the 4th instant. No rain fell in the Jungipore and Rampore Haut sub-divisions, and there has only been ·01 inch of rain in the Lalbaug sub-division during the fortnight under report.

5.—*State of the Crops.*

The prospects of "boro" crop and mulberry and indigo are still very fair. Want of rain is greatly felt at present. Mangoes are suffering from the continuous dry weather. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug states that the rubbee crops have been all reaped, and the outturn has been good. *Boro* paddy is doing well. Everywhere the ground has been turned up for the *aous* sowings, and rain only is wanted now. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that the outturn of "*boro*" paddy in his sub-division

will probably be the same as stated in the previous narrative. The sub-divisional officer of Jangipore states the spring crops have been good, but prices are unusually high considering the short time that has elapsed since the harvest.

6.—*Condition of the people.*

Judging from the various reports received, the condition of the people is not satisfactory in some parts of the district. The high prices of food are pressing very heavily on the poorer classes. The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug reports that the condition of the people is on the whole good, and the only persons to whom he had to give gratuitous relief have been some old or infirm people unable to work. The poorer people of the Rampore Haut sub-division are reported to be much pinched for food. Some of the well-to-do men of Rudronuggur, in thana Pulsa, reported to the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut that nearly 300 persons were living upon roots. The sub-committee at Pulsa have been directed to alleviate the distress of the people by repairing the road from Noyagram to Pulsa. The sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut reports that scarcity is beginning to be felt in portions of his sub-division. All the sub-committees started here have been instructed to start minor relief works and to distribute charitable relief. He has further instructed the canoongo and a relief supervisor to proceed to Khurgram for inquiries and for starting the Khurgram Road, and in anticipation of the sanction of the sub-divisional committee he has sent Rs. 20 for the Pulsa and Noyagram Road and another sum of Rs. 20 for other purposes. The Khurgram sub-committee has been requested, in pursuance of a resolution of the sub-divisional committee, to appropriate for relief purposes some of the money which was sent there for rice. In the Jangipore sub-division, as stated in the last narrative, the ryots are well off in Shumsheregunge and Dewanserai. The people in the west and south-west of thana Mirzapore are most likely to be the greatest sufferers in that sub-division. The pressure of high prices is much felt by the poorest classes throughout the district.

7.—*The actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*

No cases of death by actual starvation have come to light.

8.—*Grain-thefts or robberies.*

Ten cases of petty-theft of food-grains have been reported during the fortnight under report in the head-quarters sub-division. There has been one grain-theft in the Lalbaug sub-division. Five and six cases of grain-theft occurred in the Rampore Haut and Jangipore sub-divisions respectively. A crime statement is annexed. It shows a very marked increase of crime in the head-quarters sub-division.

9.—*Condition of any special tracts.*

Small-pox and cholera are both prevalent in several parts of the head-quarters sub-division; the former is very virulent at Bhurtpore and Kandee in the Bhurtpore thana, and the latter in Gorabazar and Berhampore. Small-pox still prevails throughout the whole sub-division of Lalbaug, except thana Bhudrihaut. There have been several cases of cholera in Baloochur and Azimgunge, and a few cases in thana Bhugwangolah. In the Rampore Haut sub-division small-pox is still raging in the jurisdiction of thana Rampore Haut. Cholera also has made its appearance in Nulhattee. Scarcity of food and demand for labor are felt greatly in Bhurtpore thana. The people of several parts of the sudder circle have suffered much from the burning down of their houses. There was an enormous fire last Friday in Dowlatbazar. Relief has been and is being given to the poorer sufferers from the relief fund to enable them to rebuild their houses. The Magistrate-Collector has during the past week been in the east of the district. He has found that there is at present no severe distress and no great demand for labor, but that the great want now experienced is of water. He has promised advances to persons desirous of improving tanks which have dried up, or in which the water is

unfit for consumption, and proposes in other cases to assist from relief funds the villagers in excavating tanks which have silted up. The plan generally adopted in the latter cases is that the villagers should contribute in money or in labour a certain amount to be supplemented by grants from the relief funds. Mr. Dixon, Secretary of the Fureedpore relief committee, has supplied a good many villagers with water by damming a channel which drains the Khooyramaree bheel into the Shyalmaree river, a certain amount of water being allowed to run off through a scooped out "tal" tree, in order that the rest may keep sweet; this is a very useful and inexpensive work. About one-fifth of the land in this part of the district has been sown down with aous rice. With the next heavy fall of rain the remaining portion will be sown. It is to be hoped that this fall may come soon. Nowhere has the Magistrate-Collector heard of any want of seed-grain for sowings.

(B.)—Relief Works.

The average number of persons employed on the several relief works is 3,808. The laborers are generally in good condition; food is easily obtained, except in the case of the Juroor and Nowdah road, where it is still procurable only in small quantities, as reported in the last narrative. Cash payments are made at the rate of two annas per diem; and the rates of task-work vary from two annas six pie to three annas per 100 cubic feet. The city of Moorshedabad municipality pay at the rate of two rupees per 1,000 cubic feet and supply men with tools. The workmen, as a rule, bring their own tools on all other relief works. Twenty-five picks have been supplied to the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut by the Executive Engineer. A statement showing the expenditure on relief works is herewith submitted.

(C.)—Transport of Food.

It appears that rice is still being imported by rail from Calcutta and from the eastern districts, *viâ* the golahs on the bank of the Pudma; 5,648 maunds of food-grains have, it is reported, been exported from the Rampore Haut sub-division, and 740 maunds imported into the sub-division during the week ending the 4th April 1874.

(D).—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

(Blank).

(E.)—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

There were 31 applications pending at the end of the previous fortnight under the Land Improvement Act in the sudder sub-division; 20 fresh applications were received during the present fortnight. Out of the total 51, 33 cases are under investigation, in 10 cases orders for payment have been made, in 1 case advance has been refused, in 3 cases applications have been rejected, and in the remaining 4 cases the applicants have not appeared. A sum of Rs. 1,248 has been paid to nine parties during the fortnight under report; 43 applications for advances were received by the sub-divisional officer of Rampore Haut during the above period.

(F.)—Charitable Relief.

In the statement annexed the figures in columns 4 and 5 have been increased by 1 and 5, respectively, above those shewn in the past fortnight, by the establishment of another relief sub-committee at Fureedpore, in the sudder sub-division, and five centres in the Lalbaug sub-division.

Arrangements have been made to establish cook-houses at Kandee and Gokum, where the number of persons seeking relief has greatly increased.

During the fortnight under report the following sums have been disbursed from the relief fund in the sudder sub-division:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief works	2,350	0	0
Tank excavations and wells	2,233	5	0
Rebuilding houses of burnt-out persons	458	0	0
Contingencies, &c.	51	0	0
Total ...	5,092	5	0

In many cases the costs of excavating tanks have been supplemented by private subscriptions.

Several tanks are, it seems, under excavation by private individuals. Whilst at Fureedpore, the Magistrate-Collector was gratified to find that a local headman, Tuffel Mondol, was excavating a large tank and giving employment to a number of persons, and improving the water-supply of the village. I am informed that Baboo Annoda Prosad Roy of Cossimbazar has ordered the re-excavation of a tank in thana Kullyangunge, and, in addition, has commenced the digging of a tank at another village in the same thana, and thus giving employment to many poor people. He has also opened work at Cossimbazar by causing tanks to be improved and excavated, by constructing a road, and by building. These improvements give daily employment to more than 100 men on the average.

The sub-divisional officer of Lalbaug reports that since the submission of the last narrative he has purchased 500 maunds of rice imported by the Berhampore Association, and has stored it at the Assanpore thana. On the 12th instant he proceeded to Sagordighee, in thana Bhudrihaut, with 100 maunds of rice, which he stored there. He had previously sent word that he would distribute gratuitous relief in the shape of rice to all those who were fit objects, and on the 17th distributed to 30 persons ten seers of rice each, being half a month's supply; they will receive a further supply of ten seers after this period. On the 14th instant the sub-divisional officer proceeded to thana Bhugwangolah with 100 maunds of rice, and stored 30 maunds at the thana. On the following day he distributed to 36 persons, who appeared to him fitting objects, ten seers of rice each. He then proceeded to Ranitollah, where he stored in the outpost 20 maunds of rice, and had up to the 17th distributed to 25 persons ten seers of rice each.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of subscriptions promised in the Lalbaug sub-division ..	5,421	0	0
Ditto ditto collected	2,656	7	6

Expenditure.

Made over to the overseer for starting tank digging in thana Bhudrihaut	200	0	0
Permanent advances drawn	100	0	0
Five shares in the Berhampore Co-operative Association ..	50	0	0
Total ..	350	0	0

In the Rampore Haut sub-division no charitable relief has yet been distributed amongst the people. The sub-committee at Khurgram have been supplied with Rs. 50 for the erection of sheds and other incidental expenses to feed the poor. In thana Pulsa, Moonshee Moula Buksh, putneedar of mouzah Pulsa and other villages, started on the 3rd instant an "annachhatra" in his own house for the distressed Mahomedans of the neighbourhood, and about 100 persons were thus relieved.

Out of the rice received from Mr. Toynbee in the Jangipore sub-division (which by actual measurement was found to be 491 maunds 39 seers 2 chittacks), 100 maunds have been sent to the relief godown at Mirzapore, as reported in the last narrative, and 100 maunds at Beluria. During the fortnight, 98 people were relieved by wages amounting to Rs. 48-2 for spinning jute; 12 people received gratuitous relief to the amount of Rs. 6-12 in cash; 1,150 people received doles of rice, amounting to 30 maunds in the aggregate.

C. D. C. Winter,

Offg. Jt.-Magte., Moorshedabad.

Berhampore,

The 21st April, 1874.

	Dacoity.	Robbery.	Theft.	House-breaking.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Head-quarters sub-division, from 4th to 17th April 1874 ...	1	...	17	33	51	27	29
Lalbaug sub-division, for the fortnight ending 16th April 1874 ...	1	...	8	2	11	14	9
Rampore Haut sub-division, for the fortnight ending 17th April 1874	...	...	13	2	15	13*	12*
Jangipore sub-division, from 3rd to 16th April	...	...	11	1	12	6	9

* Not received for Khurgram thana.

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

Statement showing the expenditure on Relief Works.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure up to last fortnight	36,835	11	8
Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—			
Kandee road	383	15	2
Badshahi road	738	0	8
Radhaghaut road	209	4	3
Nulhatee road	61	5	3
Bandhgram road	1,190	15	6
Mishipore road	90	8	6
Khamra road	283	10	6
Bhugwangolah road	46	6	0
Kishnaghur road	147	5	0
Jellinghee road	25	8	0
Lalbaug road	0	12	0
Calcutta road	223	2	6
Harihurparah road	90	15	0
Suktipore (Cheriti to Kalaha) road... ...	300	0	0
Joroor to Nowada road	734	9	3
Mooraroe road	254	1	0
Barromassia road	500	0	0
Katlamari road	150	0	0
Beldangah road	240	0	0
Suktipore and Ramnuggur road	500	0	0
Salar and Talibpore road	300	0	0
Fureedpore to Katlamaree road	500	0	0
Ditto to Doomdaparah road	300	0	0
Choa road	500	0	0
Patkabari road	500	0	0
Tank at Jugal	7	4	0
Ditto at Chamugram	24	10	0
By the municipality on relief works up to date... ...	1,224	4	3
Senhand tank	50	0	0
Nulhatee to Khanpore road	90	0	0
Total ...	9,666	8	10

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed ...	23
Number of relief circles opened and managed by planters and zemindars and other residents	19
Number of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief	7

Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape, through the charitable relief organization :—

		Daily average.
Men	5,776	370
Women	2,531	181
Children	1,543	110
Total ...	9,250	661

Relieved by gratuitous distribution of rice, money, and relief in exchange for work.

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Jt.-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

(G).—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional Treasuries as shown in the last narrative				12,267	9	3
Detail of the above total—						
Amount credited to district relief fund as being payable by Government			4,717	4	11	
Establishment charges—						
Travelling allowances	47	3	0			
Salaries	258	0	0			
			305	3	0	
Paid for construction of a furrash			83	0	0	
Amount paid for digging wells at Beel Pucha, Kopra Govindpore, as per Board's sanction No. 72, of 4th March 1874			33	4	0	
Tuccavee advances			7,128	13	4	
Expenditure during the fortnight under report—						
Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy residents, zemindars, &c., for land improvements, viz :—						
Paid to Sakur Mundul	100	0	0			
„ Tara Chand and Deen Doyal Roy...	166	0	0			
„ Foidunnissa Bibee	233	0	0			
„ Tussurduk Ali and Mozafur Hossein	140	0	0			
„ Ram Churn Mundle and Kinpu Mundle	60	0	0			
„ Ram Chunder Mittre ...	116	0	0			
„ Koylash Nath Roy	100	0	0			
„ Jeebun Kristo Roy Chowdhry ...	200	0	0			
„ Fukeer Chandra Sircar ...	133	0	0			
			1,248	0	0	
Amount paid at the sub-division of Jungepore, on account of advances for purchasing grain ...	450	0	0			
				1,698	0	0
Grant-in-aid for charitable relief, remitted to the Deputy Magistrate of Rampore Haut	277	0	0			
Grant-in-aid credited to the relief fund of the Sudder sub-division	5,721	8	0			
				5,998	8	0
Contingencies				21	12	3
Total ...				7,718	4	3
Grand Total ...				19,985	13	6

C. D. C. WINTER,
Offg. Joint-Magte. of Moorshedabad.

No. 845—S.R., dated Dinagepore, the 20th April 1874.

From—F. E. Lowis, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Dinagepore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my narrative for the fortnight ending the 20th April current.

A.—STATE OF COUNTRY.

Just before my last report was despatched there was some rain, and since then there have been showers; the weather in the interval has been damp and cloudy; the seed sown, therefore, has had everything in its favour, and the bhadoi, I hear, is everywhere doing well. Agricultural operations, as far as bhadoi is concerned, are now over in pali or light lands; khiyar lands have not yet been cultivated with the crop, the rain not having fallen in sufficient quantities for that purpose. This description of land, however, is not well suited for bhadoi, and there is yet plenty of time for the hemanta or winter crop. The jute sowings are progressing, though of course it is too early to make any sort of estimate of the probable outturn. Boro rice has been much benefited by the rain, for in some places insects were beginning to appear; since the rain, they have, I am happy to say, disappeared. About a week ago I heard from Mr. Pellew that there was great scarcity of rice in his circle, and that prices had risen to 7 seers per rupee. He had rice on the spot however, and work chalked out and ready to accommodate an influx of laborers, so no difficulty was experienced: the panic was only temporary, supplies again came in, though not very abundantly, and prices went back to 9 seers per rupee. About the same time the Tamboolee officer reported that rice was very scarce, that his laborers had increased, that he was opening shops for their benefit, and would sell to all comers if necessary. He too has written to say that more rice is in the market again, but prices are still high, being nearly Rs. 4 per maund. In Patiram again, where there was at one time a most unexpected and sudden crisis, matters have mended. As reported in a former narrative, Mr. Finucane, the officer in charge, when the supply was found to be seriously deficient, at once opened the Government golahs and sold to all comers, the immediate effect being to raise the price of rice in the market, but not to any marked degree; the improvement was only temporary for it soon fell again. Now, however, the rice is coming into the market in sufficient quantities, and selling from Rs. 3-12 to 4 per maund; he has therefore stopped selling to the public, and now only sells to relief laborers. At one time there was a considerable run on the golahs at Patiram, and over 2,000 maunds were sold in a short time. In Gungarampore the scarcity still continues, and rice is still sold in that circle to the public; in fact the officer in charge fears that if the demand increases his allotment will not suffice. I am not, however, afraid of that, for I know that until the last few days, there was no rice stored in the neighbouring circle of Luskerhat, and purchasers went from there to Gungarampore. Rice is now selling at the hâts in the Gungarampore circle at Rs. 4-2 per maund. In Durgapore or Raigunge the sales of Government rice have raised the market price of grain. Rice is sold there only to relief laborers, but Mr. Jones is getting alarmed about the sufficiency of his stock in hand. I do not see, however, what grounds of alarm he has; for the amount sold, I believe some 600 maunds, is very small when compared with the vast number of coolies employed under him, and does not represent the amount of rice consumed by them alone. In Bindole rice is sold only to relief laborers, and the officer in charge there, as well as the officer at Durgapore, seem much in dread of paralyzing private trade, and fear that some of the rice finds its way to the public; but in truth the sales at neither place warrant any such fear, for when the total amount sold does not represent a tithe of the rice consumed by the coolies alone, I do not see that much margin is left to be sold to the public and disturb the market. In Raneesunkoil, Government stores are freely sold, and it was only yesterday that Mr. Scanlan remitted Rs. 1,589, proceeds of rice sales, and yet at the same time he can report that the supply of rice continues generally sufficient

for the wants of the public. At Luskerhat the supply is said to be scanty, but so far not deficient; the prices ruling in that circle are Rs. 3-11 to 4 per maund. This circle has not been very long officered. Golahs, however, are being put up, grain has now been stored, and should the supply unexpectedly fall short, as it has done in other places, the difficulty can be dealt with. In Bhadooria circle, rice still sells at Rs. 4 per maund; the supply is scanty, but not actually deficient. Rice is sold to relief laborers through shop-keepers, who obtain their supplies from the Government stores; 1,057 maunds, according to the latest information, have been disposed of. Distress has, I am sorry to say, broken out in an unexpected quarter, but not to an extent to cause any grave anxiety. Thana Beergunge has always been considered a part of the district where relief would not be wanted, for there was some crop of rice there, and the cultivation of tobacco and other cold-weather crops is extensively carried on. That rice was being taken out of that part of the country I knew, and as I passed through a portion of it not very long ago, without detecting any signs of distress, I was not prepared to hear a few days ago, that there was great distress in the portion bordering on Durwani thana in Rungpore. I sent out on officer to enquire, and from his report it appears that relief operations must be opened at once. The stocks of rice have been reduced to such an extent, that it is selling at Rs. 5 per maund, and even higher; many of the villagers are very well off, but the unfortunate few whose crops failed, and those who hold no land, as the Hâries, &c., are very badly off. Two deaths from starvation were reported to me; on enquiry it turns out that though these men did not actually die of starvation, but of sickness, still there is no doubt their deaths were hastened by want of proper nourishment. The officer who went to enquire was also told that one old beggar woman, who had no one to look after her, had died from want of food, her usual alms being refused her by the villagers. The distress appears to be acutely felt in the vicinity of Khánsámá, a large mart on the Atrai, situated in the north-east corner of Beergunge thana. With the Railway works at no great distance, I hoped that all in want of work would have gone there; the villagers, however, do not like to abandon the vicinity of their houses and cultivation, so work must be found for them near their homes. I have appointed an officer, Baboo Ram Chunder Burmon, in charge of that part of the district, who will be assisted by a couple of inspectors; he starts at once and makes arrangements for the storing of rice temporarily, if not permanently, in some mahajun's golah; the rice meanwhile following on carts, which are to-day being collected. Work will at once be opened on the road from Dinagepore to Khánsámá now much out of repair, but an important work, the road being our means of communication with Cooch Behar. Work will also be afforded by making a road from the large mart of Khánsámá to the proposed Railway station at Durwani, and also from Khánsámá to Bhoosee, another large *bundar* or mart on the Atrai. Rice will be sold to the laborers through shop-keepers drawing their supplies from Government stores, which follow the circle officer within twenty-four hours; and if there is any serious deficiency in the market, it can be sold to all comers. The arrangements made, are, I consider, sufficient to meet existing distress. The question of advances to purchase seed-grain, &c., has, during the past fortnight, formed the subject of some discussion with the circle officers, and one or two of them are of opinion that Government should come forward to assist in the matter; one officer going so far as to desire that 1½ lakhs of rupees should be made over to him for that purpose. I do not concur in these views. I consider that Government have done quite enough in this crisis. It is clearly to the zemindars' advantage that their ryots should have an opportunity of paying their rents; and in order that the zemindars should be enabled to benefit themselves by helping their ryots, Government offer them money on most liberal terms. The first outcry raised was that the villagers were too poor to purchase seed-grain, and that there was going to be no seed to purchase: subsequent inquiries have proved not only that many of the laborers at work on our roads have seed-grain at home, but it has come to be pretty generally

accepted now that seed-grain will be forthcoming when wanted. A conviction also seems to be gaining ground among the circle officers, that the villagers will somehow get grain to sow their lands. The zemindars, of course, would be very glad if Government advance money and save them all further trouble; the ryots, too, would be delighted to obtain money in hand, which they hope will bear no interest, and which they really do not expect to be called on to repay, but the idea is not one to be encouraged. The idea has got about that the Sirkar is going to do the needful wherever required, and needful help can be made to include a good many items that are not really necessary. Government has undertaken the duty of saving the people from starvation, but it has not undertaken the duty of relieving the people from all responsibility or from the entire burden of the calamity. I have observed that where a fair return for wages paid has been most strictly insisted on (these are just the places), there is very little talk about advances being absolutely required to enable the villagers to tide over the difficulty; the poople seem to understand that Government is not going to do everything, while they do nothing to help themselves. It may be that the landlords trusting to Government to sustain their burdens for them, may, in some instances, decline all help; in that case, if advances are unavoidedly granted, the zemindar must be held responsible, or the money given not as an advance to be repaid, but gratuitously as charitable relief. I may remark that in the matter of advances, the munduls and respectable villagers seem to have come forward to assist their poorer neighbours in a way the landlords as a body have not done.

B.—Relief Works.

The number of laborers daily increases, but the late rain has caused a considerable diminution, and it is right that it should do so: if the laborers are required to do a fair day's work for their pay, we may be quite sure that they won't be tempted to stay on, instead of going to cultivate for themselves, or obtain work as agricultural laborers. The bhadoi sowings now take away a good many, but the preparation for the hemanta ought to draw away nearly all our coolies. In most of our works the labor test is pretty strictly enforced, able-bodied men being made to do task-work, or, which comes to the same thing, being compelled to excavate a certain quantity of earth before they are entitled to full wages; only old men, women and children being admitted at daily wages. In Doorgapore circle I fear the labor-test has not been applied very strictly, and that partly accounts for the enormous increase of laborers, who are, I suspect, not giving an adequate return for the wages paid them. I have, however, specially deputed the district relief officer to proceed to the spot and to see that a labor-test is applied. There will probably be a falling off in the number of coolies, but that it is not a matter for regret; no person really in want of work will decline to work, simply because he is asked to do a certain amount before he is entitled to full rates. The change is not to be abruptly introduced, but introduced in some shape it must be. The extension of the works has given rise to opportunities for fraud, of which the dishonest have not neglected to avail themselves; the matter was, however, brought prominently to the notice of circle officers, and though attempts have been made, no frauds have as yet been successfully carried on. The district relief officer is now on tour, and will, I hope, be able to draw up some uniform plan for the whole district, embracing the good points in the methods in force in the various circles. Mr. Finucane at Datiram, and Mr. Scanlan at Ranisonkoil, have been most particular in getting an adequate return for the money expended by them: their coolies increase it is true, but by degrees, and their numbers decrease whenever there is a shower of rain; their coolies also seem to be able to procure seed-grain, and are not clamorous for advances. The commencement of the agricultural operations for the hemanta, or principal crop, will probably draw away most of their laborers. Mr. Pollen at Kalliagunge is also doing well, and trying his best to introduce task-work, a difficult business from the lazy habits contracted by the coolies, under the somewhat lax supervision

of his predecessor, Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea. In framing general rules for the district, we will have to borrow largely from the rules laid down by Mr. Finucane for his own guidance, in checking the returns of laborers, and the work performed by them. A very large number of the laborers are employed in digging out and cleaning old tanks, thus making a permanent improvement in the water-supply of the district. The number of persons employed in the district amounts to some 1,00,000 persons; as separate returns are sent by the circle officers I need not give the number in detail.

C.—Transport.

There are no private supplies being brought into the district, and from the beginning there have been none, with the exception of rice brought in from Cooch Behar which importation has now stopped. Internal agency for distribution of rice there is plenty of, and by means of it the surplus stocks of one part have been taken to the markets of another. So completely has the work of distribution been performed, that rice is now selling at Thakoorgaon, Nowabgunge, and Chintamon, places where there was a fair crop, at Rs. 4 per maund, a price higher than it fetches in some few places in the distressed tract. The holders of stocks in the favoured tract, are now holding back, and refuse to part with their stores, knowing that seed-grain will command its own price a month or so hence, when it is wanted for hemanta sowings. The sudden fluctuations in the market, noted in the earlier part of my report, seem to indicate that the supply is running short, what rice there is being taken to supply a reported deficiency in any particular locality. Different solutions of this straitened supply, are given by different officers; one officer thinks that the carts being taken by Government for transport purposes, accounts for it, but I know we have not used up all or nearly all the carts in the district, and the above gentleman's next neighbour reports, that carts are to be had for the asking in any reasonable quantity. Another officer deprecates sale of Government rice even to the laborers, as such sales tend to paralyse private trade, but in truth there is little private trade to paralyse, and it is difficult to understand how sales of rice, which do not amount to the total quantity consumed by the coolies, can find its way into the hands of the public; and further we know as a fact, that at Patiram considerable quantities were sold to the public, and the only effect of the deficiency was to attract rice into the market in such quantities, that Mr. Finucane was able to stop sales of Government rice. Prices are rising in every direction, not because trade is paralysed, but because what local agency there is has distributed the surplus stock throughout the district, and such stocks are becoming exhausted. I shall, in the event of prices rising above 7 or 8 seers per rupee in any place, have no hesitation in selling from Government stores to the public, feeling sure that at such rates, the holders of seed-grain will be tempted to part with their stocks for consumption by the people. Our transport arrangements are working smoothly; we have now about 7½ lakhs of maunds stored in the district, and should get the whole of our allotment stored before the end of May unless some unforeseen accident occurs. We are threatened with cholera some cases having occurred in Patiram and Patnitola, but medical assistance is at hand, and I trust there will be no panic among the cartmen. Even if the worst comes to the worst, Mr. Finucane, in whose part of the district cholera has broken out, writes to say that enough rice has been stored to meet all demand until the rivers rise in June, when rice can be brought up the Atrai in boats easily enough.

D.—Storage of Grain.

About 7½ lakhs of maunds have been stored in the district in different golahs; this amount has been distributed throughout the district, and is available wherever required. The rice has not been regularly weighed as stored,

so it is impossible to say exactly how much we really have in store. An effort must be made to take stock, but our action is hampered by want of weights. Some few sets have been sent, and, have been distributed amongst the officers; many more, however, are wanted, but as they are not likely to arrive soon, I have instructed the relief officers to make weights for themselves, taking those supplied to them as standards. When we get the rice weighed there will be a large deficiency, though where it has occurred will be quite impossible to ascertain, for the bags have never been weighed, or the deficiency at different points in the route written off by the proper athority, as contemplated in the rules. That there will be a deficiency I am sure, and it will be large, if the results obtain by Baboo Hurimohan Chanda at Gungarampore, are to be taken as a fair sample. At first this officer found time to weigh his consignments, and one batch of 4,121 bags, said to contain 8,242 maunds, was found to contain actually only 7,423 maunds; the chalan was in fact 800 maunds short. Government rice is sold now at all the works to laborers, and is now being sold to the public in the town, the supply having become scanty, and prices having risen to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The rice is sold by respectable mahajuns, who have entered into an agreement to sell at 12 seers per rupee, and not more than 3 seers to any one person, forfeiting 50 rupees for every time they are detected selling at over 12 seers; they are also to permit their sale books to be inspected by the grain officer that he may satisfy himself that what is taken from the golahs is actually disposed of.

E.—Advances.

During the fortnight, only one application for an advance of Rs. 1,000 has been made by Baboo Gooroo Prosad Mozoomdar. I have urged on all circle officers the duty of reminding zemindars of the liberal offer made by Government, to enable them to obtain the necessary funds to help their tenantry; the officers have done so, but none of those appealed to have been moved by the remonstrance: some say if they had known for certain that payment of Government dues would have been postponed for those who took advances, they would have done so; but that now they have incurred heavy debts to meet the demand they do not wish to incur further responsibilities: others again say they cannot afford to incur the debt, others that the ryots can obtain loans from the mahajuns. I believe these are mere excuses, and that the zemindars are waiting to see if Government will not undertake the burden.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The number of persons receiving charitable relief continues to increase; the following table shows the numbers at the different circles as compared with the last return sent.

Circle.	No. receiving relief from last report.	No. receiving relief as per latest information.
Dinagepore	193	612
Ranisonkoil	193	1,842
Bindole	146	580
Durgapore	...	339
Chooramon	...	178
Kaliagunge	100	179
Tamboolee	8	80
Gungarampore	112	1,148
Luskerhat	86	149
Parsha	11	118
Patnitola	219	353
Patiram	697	1,230
Bhadooria	96	347

The circle officers continue to make use of local agency as far as possible, and the respectable inhabitants in most places seem very willing to help. The local authorities are entrusted with the duty of finding out those who require help, and making lists of them; they also indent on Government stores for

grain, and supply the wants of those on their lists, the inspectors going round, and ascertaining that the recipients are fit objects for charitable relief. I have authorised certain villagers being admitted as recipients of charitable relief, who are not absolute paupers. There are some ryots who have patches of bora rice cultivation, who at the same time are very poor, and without the means of obtaining subsistence; they cannot go to work on the roads, for the bora being an irrigated crop, requires their constant attention, and yet they have no present means of subsistence unless they pledge their growing crop to a mahajun, when they will have to pay heavy interest, and part with the crop at a sacrifice. A number of these men applied to the officer in charge of Gungarampore for advances, and he referred the matter to me. The officer reported that the men are really poor, and in want of help; and as it would be poor assistance to advance money now, to be repaid by taking the full value of the crop a couple of months hence, I have authorised the men being admitted for the present as paupers, and receiving their half seer of rice per day as subsistence allowance, until the crop is gathered. To give an idea of the manner in which the system of charitable relief is worked, I append copies of extracts of a letter from Mr. Finucane, the officer in charge of Patiram, and of instructions issued by him to his relief inspectors. Mr. Finucane is managing an important circle with great tact and judgment, and is affording me most valuable assistance:—

"In reply to your No. 736—S.R., dated April 11th, I have the honor to state that I consider that the arrangements made for affording relief in this circle are good, and through them I hope to be able to administer it with efficiency. I think that no one unless determined to rush to death, can now die of hunger; while at the same time the agency at my disposal is sufficient to prevent deception and fraud. It would be trite to observe (whatever may be the ultimate issue), that were it not for the care and forethought with which the present scarcity has been met, hundreds would have long since starved.

"My circle is not too large, if I may consider it to extend no further than laid down in the map forwarded with your circular No. 35; but as you will see by another letter of this date, I am now giving charitable relief at Sujapore, a place 5 miles east of Chintamon police thana, and 12 miles east of the boundary of the Patiram thana. The zemindar of Sujapore reported that the people of that locality were much in need of such relief, and I have therefore been forwarding rice there, for distribution.

"It may be as well to give an outline of the way in which I propose to administer the circle, and would of course be thankful for any suggestion to modify or alter the plan proposed. I have divided the circle into six parts, giving an inspector to each part. I have made the head-quarters of each inspector a centre of charitable relief; relief is distributed not by inspectors, but the zemindars, naibs or other local agents under the supervision of the inspector. The zemindars supply mohurirs and keep accounts. The inspector sends those in distress to the place of relief; sees that no one gets relief who can do without it, makes it a point to count the coolies and also looks after the golahs situate within his local jurisdiction. I append a copy of instructions translated for and explained to the inspectors."

Circular I.—Appendix A. To all Relief Inspectors of the Patiram circle, dated Patiram the April 1874.

"In order to enable you to understand your duties as relief inspectors, the following instructions are issued to you.

"You are aware that in order to avert distress, Government has—

(1.) "Provided employment for all those who can labor, allowing fair wages for fair work.

(2.) "That food is being supplied without cost to those who from old age, infirmity, or any other cause are unable to work.

(3.) "That rice has been imported and is stored for sale to coolies and when necessary to others."

"Your duties under each of those heads will be as follows. You will visit, as often as you can, the works going on in your circle (a list of which works will be supplied to you); you will count the number of coolies at work, examine the lists kept by mohurirs, and see whether the number given in the lists corresponds with the number at work. You will immediately report to me any discrepancy. You will also report whether the coolies are doing the prescribed amount of work, and let me know in each Saturday the length of road that has been completed on the week ending on that day, and the length of time the road is likely to give employment.

"The coolies are to be paid every Sunday evening in your presence. If the number of coolies is too large to have you pay them yourself, you can distribute the work among the overseers and duffadars, supplying them the lists of coolies whom they are to pay, and so manage that no mohurir or duffadar pays his own coolies. The coolies must come in person for their wages. If any of them is not present his wages can be kept till he comes for it.

"2. Your duties in connection with charitable relief will be to visit the villages in your jurisdiction; to make yourself acquainted with the condition of the people, ascertain the names of the munduls and other chief inhabitants, and make lists to send to the places (lists of which will be given you) where relief is being given to all who are fit objects of relief. You will be a member of all relief committees in your circle, all persons to whom you give tickets for relief are to obtain it. You will also take from the books of the relief committees, lists of persons receiving relief and enquire into their condition, and if you find there are any receiving relief who are not fit objects, you will report the matter to the committee and to me, and recommend that such persons be discharged. In short, you will be responsible that all who are in need of relief in your circle obtain it, and that none receive gratuitous relief who might have got on without it. You will, of course, take part in the meetings of the committees, as being not only a member but the member responsible for the state of your circle. Your suggestions will receive every attention from me, and should from the commitees too.

"3. You will visit the golahs in your circle (lists of which will be given you), you will take care that, unless I give an order to the contrary, rice is sold only to the coolies, and that all rice taken by such moodies or mohajuns as are authorised to sell rice, is sold by them before more is supplied. The utmost care must be taken that Government rice is not kept in store by dealers but sold according as they buy it. You will watch carefully the sale of rice in the hâts in your circle, reporting to me the price at which rice is sold, and stating whether the supply is sufficient, that is, whether rice is to be had by all who have money to buy. You are to consider yourself as the Government officer responsible for your circle. You will report to me either in writing or personally, everything that comes to your notice regarding relief operations. More detailed instructions under each of the heads given will be given when necessary; meantime you will work according to these now supplied."

G.—Financial Results.

	Rs.	As.	P.
The total expenditure up to last fortnight was ...	8,69,666	6	5
The totals of the above—			
For relief works	5,52,564	13	8
„ construction of golahs	18,894	9	6
„ transport of rice	2,25,607	0	3
Hire of carts for conveying money to relief officers ...	430	0	0
Price of gunny bags	4	0	0
„ of office furniture	75	12	0
For purchase of fodder	1,200	0	0
„ erection of bungalows	300	0	0
Advance to Mr. Jarbo, Junior, on account of his pay ...	100	0	0
Miscellaneous	0	3	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount placed at the credit of Executive Engineer for road-works	20,000	0	0
Amount placed at the credit of Major Lindsay, R. E. ...	50,000	0	0
Salary and travelling of Native Doctors	71	0	0
Railway freight of kodalees and pick-axes	399	0	0
The total expenditure during the fortnight under report has been	2,78,731	0	0
he details of the above—			
H. L. Jones, Esq., for road-works	90,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., „ „	10,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., „ „	7,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., „ „	12,450	0	0
W. H. Horsley, Esq., for road-works	3,500	0	0
J. Dallen, Esq., ditto	15,500	0	0
T. W. Tweedie, Esq., ditto	1,000	0	0
Lieutenant A. W. Proudfoot, ditto	7,000	0	0
Baboo Hurree Mohan Chand, ditto	26,000	0	0
„ Poorno Chunder Goopto, ditto	8,000	0	0
„ Hara Kalee Mookerjea, ditto	2,500	0	0
„ Jadava Chandra Gosvami, ditto	3,000	0	0
„ Ram Chunder Burmon, ditto	500	0	0
Placed at the credit of the Executive Engineer for road-works	25,000	0	0
Baboo Jadava Chandra Gosvami, for tank-digging ...	2,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for tank-digging	1,350	0	0
Baboo Abhoy Churn Ghose, for hire of carts, &c., for conveying money to relief officers	250	0	0
Syama Charan Sarkar, for transport of rice	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hari Mohan Sen, grain officer, for transport of rice	10,000	0	0
W. H. Horlsey, Esq., for transport of rice	2,500	0	0
H. L. Jones, Esq., ditto	15,000	0	0
M. Finucane, Esq., ditto	3,000	0	0
Baboo Hara Kali Mookerjea ditto	1,000	0	0
A. W. Scanlan, Esq., ditto	16,000	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., ditto	3,000	0	0
Baboo Huro Mohan Chand, ditto	2,000	0	0
Head constable, Hurrish Chander Roy, for transport of rice	2,000	0	0
Baboo Hara Kalee Mookerjea, for transport of rice and for construction of golahs	1,500	0	0
H. L. Jones, Esq., for transport of rice	2,000	0	0
Mangun Sarkar, ditto	31	0	0
Baboo Jadava Chundra Gosvami, for transport of rice ...	1,000	0	0
„ Poorno Chandra Goopto, for construction of bungalow	300	0	0
H. J. H. Fasson, Esq., for construction of Bungalow ...	300	0	0
Baboo Hurree Churn Mozoomdar for purchase of fodder...	860	0	0
„ Hara Kalee Mookerjeea for construction of bungalow	250	0	0

No. 338, dated Rampore Beauleah, the 21st April 1874.

From—W. H. D'OYLY, ESQ., Collector of Rajshahye,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward my narrative for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

In the first part of the fortnight prices rose considerably at several places in the district, and at some markets not more than 9 seers (80 tolahs weight) were procurable for the rupee. In my last narrative I mentioned two places, Sahebgunge and Sooktigatcha on the Attrai river, where the price of food was high. Shortly after the prices rose in Bhundaikhara, and at one market in Tannore, and I was about to sell Government rice to laborers on public works, and to the public at Keshore hât and at other market places where the supply was short and the prices high, but prices fell again, and it was found to be unnecessary to bring the Government rice into the market. Arrangements, however, were made on the principal works, and circle officers have been authorised to indent on store-houses provided the price rises above Rs. 4 per maund. The Commissioner has sanctioned sales at the following rates; viz.—Burmah and other rice, with which is mixed a large percentage of paddy, at 12 seers per rupee, and clean rice, at 10 seers per rupee.

On the 6th and 7th instant there was rain in all parts of the district, and along the banks of the Ganges; and for some distance along the banks of the Attrai and Goor, there was an exceedingly severe hail-storm. In the Singrah thana the high wind and the hail did a great deal of damage; several houses were blown down, and several persons were killed. The tobacco crop in a small area in the Bhandaikhara thana suffered most.

Although prices have improved at the few places where they were highest, still at the same time the prices have slightly risen where in the beginning of the fortnight rice was least dear; but nowhere is the price higher than Rs. 4 per maund, while in many places it is procurable at 12 seers per rupee, as will be seen from the following statement :—

Thana.	Name of hât.	Prices on the last market day.				
		S.	C.		S.	C.
Beauleah ..	Bagdhani ...	11	4	to	12	0
	Nowhatta ..	11	4	to	12	0
	Brahmopore ..	11	4			
	Benodepore ..	12	12	to	13	8
Pooteah ..	Prices not reported separately in each market or hât	11	4			
Charghat ..	Surdah	12	12	to	13	8
	Maria Rostompore ..	12	0			
	Mokamtola ..	12	0			
	Charuktola ..	12	3			
	Charghat ..	12	0			
Tannore ..	Lalpore	10	14			
	Katapookharia ..	10	14			
	Masaripore ..	10	14			
	Keshore ..	9	12			
	Dhopaghatta ..	10	8			
	Dhoorail ..	10	8			
Godagaree ..	Gobendpore ..	11	4	to	12	0
	Bushudebpore ..	11	4			
Bagmara ..	Tahirpore Hât ..					
	Madarigunge ..	10	8	to	12	0
	Mohungunge ..					

Thana.	Name of hât.	Prices on the last market day.				
		S.	C.		S.	C.
Singrah ...	Pangasai ...	13	8			
	Rungbagha ...	10	8	Atub.		
		11	4	Ooshna.		
	Kaligunge ...	11	4			
	Kashiabary ...	11	10			
	Singrah ...	7	8	Atub.		
		11	4	Ooshna.		
Nattore ...	Lukhipore ...	12	0			
	Chandpore ...					
	Peergunge ...					
	Dangapara ...					
	Brahmopore ...					
	Bagalipara ...	Not reported.				
Bundackhara ...	Nowgong ...	12	0			
	Bundackhara ...	12	0			
	Meturpore ...	12	0			
	Joka ...	12	0			
	Nanda Nali ...	12	0			
	Bhunpore ...	12	0			
Manda ...	Sabai ...	11	4			
	Daloonbari ...	11	10			
	Prosadpore ...	12	0			
	Kalicapore ...	12	0			
	Shibpore ...	10	8			
	Satra ...	11	4			
	Balpookhoria ...	12	0			
Bilmariah ...	Lalpore ...	10	8	to	11	4
	Sadipore ...					
	Chongdhooboil ...					
	Digha ...					
	Arani ...	10	8			
	Rajapore ...	12	0			
Boriegong ...	...	Prices not reported.				

The condition of the people on the relief works is still good. The Nattore Deputy Collector reports that the supply of rice is equal to the demand; that the outturn of the rubbee crops has been good, and this he thinks has in a measure prevented the price of rice from rising. He believes that when the boro dhan, which promises well and is extensively cultivated, has been harvested, the price of rice will improve still more. The only part of his subdivision he is anxious about is the high tract of land in the north-west and south-east of the Singrah thana; but I have, since receipt of his narrative, received a letter, in which he says he has alarming reports from the north-east of Buraigaon, and indeed from all quarters: at the same time he says that the people are not inclined to work; and it will be seen by the statement given above that the prices of rice cannot be regarded as famine prices. Want of money seems to be the greatest cause of suffering. I have urged zemindars to help their ryots with advances, and to take loans from Government for this purpose, and I am glad to say that a good many of them have responded. The Deputy Collector has been ordered closely to watch the parts bordering on Pubna and Bogra to supply work wherever it is wanted, and to see that the helpless are provided for in poor-houses. The report from Bagmara, Bhundaikhara, and Manda is more re-assuring. The sub-divisional officer, Baboo Hurry Nath Chatterjee, has himself visited a large number of villages, and quiries have been made by a superintendent appointed for the purpose.

in In the southern Bhurind sub-division the chief want is water, and the sub-divisional officer, Mr. Manisty, is providing a good deal of work in deepening tanks. Several tanks are being dug by managers of Court of Wards' estates and by zemindars, who have obtained loans for the purpose. In the north-east of this sub-division prices are higher than in other parts, and there is more distress. The feeder road supplies sufficient employment there for the

able-bodied, and Mr. Manisty has provided light work for those who cannot work on the roads.

B.—Relief Works.

It will be seen from the statements that the number of workmen has considerably decreased. This is chiefly owing to the substitution of task-work for the daily wage system. At first the laborers held out against task-work, but when they found we were firm, and that they really could earn from annas 2 to 2½ a day, they came back by degrees, and the numbers are slightly increasing. Of the works provided by the circle officers, the most important are the deepening of tanks and the collection of kunkur. The latter has given employment to the women, children, and weakly men of 13 villages in one part; and it has also been commenced in other parts. At the poor-houses, jute and cotton has been supplied, which women work into string and thread. Paddy also is husked by them. Village roads are being repaired and improved under the supervision of circle officers. The Beauleah town committee commenced work on two large tanks in the town which they intend to set apart solely for drinking purposes. This work will have to be carried out with relief funds if the loan applied for is not granted, and the Commissioner has advised Government not to grant the loan, as he considers the municipality is not in a position to afford the extra expenditure.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Private importations have not been so extensive during the last fortnight as they were previously. This I believe is the cause of the rise in prices. The risk is greater now, as at this time of year storms are to be expected. **The following statement shows the progress in transport of Government grain through this district. We have now nearly completed the allotments that are to pass through Godagaree.**

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

The following statement shows the amount stored in this district; *first*, in the district golahs; *second*, in railway golahs; of the latter 40,000 is to be kept in reserve for me. The balance is now on its way:—

District Golahs.	Mds.	S.	Railway Golahs.*	Mds.	S.
Manda	2,499	0			
Tannore	8,000	0			
Bagmara	5,000	0			
Gooliahat	4,958	26			
Lallpore	1,961	4			
Nowgong	700	0			

Accommodation is provided for a reserve of 100,000 at Godagaree, and for a reserve of 50,000 at Sahebgunge (on the Attrai). I expect, however, that we shall not have to store so much in reserve at these latter places, as we have despatched much quicker than we expected.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

	Rs.
Advanced up to date of last narrative	48,175
Advances in course of last fortnight under Land Improvement Act	1,690
For advance to ryots	17,700
For purchase of grain	1,500
Total ..	69,065

* This statement is altogether wrong. I have no time to alter it, as it is now past 10 P. M., and the post goes in the morning I will send a correct statement to-morrow.
21-4-74. W. H. D'Oyly

F.—Charitable Relief.

I will first allude to three private annochattras established by zemindars. Of these two are in the vicinity of Kasimpore, on the banks of the Jaboona, in the north-western corner of the Singra thana. The Deputy Collector was ordered by me to visit this part of the country, as the zemindars who had established these annochattras gave a very gloomly account of the state of the people living in the vicinity. From the Deputy Collector's report, it appears, *first*, that the accounts were much exaggerated; *second*, that the annochattra was not conducted on sound principles. Some who *should* have received food, complained that they were not served at the annochattra. This was brought to the notice of the zemindar, who is a member of the sub-committee for that quarter. The remaining private annochattra is in Bhundai-khara, and was established by a very liberal zemindar named Harnath Rai Chowdhry of Doobalhattee. The sub-divisional officer, Baboo Hurry Nath Chatterjee, visited this annochattra, and found upwards of 800 persons being fed there, of whom, he says seven-eighths were able-bodied men, who were not at all fit objects for charitable relief. He very properly brought this to the notice of the zemindar; but I fear that when once an annochattra is started by a native, he will never allow any one to be refused, whether deserving or not. These private annochattras, I fear, will do harm, as they keep people away from work, and demoralise the whole population of the neighbourhood. Upwards of 5,000 were fed at this annochattra in one week. As regards charitable relief administered by public officers, I will take the four sub-divisions one by one.

Beauleah sub-division.—The sub-divisional officer reports as follows: "Distress is not widespread in this sub-division, though its effects are being gradually felt here and there, but there is no cause of anxiety. Government rice and private charity no doubt would be sufficient to meet any contingencies that may arise. The public works in progress afford employment to the laboring classes; the digging and cleaning of tanks give employment to a large number of village people. **About 10,000 men are daily employed in the silk filatures receiving from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per mensem; Messrs. Watson, & Co. are now paying their men half in cash and half in grain. They give 19 seers of rice for the rupee. In the course of another fortnight the relief-houses will be in full operation and on a more systematic plan."**

(*a*.)—Average number of persons daily receiving gratuitous relief:—

Beauleah centre	27	
Surdah „	216	
Nowhatta „	22	
Sahirpore „	18	
N. Pootea „	25	only in one day.
S. Pootea „	0	
Lalpore „	0	
Total ...	308	

(*b*.)—Daily average of people employed in husking rice receiving wages:—

Beauleah centre	19
Nowhatta „	36
Total	55

South Bhurind sub-division.—Mr. Manisty reports that the price of rice is rising, and people are more willing to work than they were. Near Saipara and Dhoorail "aous" dhan has grown up to 3 inches in height, and the boro promises well. A relief centre has been established at Dhoorail. Tanks are much wanted in the north-east of Tannore, and relief money is being spent on deepening tanks where necessary. Village roads are being improved.

(*a*) Daily average of persons receiving gratuitous relief :—

Saipara centre	..	346
Chowbeesnugger centre	..	208
Tannore „	..	308
Hatara „	..	172
Kaninugger „	..	27
Mehrapore „	..	0
Dhookail „	..	0
Grand Total	...	1,061

Nattore sub-division.—No poor-houses have been opened except privately by zemindars as above stated. Subscriptions have been raised both by the sub-divisional and sub-committees. The committees have resolved to supply cotton and jute to people in want of light work, but no accounts have been received. The people are unwilling to work on the railway, they say, because they would have to neglect their fields if they did so. In the Chowgong circle, work has been provided on the road leading to Bogra. This is undoubtedly the worst part of the sub-division, and I have urged the Deputy Collector to provide more work here, and to open poor-houses where necessary. No account has been received of the number of persons fed. The number of persons employed on the road amounted only to 170 in the week. The condition of the people in the Kuruchmaria and Sahebgunge circles is reported to be good. An advance of Rs. 200 was made to the Kassimpore sub-committee who have expended Rs. 70-13.

Northern Bhurrind sub-division.—Kunker is being collected at several places at 1 anna per cubic foot. In the north of this sub-division there is a good deal of jungle. I have asked the circle officer to clear it as much as possible; this will afford relief to the people and improve the country.

The number of people fed gratuitously is given below :—

Name of poor-house.		Daily average of persons fed gratuitously.
Bagsole	..	24$\frac{6}{7}$
Bamnigram	..	19$\frac{3}{7}$
Saljore	..	26$\frac{4}{7}$
Laroopara	..	52$\frac{2}{7}$
Nooroollabad	..	11$\frac{1}{7}$
Total	..	134$\frac{2}{7}$

I have told all circle officers that work must be provided much more generally, and I intend to apply to the central committee for a grant of Rs. 20,000 (twenty thousand), as our subscriptions altogether only amount to about Rs. 12,000 only.

The central committee sent me Rs. 3,000 to relieve the poorest of the sufferers from the fires which burnt down so large a portion of the Beauleah town.

G.—Financial result.

Total expenditure as shown in the last narrative Rs. 1,70,374-13-11.

Detail of the above—	Rs.	As.	P.
Advanced for conveyance of Government grain ...	96,012	14	0
Paid to Mr. Luff &c., on cheque	51,970	15	10
Advanced for storage of Government grain ...	50	0	0
Grant in-aid for gratuitous relief	4,568	13	0
Paid on account of contributions to district relief fund ...	465	0	0
Salary and deputation allowance &c., ...	2,066	10	5
Advances for purchase of golah materials	9,453	0	0
Ditto for relief works	1,873	12	0
Expended for „	3,005	0	0
Advances for purchase of seed for free distribution ...	600	0	0
Tentage and travelling	205	15	8
Contingencies	102	13	0
Total ...	1,703,74	13	11

Expended during the fortnight—		Rs.	As.	P.
For conveyance of Government grain	... ...	33,859	4	0
Salary and deputation allowance	... ...	1,345	6	0
Total	...	35,204	10	0
Nattore—				
Advanced to the store-keeper at Sahebgunge	...	4,000	0	0
Ditto to Lieutenant Hawkes	... ...	2,000	0	0
Paid to Mr. Luff on cheques	... ...	15,071	8	0
Ditto to Mr. Anderson on ditto	... ...	7,220	4	0
Ditto Mr. Vigors ditto ...	... ...	750	0	0
Total	...	29,041	12	0

Beauleah.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
7th April ...	Kooshtea ...	2,033	2,777	10	....	.....	
8th „ ...	Ditto ...	4,262	5,613	0	....	.....	
9th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,096	1,706	0	....	.....	
10th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,098	1,590	34	....	.....	
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,459	2,918	0	....	.....	
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	664	1,266	18	....	.....	
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	84	186	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
6th April ...	Putneetolla ...	1,449	1,705	24	....	.....	
7th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,353	2,296	23	....	.....	
8th „ ...	Ditto ...	781	1,164	32	....	.....	
9th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,557	2,480	0	....	.....	
10th „ ...	Ditto ...	1,191	2,176	33	....	.....	
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	606	857	6$\frac{1}{2}$	....	.....	
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	664	1,266	18	....	.....	
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	582	664	20	....	.....	
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	818	1,026	10	....	.....	

Godagaree.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.	Local. Bags.	Maunds.	Seers.
5th April ...	Kooshtea ...	7,958	1,371	0	....	.....	
6th „ ...	Ditto ...	11,348	18,632	0	....	.....	
7th „ ...	Ditto ...	8,802	17,604	0	....	.....	
8th „ ...	Ditto ...	4,407	8,814	0	....	.....	
9th „ ...	Ditto ...	20,556	30,907	0	....	.....	
10th „ ...	Ditto ...	2,409	3,619	0	....	.....	
12th „ ...	Ditto ..	9,167	14,167	0	....	.....	
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	4,359	5,951	0	....	.....	
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	4,815	7,399	0	....	.....	
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	6,537	10,192	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Maunds.	Imperial. Seers.	Total. Bags.	Total. Maunds.	Total. Seers.
5th April ...	Dinagepore ...	....	....		1,598	1,598	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		3,540	6,060	0
	Neetpore ...	....	....		2,597	3,689	0
6th „ ...	Luskarhat ...	....	....		391	782	0
	Nowabgunge ...	....	....		800	800	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		9,192	16,536	0
	Neetpore ...	....	....		1,712	2,347	0
7th „ ...	Luskarhat ...	....	....		242	484	0
	Parbatipore ...	....	....		500	1,000	0
	Maldah ...	....	....		3,245	6,040	0
8th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	....	.....		974	1,948	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	....	.. ...		2,552	3,734	0
9th „ ..	Luskarhat ...	.....	....		1,264	2,528	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	.....		1,548	19,754	0
10th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	.....	....		1,609	2,582	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	....		4,552	8,732	0
	Neetpore ..	.....	....		554	971	0
11th „ ..	Luskarhat ..	.....	....		867	1,734	0
	Neetpore ..	....	....		1,956	3,405	0
	Nowabgunge ..	.....	....		1,155	1,985	0
	Maldah for Dinagepore.	.....	....		6,785	10,620	0
12th „ ..	Neetpore ...	....	.....		1,090	1,290	0
	Dinagepore through Maldah.	....	....		2,027	3,644	0
13th „ ...	Neetpore ..	....	....		471	717	0
	Sibgunge ..	.....	.....		1,722	3,219	0
	Maldah ..	.....	....		1,469	2,211	0
	Nowabgunge ..	....	.....		480	715	0
14th „ ..	Neetpore ..	....	....		748	1,896	0
	Ditto ..	.....	....		485	607	0
	Jhelim ..	.....	....		500	1,000	0
	Salrage ..	....	.....		5	10	0

Nowgong.

Receipts.

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Maunds.	Imperial. Seers.	Local. Bgs.	Local. Maunds.	Local. Seers.
6th April ..	Goalundo ...	1,652	29,412	0	.....	....	
9th „ ..	Ditto ...	1,812	3,624	0	.....	.. ...	
10th „ ..	Ditto ..	213	426	0	....	.....	

Despatches.

Date of despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Maunds.	Imperial. Seers.	Local. Bags.	Local. Maunds.	Local. Seers.
7th April ..	Putneetolla ..	.....	....		1,158	2,316	0
11th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	....		8	22	0
12th „ ..	Ditto ..	....	....		819	1,258	0
13th „ ..	Ditto ...	.....	....		473	818	0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	.. ...	.. ...		563	1,090	0

Sahebgunge.

Receipts

Date of receipt.	Place from which received.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Mds. Srs.	Local. Bags.	Local. Mds.	Srs.
4th April ...	Goalundo ...	....	.....	350	689	2¼
5th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	828	1,656	0
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,174	2,303	29
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,561	20,926	35
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	1,037	2,074	0
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	4,155	8,310	0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	895	1,795	0
14th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	975	1,950	0

Despatches.

Date of Despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Mds. Srs.	Local. Bags.	Local. Mds.	Srs.
5th April ...	Putneetolla ...	....	.....	431	848	20¼
5th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	572	1,126	5
7th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	436	458	15
8th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	518	430	19½
9th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	497	958	17
10th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	642	1,173	3¾
11th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	619	1,067	23¼
12th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	393	771	37½
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	553	1,036	35
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	592	1,162	32
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	561	1,122	0
13th „ ...	Ditto ...	....	.....	746	1,492	0
13th „ ...	Nowgong ...	....	.....	1,206	2,412	0
14th „ ..	Putneetolla ...	....	.....	636	1,272	0
14th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	.....	594	1,188	0
14th „ ..	Ditto ...	....	.....	617	1,234	0
14th „ ..	Ditto ..	....	.....	550	1,100	0
14th „ ..	Nowgong ...	....	.....	1,514	3,028	0

Rampore Bauleah Store-house.

Despatches.

Date of Despatch.	Place to which despatched.	Imperial. Bags.	Imperial. Mds. Srs.	Local. Bags.	Local. Mds.	Srs.
6th April ..	.....	....	....	911	1,716	0

No. 292.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—FORM No. 3.

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY—

		Total number employed.
Sunday	Men	1,275
	Women	65
	Children	58
Monday	Men	1,304
	Women	61
	Children	52
Tuesday	Men	1,377
	Women	68
	Children	48
Wednesday	Men	1,319
	Women	139
	Children	62
Thursday	Men	1,419
	Women	110
	Children	56
Friday	Men	1,418
	Women	134
	Children	59
Saturday	Men	1,266
	Women	67
	Children	35
Total	Men	9,378
	Women	644
	Children	370

Statement showing the number of Men, Women, and Children employed on works in the District of Rajshahye under the Executive Engineer, during the week ending Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED ON EACH WORK DAILY—

		Total number employed.
Sunday	Men	1,235
	Women	122
	Children	38
Monday	Men	1,253
	Women	110
	Children	50
Tuesday	Men	1,076
	Women	115
	Children	67
Wednesday	Men	1,575
	Women	54
	Children	84
Thursday	Men	1,569
	Women	120
	Children	99
Friday	Men	1,028
	Women	74
	Children	34
Saturday	Men	1,180
	Women	70
	Children	47
Total	Men	8,916
	Women	665
	Children	419

No. 126—F, dated Maldah, the 21st April 1874.

From—BABOO SITA KANT MOOKERJEE, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge, Maldah,

To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Statistical Department.

IN continuation of this office No. 42—F, dated 8th instant, I have the honor to submit herewith the fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief of this (Maldah) district for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

The district officer who has hitherto written the narrative being sick, and consequently unable to write, and Mr. Livesay, the special relief officer, being out in the interior, the duty of writing this narrative was performed by me, and I hope the Government will excuse any shortcomings in it.

Fortnightly Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Maldah District for the fortnight ending the 18th April 1874.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The supply of food-grain in the local markets, although equal to the demand, yet not so abundant as heretofore. Imports of paddy and rice from the eastern districts during the fortnight under report has fallen. The importation of other grains into the local markets, the produce of the late rubbee-crops, such as wheat, barley, &c., is tolerably in abundance. Yet the price for rice has not fallen in any perceptible degree except at the district head-quarters, where it is selling at 11 seers of 80 tolahs weight. Prices are almost stationary since last fortnight.

The following are the latest prices current for paddy and rice:—

	Seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.
Central part of the District.	
At English Bazar—	
Paddy	18½
Ordinary rice	11
At Balia Nowabgunge—	
Paddy	17
Ordinary rice	11½
At Bulbul Chandee—	
Paddy	16½
Ordinary rice	10½
North-east of the District.	
At Gazole—	
Paddy	19
Ordinary rice	12½
At Bamongollah—	
Ordinary rice	12
North-west of the District.	
At Chanchal, Tulseegunge, Shamsi, and Abadpore—	
Paddy	16 to 17½
Ordinary rice	11 to 11½
South-west of the District.	
At Sheebgunge—	
Ordinary rice	9
South-east of the District.	
At Rohunpore—	
Paddy	18
Ordinary rice	12

There is a falling off in the import at the Rohunpore market; on the last market-day 500 maunds of paddy and only 50 maunds of ordinary rice were brought for sale. This decrease in the supply appears to have been steady since the last two fortnights.

Rainfall.

The rainfall on the night of the 7th instant kept the weather cool for about 2 or 3 days, but afterwards it was, however, very hot, strong hot westerly winds prevailed, and there was no signs of rain since then, although clouds are seen now and then in the skies in the morning. More rain is wanted.

State of the Crops.

The wheat and barley crops are already harvested, and their respective outturn was quite an average one. Gram, millet, and moong are being harvested, and their probable outturns are above the average; the boradhan is coming into ear, and still looks healthy, a good shower of rain now would do much good to this crop. The intense heat of the past few days has commenced drying up the "bara" lands in some localities, and every reasonable means is being employed for irrigating them by cutting nullahs from the beels.

The sowings of "bhadoi dhan" lands has commenced, and Mr. Reily reports that nearly the whole of the winter crops of paddy in the Chanchal circle, and about 10 to 12 annas of "bhadoi" have already been sown, and that their present condition is very promising.

Condition of the District.

The health of the district continues generally good; no severe outbreaks of sickness are reported in any part of the district, nor have any cases of starvation been reported; even, however, with the comparatively cheaper prices for grains like wheat, barley, kalye, &c., the poorer classes of people cannot but be considered badly off.

There was a fire in the English Bazar gola on the 18th instant, and grains like wheat, pulse, barley, &c., were burnt to the amount of about five hundred rupees. This is likely to affect the prices to a certain extent for two or three days.

Condition of any special tract.

The daily increasing number of persons to whom cooked food is distributed at Chunchal and Goregoribah, in spite of the strong caste prejudices of the people in these tracts, is a sign of increasing distress in these tracts.

B.—Relief Works.

Works are going on on all the roads and tanks reported on in former fortnightlies, and Government rice in being sold to the work-people at the same rate of 12 seers of 80 tolahs for a rupee. Accounts of sales from all the authorized sellers in the furthest parts of the district have not as yet been received. The sales in the following places, however, are as follow:—

	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
At Old Maldah	89	25	14½
Bholahat	4	11	0
Nowabgunge and Nowagollah	49	37	2
Chanchal Circle...	432	0	0
Total ...	575	34	0½

The total number of persons employed on all the works during the fortnight is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Ordinary district roads ...	18,111	4,375	1,485	23,971
On municipal roads and tanks ...	881	610	49	1,540
On relief roads	17,294	2,575	1,917	21,786
On tanks	10,468	3,621	2,082	14,371
Total ...	46,754	11,181	3,733	61,668

Statement showing the total daily average number of persons employed on Road and Relief Works during the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Road and tanks.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Total.
Ordinary district roads	1,293	312	106	1,711
Municipal roads	63	43	3	109
Relief roads—				
North-West tract—8 roads	789	54	37	880
„ „ 11 tanks	625	171	18	814
North-East tract—3 roads	106	15	22	143
„ „ 1 tank	14	..	..	14
South-Eastern and Central tract—4 roads..	366	120	91	577
„ „ „ 3 tanks..	112	84	..	196
Total ..	3,368	799	277	4,448

C.—Transport of Food.

Private trade is rather slack in consequence of the Government having taken almost all the available boats and carts for the conveyance of Government grains. Pack-bullocks, however, are being extensively used by private traders in carrying the commodities like wheat, barley, pulse, &c., from the interior to the several market-places.

Up to the end of the fortnight under report, 6,21,155 maunds of Government rice had been received into the district, of which 55,905 maunds stored in the several golabs in this district, and the remaining 5,32,482 maunds had passed on, or are in transit to Dinagepore.

By Hyatpore route only Mr. Reily has sent 1,00,800 maunds up to the end of the fortnight. His daily average despatch in last week amounts to over 2,000 maunds, and he can, he says, increase it to 4,000 maunds with the available carts at his command. He has at present 1,400 carts employed, and he proposes to restrict his daily despatches to not more than 3,000 maunds in order to avoid confusion.

Mr. Westmacott's daily despatches by the land route averaged 2,980 maunds, and that by water route 3,984 maunds.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

In consequence of the marked falling off in the local trades, the total allotment of the 1,50,000 maunds of Government grain for this district has been allotted as follows:—

	Mds.
For the Chanchal Circle	30,000
For Gazole	10,000
Nowabgunge, Seebgunge, and Goomastapore	10,000
Old Maldah	25,000
English Bazar	25,000
Godagaree reserve	25,000
Old Maldah reserve	25,000
Total ..	1,50,000

The following amounts of grain have been stored in the following golahs out of these allotments up to the end of the fortnight under report:—

	Mds.
English Bazar	18,491
Maldah	10,772
Gazole	5,299
Nowabgunge	3,750
Jhelin	1,000
Seebgunge	1,500
Parbottypore	1,000
Hyatpore	1,475
In all the golahs of Chanchal Circle	15,000
Total ..	53,287

The following amounts of the grain were distributed to the undermentioned subsidiary golahs during the fortnight:—

	Mds.
Bholahaut	1,000
Seebgunge	150
To Charitable Relief Works at English Bazar	98
Ditto ditto Amirtee	50
Ditto ditto Arahpore	20
Ditto ditto Nowabgunge	100
Ditto ditto Kaliachak	100
Ditto ditto Mohodeepore	200

E.—Advances to private parties and their results.

In addition to what has been reported in the last fortnight, the following advances were sanctioned to the undermentioned parties, and as soon as they appear to receive the advance and

give the necessary eckrar, &c., they shall have the money. The Sub-Registrar and the Treasury Officer have already been instructed on the subject:—

	Rs.
Krishtodhun Das for excavating tank	400
Mr. Reily, Manager of the Chanchal Ward's Estate, out of the grant, Rs. 20,000, sanctioned by Government in Circular No. 617—SR, dated 11th February 1874	10,000
Bhoobun Mohun Bannerjee for assisting ryots	500
Hargobind Pandey for ditto	250
Monoharilal Sing for ditto	300
Juggunnath Sing for ditto	100
	11,150

With the exception of Krishtodhun, every one of the above-named parties have received the advance put down opposite his name.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following result of the charitable relief operations have been arrived at in spite of the returns of the one important sub-division, namely, Maldah, not having been received:—

Chanchal Relief Circle.

At 10 relief centres 4,522 people relieved, at an expenditure of 55 maunds, 24 seers, 12 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 6-9-6 cash.

Gazole Relief Circle.

At 4 relief centres 244 people relieved, at an expenditure of 14 maunds, 17 seers, 8 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 8-11-3 cash.

Sudder Sub-division.

At 9 relief centres 4,787 people relieved, at an expenditure of 58 maunds, 36 seers, 9 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 32-14-3 cash.

Nowabgunge Sub-division.

At 4 relief centres 2,332 people relieved, at an expenditure of 29 maunds, 33 seers, 11 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 24-4 cash.

Gomastapore Circle.

At 4 relief centres 2,618 people relieved, at an expenditure of 34 maunds, 13 seers, 13 chittacks of rice, and Rs. 17-0-1½ cash.

The total number of persons relieved during the fortnight is thus 12,171, at an average per diem of 869.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from district treasury, as shown in the last fortnightly narrative	1,48,189	0	0
Detail of the above total—			
Ordinary district roads and relief works, &c.	51,403	13	0
Advances for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Advances for land improvements	6,000	0	0
Miscellaneous expenditure	50,785	4	0
Total ..	1,48,189	1	0

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief Works, &c.—			
Nowabgunge relief road	3,000	0	0
Gazole ditto	1,000	0	0
Gomastapore and Rohunpore relief road	500	0	0
Station roads	250	0	0
Tools and plants	25	0	0
Neema Sarie road	5	10	0
Establishments	44	0	0
Total ..	4,424	10	0

	Rs.	A.	P.
On disbursements to officers in charge of transport arrangements ..	20,636	1	6
Advances to zemindars and others for land improvement ..	10,000	0	0
Advances for assisting ryots	1,150	0	0
Salaries, establishments, and office contingencies	906	11	7
Total ..	37,517	7	1
Final payments made	11,150	0	0
Advances repayable	26,367	7	1
Total ..	37,517	7	1

Statement shewing the progress of charitable relief in the Maldah District.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed—	
District committee..	1
Sub-divisional committees	6
Relief centres with sub-committees	39
Total ..	46
Number of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	3
„ of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers ..	3
„ of relief circles opened and managed by planters, zemindars, and other residents	Nil
„ of work-houses or centres for the distribution of food or gratuitous relief	39
„ of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable organization daily ..	869

Maldah,
The 21st April 1874.

Sitakant Mookerjee,
Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr.

No. 11, dated Rungpore, the 20th April 1874.

Memo. by E. G. Glazier, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in Rungpore District, for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

The main feature of the fortnight has been a general failure of the supplies in the markets throughout the district, and mainly all down the western border of the district from Durwani to Govindgunge. On the 9th instant, I accompanied the Relief Commissioner down the Bogra road through thanas Nolung, Peergunge and Govindgunge, and the tendency of prices was everywhere upwards, and reached Rs. 5 a maund and above, so that I made proposals which have gone up to Government to sell for these thanas from our Kallygunge supplies. During my absence there was a failure of supply in the head-quarter markets of Nowabgunge and Mahigunge; only half the usual quantity was brought to market, and the prices reached Rs. 5-8 a maund. Many would have gone without supply, but that, at the instance of the Joint-Magistrate, Baboo Luchmiput's agent opened his rice stores, and sold to the poorer people under the ruling rates.

The late unfortunate fire at Mahigunge had destroyed the Government reserve stores, and there was only 100 maunds stored at the new golahs at Sonkamaree; but I commenced to sell on Government account on the afternoon of the 15th instant, and up to yesterday had sold 1,500 maunds. The rice is being brought in from Chillakhal and Panial ghât river-side golahs by cart service which will supply easily 4,000 maunds a week at present, and which will soon be increased. The daily demand is about 400 to 450 maunds a day. The rice was sold at 12 seers a rupee. The first lot was good rice. The

subsequent supplies have been rice that contains a large quantity of paddy. I have sold that at the same rate, and have raised the price of the better rice to 10 seers a rupee. The demand has now, I think, a tendency to fall off. Many of the people hesitate before they buy, and the market has come down yesterday at Mahigunge, though the supply was not much more than half the usual quantity. The prices were 8½ to 9½ seers of 80 tolahs per rupee.

Simultaneously, at Peergunge, prices have risen to Rs. 6 a maund, and Mr. Damant was deliberating whether to open Government stores when I last heard from him. If the Government accede to my proposals for sale at Kallygunge, I anticipate fully that any deficiency of supply from the west border marts will be met by the importation of Government rice from that river-side depôt.

This failure of supply was not confined to the western border; it was general on both banks of the Teesta. In Borobari, it was attributed to a rise of price in Goalpara, and to the fact that the ryots were busily engaged in agricultural operations and could not supply the markets as usual. Along the Teesta, too, the winds had delayed the arrival of the usual boat-supply; but the latest reports from all these places shew a renewal of supply and falling prices. At Kallygunge the price is declared from Rs. 4-4 to 5-4 per maund.

The cause of the rise of prices along the western border remains to be dealt with. The Dinagepore stocks, from which comes our importation, must be getting low, and the spring crops are everywhere flourishing, so that it appears to me that the merchants at the larger marts, and the smaller baparies everywhere, are making an effort to raise prices, in order to sell off their stocks at a good profit before the influx of the new rice shall permanently reduce the price. At the same time the people are actively engaged in agricultural operations, and petty trade is consequently less well maintained. An impression is shared among the native residents here that the Government transport arrangements have had a tendency to paralyse the trade, and a bald record of this vague surmise unfortunately found its way in the weekly crop-report sent up in my absence. I have specially reported on this subject, and expressed my dissent from this view *in toto*, and the Relief Commissioner coincides with me in this opinion. Market quotations are as follows :—

	Per rupee. Srs.	Chs.	
Mahigunge	8	14	of 80 tolahs weight.
Nawabgunge	8	14	„
Molung	8	0	„
Gaibanda	9	15	„
Sadullapore	9	15	„
Bhowanigunge	10	14	„
Govindgunge	9	10	„
Sundergunge	11	4	„
Katgora	11	4	„
Panialghat	8	8	„
Palchora			
Sampore			
Podagunge			
Chandamari			
Bawchundee	7	8	„
Monipore			
Panbazar			
Nunipuekar			
Lalbeg			

The rain here has been slight during the fortnight under report, but at the close of the last fortnight the fall of rain was very general and highly beneficial. Towards the south, as much as six inches fell in the course of one or two days, and I found on my tour south, the ditches full of water. As I have already reported, I took a rapid tour through the three south-western thanas, and accompanied Mr. Damant through the bad tract west of the Kuratoya. Half of the population of a total of 18,000 are at work on the roads, and the relief work seems well in hand. Mr. Damant thus writes of his sub-division :—

"The supply in most of the hâts on the eastern side of thanas Sadullapore, Govindgunge and Peergunge is still tolerably well maintained. These

markets are supplied from the eastern districts through marts on the Brahmapooter and Bengali rivers. On the western side of Peergunge and Govindgunge the supplies are very small, and may fail at any moment. In Kamdya hât a very small supply only is brought, which would be utterly insufficient, but that more than half the people in the neighbourhood are working on the roads and buy their rice from Government stores. Prices are very high on the western side, varying from Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 5 per maund of 80 tolahs. We have had several storms of rain and hail, one of them very heavy; the total rainfall could not have been much less than 6 inches. The rain has been very beneficial both in bringing on the aous and in enabling the kheyar lands to be ploughed up; it has also alleviated the scarcity of water which formerly prevailed. No deaths from starvation occurred, although some cases of great distress have been discovered; one in fact was found lying by the road side in Sadullapore, and taken care of. Cholera has broken out among the cartmen, and seven deaths have occurred; the transport of rice has been somewhat delayed in consequence; pack-bullocks have been engaged locally and the more remote golahs are being filled as rapidy as possible. Rice is being sold to most of the persons working on the roads; they are very glad to get it, and prefer the Burmah rice, which they say is more satisfying than the common rice of Bengal. Steps are being taken to organise rice-husking in connection with each golah, in order to give employment to women and to clean the Saigon rice. The system of making advances to laborers as proposed by Mr. Lowis and sanctioned by Sir Richard Temple, has been introduced and will probably work well; great numbers of women and children are now working on the roads, and will do very well for the present, but no measure has yet been proposed for the relief of this class of people when the rains fairly set in, and it will be impossible for them to remain on the works.

"We may expect to get a little new rice in a month and a considerable portion in two months; the distress in Sadullapore, the greater part of Peergunge, and the portion of Govindgunge west of the Kurotoya will then be nearly at an end; but in certain parts of Peergunge, and the portion west of the Kurotoya no crop can be expected before the middle of September, and this will be very little, so that relief measures must probably be maintained in those tracts till the end of the year. The distress in the neigbourhood of Kamdya, Mallapara, Aligan, and Rajahar is very severe, and most of the people there are entirely dependent on the relief works. About 7,000 people out of a population of 15,000 supposed to be suffering from the most severe distress, are daily working on the roads, and the numbers are still increasing; the mandals and headmen of the villages have been utilised as dafadars; great difficulty was at first experienced in paying the coolies, but they are now paid village by village through their headmen, so that the labor has been greatly lessened. Three tanks are being excavated and several useful roads constructed; their utility would be greatly enhanced could proper bridges be constructed, but as I have no materials at hand except whatever trees can be cut in the neighbouring jungles, the only bridges I can erect will be of a very rough description. Cotton relief is very popular in Peergunge, and has been taken by a very large number of people; it is also appreciated to a less degree in Sadullapore and the east of Govindgunge, but in the west very few of the women are able to spin."

In Molung distress has spread owing to the high price of rice, and the number on the roads has largely increased. I set the relief officer at work on cleaning out a large tank at Meetapukar, the head-quarters of the relief centre. I applied to Baboo Dhunput Dugar, the zemindar, for help in this work but he has refused to give any. The condition of Sundargunge and Mahigunge is much the same; distress is spreading but the relief officers have it well in hand. They have an increasing number of laborers on their roads; the condition of Kumargunge is somewhat worse. Many cases of distress have been searched out and relieved, but no deaths have occurred. The relief officer misunderstood the headings of the weekly report on this subject that goes to Government, and reported as deaths by starvation what were only cases of distress which he relieved. From Durwani, which has not yet been opened as a relief centre, bad reports have been received. Half a dozen dacoities have

occurred, most of them grain ones, and yesterday 98 men were sent on in a case for grain-robbery. I doubt very much whether there is real distress there to any great extent, and it is most probable that the people are merely fulfilling their character as the worst in the district, and taking advantage of the present state of matters to follow their bent of robbing to the full. The District Superintendent of Police left yesterday to enquire into the matter, and with full authority to organise all that is necessary in the way of relief; 5,000 maunds of rice are stored at the thana. It is probable I shall need an experienced officer to take up this thana and Kumargunge. Of Borrobaree the following *précis* is made by the Joint-Magistrate:—

"In Borrobaree, north-east, in the first week of the narrative the condition of the people remained as last reported, if anything slightly better. The people refuse to take any road-work but clamour for advances. The supplies in the markets are more than sufficient; health continues good, and the road-works are largely deserted, as the men have been called to their fields for weeding work. Cotton relief is popular in the neighbourhood, and much charitable relief is being given besides." There is only one annachattra there, with a daily average of 46 persons, almost entirely of the beggar class; many known village idlers came to the chattra to eat, but they were required to work and they withdrew. There were two other private chattras in that circle where 80 persons of the same class are fed daily. Some 12 people, invalids, have been relieved at home by advances of grain on the ticket system. Later reports came of an insufficiency of grain in the markets and of great dearness. It was attributed to an alleged rise of prices in Goalparah, and to the fact that the ryots who supply the hât by petty trade are now busy weeding. Another private chattra has been established, and works were selected and ready to be opened for any probable increase of people requiring relief. Government grain was being rapidly stored at Nulaghat, and the subsidiary golahs at Baroobaree and Kawnia were to be supplied within a few days."

B.—Relief Works.

In Gopalpore about 400 men are daily employed on five roads. They come from Batason pergunnah and Nisbetgunge, and do not belong to the villages in the neighbourhood of the roads under repair. Two roads are kept in reserve should there be an access of numbers for employment when the weeding is over; supplies of Government grain are kept in store along the roads for sale to the laborers. The majority of the laborers are found to be hoarding the greater part of their earnings, in some cases six annas a day, and manage to provide their daily food with very little ostensible means of subsistence; all of them are in good condition. In no part here, nor in the direction of the railway, are the laboring cultivators attracted by road work.

In Mahigunge 1,200 are so employed daily. There are roads in reserve; Government grain is sold to the Government laborers on the spot, and the plan is much liked by them. Here they are reported to be living entirely on their daily earnings at road-work.

In Sundergunge circle on 4 relief roads 623 were employed daily. The numbers rose to 1,956 last week. Moodies have been put on to sell grain to the laborers.

In Borrobaree and Kurigram there was no increase of laborers, but preparations were made in expectation of this.

In Govindgunge, Peergunge and Sadullapore 11,448 men, women, and boys are employed on 25 roads and 2 tanks. Others are also being employed on 2 tanks by private parties—

Govindgunge	9,794
Peergunge	1,141
Sadullapore	513
Total ..	11,448

C.—Transport of food.

Mr. Blair reports—

"Owing to an outbreak of cholera amongst the cartmen, the transport of rice by carts has to a great extent been stopped during the latter half of the fortnight, a panic having seized the men many of whom have absconded.

"The disease now, however, appears to have abated a little and the men are regaining confidence, and are not bolting in the wholesale manner in which they did at first. The transport of rice to Govindgunge, on which route the cholera first made its appearance and is worst, has been wholly suspended for the present, and the carts are now being sent chiefly to Peergunge and Meetapukar; there are now about 300 carts in actual work. The hot weather is also telling upon the bullocks, several of which have to be let off after each trip. About 80 pack-bullocks have also been engaged in carrying rice to Molung, and the transport of rice by boats is proceeding vigorously. Attempts are also being made to obtain carts from the other side of the river, about which there ought to be no difficulty if the authorities there assist."

I have applied to the Collector of Mymensingh for 1,000 carts, and hope to get some from him. When the cholera broke out at Kallygunge, Mr. Blair had nearly 900 carts in employ, but numbers fled or had to be let go when this scourge appeared. Since this, over 200 have arrived from my collecting agents in the north, but the men refuse to go at present to Kallygunge, and I am employing them in bringing on rice here for our daily sales, and shall, when the reserve here is sufficiently supplied, fill up the Molung inside golahs from this end, until all fear of the cholera is at an end; a native doctor and compounder have been sent down to Kallygunge to treat the patients.

The time allowed for landing rice does not appear to be sufficient. Two bills, aggregating Rs. 1,750, were received in the course of week for demurrage for detention of steamers 3½ days, at the rate of Rs. 500 a day.

The balance of the three lakhs of grain is coming in by steamer and country-boats at such a rate, that it has to be stacked on the river-bank, and protected with mats for the present; the advices for one week were—

	Maunds.
11th	28,000
13th	12,000
14th	30,000
17th	20,000
„	20,000
18th	25,000
Total ..	135,000

The importation returns, gathered from the principal markets of the district, shew for the fortnight a total supply of paddy and rice 48,000 maunds—

Of this the amount of	9,000 maunds,	is from local sources in the thanas north and north-central, Jaldhaka, Dimla, Durwanee, Kumargunge and Forenebaree.
Of the imports ..	12,000 „	came from Dinagepore to the thanas Durwanee, Kumargunge, Rungpore, and Molung.
And a further quantity	12,000 „	from Julpigoree, Cooch Behar and Goalparah, to the thanas Jaldhaka, Barrobaree and Alipore.
And a quantity of	15,000 „	from Bogra and Sherajgunge to thanas Gobindgunge, Sundurgunge and the southern thanas generally.
	48,000	

Of the latter amount 9,000 maunds have been registered as imported at the mouth of the Teesta.

From the manifestly incomplete returns from some thanas, and the impossibility of checking all trade routes and all the small markets, I should conclude that this may represent one-half of the actual trade, which would thus amount to one lakh of maunds for fortnight, or two lakhs for month, and represent the consumption at an estimate of one-third maund per month of 6,00,000 people out of our population of 21,79,000. The remaining population

eat their own stores, or purchase at the village stocks. I shall use every endeavour to further complete these statistics.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

This was everywhere progressing well until the outbreak of cholera interrupted the arrangements. Every effort was made to prevent disorganisation and to keep the men employed on their lines where cholera had not appeared, until the disease abated, and confidence was somewhat restored. The disease was apparently engendered by using unwholesome water from the roadside wells and tanks where the heat had made the water almost as putrescent as the slime which it scarcely covered. The recent rain has rendered the water sources less dangerous.

Receipts.

	Mds.
Previously received	134,828
April 2nd, by steamer *Prince of Wales*	21,310
,, 6th, native boats from Goalundo	4,642
,, 9th, ditto ditto	3,200
,, 12th, steamer *Prince of Wales*	26,350
Total ...	190,330

Despatched.

	Mds.
Stored at Premgunge golah	33,954
Sent to Chillakhal	4,488
,, Ramalghat	7,390
,, Gobindgunge	2,100
,, Kamdiar Hât	1,230
Sent to Fakirgunge	2,480
Ditto Rajahar	940
Ditto Peergunge	1,850
Ditto Sundergunge	360
Ditto Naldanga	290
Ditto Sadullapore	260
Ditto Molung	196
Ditto Meetapukar	570
Ditto Gaibanda	100
Total ...	56,248
Previously sent ...	109,681
Total ...	165,929
Balance ...	24,401
Total ...	190,330

Stored.

	Mds.	Sr.
Govindgunge	8,668	
Kamdierhat	3,442	
Fakirgunge	2,510	
Rajahar	723	
Palashbaree	120	
Ramnaggar	433	
Peergunge	6,768	
Sundergunge	2,400	
Sadullapore	940	
Nuldanga	7,695	
Meetapukar	1,270	
Molung	1,720	
Pyerabund	1,200	
Panialghat	15,334	
Alaikuri	830	
Chillakhal	19,972	2
Gopalpore	40	
Kurigram	5,742	
Kulaghat	5,000	
Durwani	5,000	
Kallygunge	38,226	
Gyebanda	11,936	
Total ..	139,969	2

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

These continue to be made throughout the relief circles with as much judgment as possible, and care is taken as far as possible to ascertain that they are properly applied.

Statements of money advanced to the zemindars and jotedars to help their ryots are as follows:—

	Rs.
For purchase of grain	7,500
To zemindars for advances to ryots	1,07,100
To jotedars for ditto	5,950
Add advances sanctioned during the fortnight but not taken by the parties	10,760
Total ...	1,31,310

F.—Charitable Relief.

Several new private annochattras and some public annachattras have been opened in the district in the last fortnight. At the private annachattras relief is given very indiscriminately. Very little criterion from the approximate figures sent in can be formed as to the severity of distress, as practically all who choose to sit down among the rows on the grass, receive as much as they want. Many also carry the cooked rice home. All well know the different hours of feeding at the annochuttras which are only a few miles apart, and the dietary at each, and as the feeding lasts a long time, many get from one to the other and secure food at both places. It is not desirable at present to interfere with these arrangements, except in notably flagrant cases of abuse. Those who have private annachattras are directed to exercise moderate discrimination or in case of their wishing to supply their relief-stocks by purchase from Government golahs, the rates will be higher than where the chattras show proper management. Relief by distribution of grain at the rate of half a seer of rice a day from private relief centres, to persons registered after inquiry as proper to obtain assistance, is being generally adopted among the zemindars who are really in earnest for the good of their ryots, and this mode of giving assistance is most acceptable and easily freed from abuse.

The beggar class object much to potatoes as part of the cooked-food, saying—"if we have to take your charity, let it be of the best, all rice and no potatoes;" yet almost all people use potatoes, and some very coarse aous as a part substitute for rice, and to vary their diet. In Rungpore, at the private relief-houses to secure attendance, only cooked rice and "dâl" and "tarkary" are given, and the poor people desert the public annachattras, in a great measure for the private one. As to cotton-spinning, this mode of home relief, with employment, is being given as widely as possible. It is an unprofitable kind of work. One seer of cotton, value about 12 annas, is given to a woman with one rupee for gratuitous relief. She has to give back 14 chittacks of spun thread as soon as she can spin it out. The thread may be worth eight annas. So there is an out-going of four annas and one rupee present on every eight annas worth of thread produced. The majority of the women are believed to be hoarding these rupees.

So ready are the natives to abuse every opportunity for their own advantage, that the recent system of distributing cotton and money, and advances for the subsequent delivery of spun thread was gladly availed of by the heads of villages. I was credibly informed that 20 seers of cotton, and 20 rupees, had thus been taken by a prodhan who kept the money, and with part bought the necessary quantity of spun thread, sent it in, and then sold the cotton for his own benefit in the bazar, and kept that amount and the balance of the Rs. 20. No information was to be had about this money when inquiry was set on foot in this village. The prodhan could get any number of women to swear they spun the thread, just as the coolies will be got to falsely say they have been paid extra, when a "bukshi" is detected in embezzling by false charges for jungle-cutting in relief road accounts.

Return of Charitable Relief.

Name of Annachattra.	Average daily attendance.
Government Annachattra	
Alaikuri	299
Kandi	189
Kalleegunge	287
Sundergunge	337
Katgarah	110
Gobindgunge	1,717
Sunkamari	40
	2,979
Private.	
Peergatchee	120
Mudhupore	71
Gopalpore	....
Lusmipal Baboos at Mahigunge	235
Batashone, east and west	1,085
Karibari	156
Janoki Baboos at Mahigunge..	537
Aunada Prosad Baboos „	319
Dukhina Baboos at Radhabullab	400
Grand Total ...	5,902

(G).—Financial Results.

Financial results of the fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative ...				252,322	14	2
Petty expenses.						
As golah establishment for construction of bridges, &c.	1,728	4	0			
For excavating tanks	300	0	0			
Advances paid to the relief officers	73,000	0	0			
Ram Tunoo Das.						
For conveyance charges	2,000	0	0			
Kishna Mohun Das.						
For ditto	500	0	0			
President of relief committee	6,000	0	0			
Amount paid as loan to the zemindars to advance to their ryots	25,000	0	0			
Advances to transporting officer	7,960	0	0			
Sub-Deputy Collector	4,000	0	0			
Deputy-Magistrate of Gaibanda ...	400	0	0			
				1,20,888	4	0
Grand Total ...				3,73,211	2	2

List of Roads.

A.—Division Gobindgunge.

	Men.
31 roads	11,448
B.—Division.	
8 roads	1,200
G.—Division.	
6 roads	400
Sundergunge Division.	
4 roads	806
Total ...	13,854

E. G. Glazier,
Offg. Magistrate and Collector.

Statement for the month of March 1874, *shewing the number of true cases of Dacoity, &c. in the District of Rungpore, as compared with the number of each case in the corresponding month of March* 1874.

		Number of cases reported including those declared by the Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.
Dacoity ...	March 1874	0
	March 1873	5
	March 1872	0
	March 1871	0
Robbery ...	March 1874	0
	March 1873	1
	March 1872	0
	March 1871	0
Theft ...	March 1874	42
	March 1873	32
	March 1872	42
	March 1871	26
House-breaking	March 1874	18
	March 1873	30
	March 1872	31
	March 1871	23
Total of all crimes ...	March 1874	60
	March 1873	68
	March 1872	73
	March 1871	49

E. G. Glazier,
Officiating Magistrate

No. , dated Bogra, the April 1874.

From—C. A. Kelly, Esq., Offg. Magistrate and Collector of Bogra,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative as follows:—

***Narrative of Scarcity and Relief of the district of Bogra for the fortnight ending the 18th April* 1874.**

A.—State of the Country.

I am glad to report that on the whole prices are decidedly easier. A satisfactory importation is going on from the east, and this and the recent most seasonable weather, *viz.* abundant rain followed by a fine dry period, just what is required now for ploughing operations, may be said to have contributed to the above result. Ordinary rice at Bogra was selling on the 19th instant at 12 seers of 80 tolas per rupee, at Sultangunge at 11½ seers, and at Dupchanchia 12 seers.

	Maunds.
At Sultangunge	1,000
„ Dupchanchia	8,000
„ Hilee	4,000
„ Burigunge	3,000
„ Kichak	3,000
„ Bogra	800

has been reported as in the hands of traders and petty dealers up to about the 18th April 1874. 3·14 inches rainfall during the fortnight. Sugarcane is yielding a good outturn. The boro paddy in Khetlal Thana promises well. Aous rice has been extensively sown in the pali land, and is being sown in parts in the khiyar land also. If we have a good crop of aous rice,—and hitherto the prospects of this crop are most favorable,—excellent results may be expected. The condition of the people of course requires careful watching, but things have, generally speaking, assumed a more hopeful appearance. I am not aware of any cases of misery and starvation during the fortnight calling for

report. Eight grain-thefts during the fortnight. I have already mentioned our particularly bad tracts.

B.—Relief Work.

I annex a list of lines of relief roads and works with the number of laborers on the 15th April on each—

		Men.	Women.	Children.	
1.	Shariakandi road	219	388	599	
2.	Sultangunge road	93	677	638	
3.	Matidali road	50	291	212	
4.	Khetlal road	182	.....	.....	
5.	Dupchanchia road	708	2,949	3,943	
6.	Dinagepore road	1,711	4,117	4,736	
7.	Sibgunge road	788	585	532	
8.	Sherpore road	304	320	51	
9.	Nungola road	260	167	332	
10.	Nashipore road	99	287	421	
11.	Tank at Fuldigi	14	.....	.....	
12.	Sona Mai road	824	1,043	552	
13.	Tank at Kahalu	538	24	62	
14.	Ditto Birgao	59	.....	.....	
15.	Ditto Godarpara	42	.....	.....	
16.	Ditto Pilkhanj				
17.	Ditto Jotul	215	.....	.....	
18.	Ditto Gohail	4	32	8	
19.	Ditto Molamgari	.....	.....	.....	Reports have not been received.
20.	Ditto Par Bogra	.....	.....	.....	
21.	Ditto Sukhanpukharia ..	23	.....	.....	
	Total ..	8,133	10,880	12,086	31,099

Work is also going on on the Khetlal and Ghoraghat, and the Nobabgunj and Badalgachi roads, which have been recently opened. The reports of the laborers thereon have not yet reached me. Hitherto the laborers have been supplied from the private resources of the district. The number of laborers, though large, has fallen off since the last week, when over 38,000 were reported.

C.—Transport of Food.

The reports received show importation of 12,000 maunds of rice from Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensing districts by way of the Daokoba and Bengali rivers; 800 maunds of rice and 600 maunds of paddy from Rajshahye by carts. In accordance with the instructions of Mr. Robinson, the Relief Commissioner, who has recently visited Bogra, we have altered our mode of payment from monthly wages to payment by contract. Great exertions are being made to secure more carts and dispose of our largely-increased allotment quickly; but it is a fact, and I trust that this may be borne in mind, that we have great difficulties to contend with in Bogra as regards transport, as every one on the spot will testify. There are no doubt some other carts in the district besides what we have secured; but now that the ploughing season has arrived, the carters, who are cultivators also, are engaged in ploughing their lands by means of cart-cattle, and of course it will be highly inexpedient to put a pressure on them and so stop cultivation, and I am sure the Government would not wish this to be done. As a rule also the Bogra bullocks are of inferior quality and cannot carry heavy loads. I have wished to procure more carts from Badalgachi thana, as I heard there were a large number of carts unemployed there; but it appears that actually only a very few are available, and the cartmen decline to come, as they want their bullocks for their own agricultural purposes. For increased carriage, therefore, we are compelled to look to other districts. I mentioned some efforts in this respect in my last narrative. The district grain officer, Deputy Magistrate Baboo Madhav Chandra Maitra, an intelligent and very experienced officer, has now gone himself to Nattore, where he will endeavour on the spot to secure as many carts as possible from that quarter. I have also written to the Magistrates of Patna, Mymensing, and Rajshahye with a similar object. Rewards have also been offered for persons who will bring carts. On the whole I trust that

by working the contract system introduced by Mr. Robinson, and which no doubt we might have adopted before with advantage (and I fully admit a mistake in system on that respect), and by aid which we hope for from outside and are endeavouring to obtain, we may be able to get in our grain more quickly than hitherto, and when the rains set in we will dispose of what remains with as much expedition as possible aided by water carriage. Meanwhile allowance will, I trust, be made for apparent want of quick despatch when my above remarks are taken into consideration, and it is remembered that the increased allotment was ordered comparatively recently.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

I have nothing to add with respect to places of storage selected. Amount of food-grain reported as received in the district up to the 18th April 1874, including what has been sent on to Ghoraghat, is 1,11,105 maunds. I may mention here that the 49,729 maunds referred to in the last narrative included only the rice stored in the district and not that sent on to Ghoraghat. In addition to the amount mentioned in my last narrative, 185 maunds has been sold to the relief officers for relief purposes.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

People have lately been applying for advances to assist their tenants much more freely than before. Rs. 6,600 have been given out in loans for the above purpose during the fortnight. One application has also been received for a loan on account of digging a tank.

F.—Charitable Relief.

On the occasion of Mr. Robinson's recent visit, the distribution of the whole district into six circles was finally arranged. Each circle officer will be aided by assistants. Five of the six circle officers have joined and have commenced work, and 13 assistants have already gone out to their circles. One circle officer is still required for the Sherepore and Shariakandi circle, and I believe Mr. Robinson will send him soon. Already an assistant circle officer has gone to each of these thanas. Mr. Clay, district relief officer, will exercise general supervision, and receive reports, &c. It has been arranged also that he will, with reference to the last paragraph of circular No. 1802—S.R., dated the 25th March 1874, send in one relief report for the whole district weekly. Village visitation is being carried on, and jute and cotton spinning resorted to. The whole district has now special officers in each thana to provide for the wants of the people. Shariakandi and Sherepore thanas (forming the Shariakandi circle) have each an assistant, and when the circle officer whom Mr. Robinson is going to send us joins us, the whole six circles will be manned. As prices are high at Khetlal, I have authorised the circle officer, if they continue so in the next hat day, to sell to laborers on the relief works there.

Statement showing the progress of Charitable Relief in the District of Bogra.

Number of Committees and Sub-Committees as yet appointed ..	1 Committee and 7 Sub-Committees.
Number of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	6
Number of men, women, and children (with total) in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily. This should include people employed or relieved by the relief committees or relief officers under any of the heads of instructions	5,881
Grain disposed of up to date of last report—	Mds.
In charitable relief or in any other way	150
Grain disposed of during the fortnight—	
In charitable relief or in any other way	185

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from the District Treasury as shown in the last narrative	69,781	10	8

Details of the above.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	51,444	13	8
For construction and repairs of rice golas	2,282	12	3
For transport of Government grain ..	15,822	9	0
Establishment	166	3	9
Salary and travelling allowance of Relief Native Doctor	65	4	0
Total ..	69,781	10	8

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Relief roads and works	42,686	5	11
Loans to zemindars	13,150	0	0
For construction and repairs of rice golas	1,477	14	0
Advances to ryots	683	0	0
For transport of Government grains	7,900	0	0
Miscellaneous	148	9	0
Establishment	558	7	5
Construction of bungalow for relief circle officer ...	300	0	0
Salary of Relief Native Doctor	20	0	0
Total ...	66,924	4	4

It is satisfactory to note in conclusion that rice was selling at the Bogra market yesterday at 12 seers of 80 tolas per rupee when the last narrative showed 10½ only. The weather is fine and seasonable.

No. 682, dated Pubna, the 24th April 1874.

Memo. by W. V. G. Taylor, Esq., Magistrate of Pubna.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, together with the fortnightly special narrative of the Serajgunge distressed tract by Mr. Nolan, which seems to be full and satisfactory, and calls for no special remark.

A.—State of the Country.

There is no special distressed tract in the Sudder sub-division. There are general reports of the people being rather hard pressed for food; that in many instances persons who used to take three meals are now restricted to one; and there is some apprehension that we may have individual cases of extreme destitution among the very poorest classes.

In order to provide against this, it was considered advisable to call a general meeting, at which Rs. 7,203 were subscribed. A central district committee was organised, with sub-committees at various parts of the sub-division, consisting of the most influential residents and the officers in charge of various stations, who have undertaken to inquire into and report on the condition of the people within their respective circles.

There has been no perceptible deficiency in the supply of rice throughout the sub-division. Prices are still high, averaging about 12¾ seers (*paki*) per rupee.

A heavy shower of rain, 1·22° inches, fell on the evening of the 21st, and there is reason to believe it was general. Reports from the more distant stations have not yet been received. If it has been general, it will lead to a very great improvement, both as regards the crops on the ground, and the prospects of the crops now being sown. We are not able to judge at present how far the rain has affected prices.

The condition of the people is generally, as far as known, good. Considering the high prices that have been now ruling for several months, there has been no increase in either crime or sickness. We will be able to speak more confidently on this head in our next report, after the receipt of the several sub-committee reports.

It is extremely difficult to give any trustworthy opinion regarding the amount of grain in the district.

There is no sign of stores being exhausted, and but little probability of this being the case in a district so favorably situated as Pubna.

B.

It has been arranged to open the following relief works:—

1. A road from Tantiband *vid* Satbaria and Nazirgunge, and Maldah to Mothura, a distance of about twenty-two miles.
2. A road from Chat Mohar to Bhownipore, six miles.
3. Chat Mohar to Furreedpore, twelve miles.
4. A road from Dhulauri to Demra, four miles.
5. A road from Pubna to Malanchi, three miles.

The requisite agency has been appointed, and the roads will be opened forthwith.

No arrangements for supplying coolies with grain have yet been made, and it is hoped that such will not be required.

The late rain of the 21st will give much-wanted employment to large numbers of the agricultural classes.

C.

As regards transport of food, private agency is doing all that is adequate at present The central committee will probably have to store grain for the relief of the very destitute and infirm. It is confidently hoped that any supplies of this kind can be obtained from Goalundo or from local sources.

E.

Some few applications have been made for advances by private parties, but none have as yet been granted. The Commissioner has, however, been asked to confer power on the Magistrates to make such to zemindars and mahajuns.

The central committee were unanimously of opinion that at the present time, when many of the agricultural classes must work in their own fields, no better measure of relief could be adopted.

F.

No gratuitous relief has as yet been given. The appointment of sub-committees will form an effective organisation for this purpose whenever the distress reaches a point to justify us in adopting it.

G.

The collections by private subscriptions amount to Rs. 7,203; add an equivalent sum from Government as a grant.

The expenditure up to the present has been small, about Rs. 33-10-3, as detailed below—

Paid on account of laying out the Chat Mohar road .. Rs. 33 10 3

Sixth Fortnightly Narrative from 6th to 20th April 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

There has been some delay in sending this report owing to the transfer of Mr. French, who was entrusted with the writing of it during my absence from the sub-divisional head-quarters.

The supply of rice in the bazar has much increased owing to a rise on the Phooljore rivers which enables boats to come up more easily. The reports for the 18th show that the late abundant rains have produced a slight fall in prices in the distressed tract as elsewhere! At Raigunge the price is now 10½ seers the rupee; at Pangashi, nearly 12 seers; at Ullapora, the principal mart of the distressed tract, 12¾ seers; at Taras, 11¼ seers. This shows a fall everywhere but at Taras. That market was formerly supplied not from the Phooljore, but from the beel country on the south, where there were stocks. These are now becoming exhausted, and it will have to be fed from the river like other places.

The condition of the ryots on the banks of the Phooljore has somewhat improved, as the cheena is being harvested, and there has been a great demand for agricultural labour to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the rains. In the other part of the distressed tract there has been but slight improvement, and but little can be expected, as there are no crops there except the rice. I hope that distress may in the end be confined to this part.

No stocks have been accumulated anywhere. The weekly wants of the tract are supplied by importations up the Phooljore. The panic which existed before the rainfall has passed away, but is likely to be revived.

B.—Relief Works.

The overseer arrived and was employed for some days on the Raigunge road, where there are 244 coolies, but has gone back to Pubna. There are only 60 coolies on the village tracks. In fact, the numbers are insignificant. Some hundreds of persons had engaged to come before the rains, but happily found more congenial employment after the fall. The arrangements for food and so forth are amply sufficient for so small a number.

C.—Transport of Food.

The imports by private persons into the distressed tract during the fortnight I estimate at 1,000 maunds a day. I do so from watching the boats pass Ullapara when I was there.*

* A gentleman who was on the Phooljore on the 19th tells me that he saw about 40 boats laden with rice go up that day.

The committee has bought 525 maunds of rice and 50 maunds of dâl in Serajgunge, and sent it by cart to the relief-houses. We have received accounts for 375 maunds of rice. I find that the cost is Rs. 3-8 per maund when landed at its destination. This is too much, and in future rice will be bought at Goalundo or on the spot.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their results.

Zemindars have up to date applied, with my approval, for Rs. 18,204 advances to assist ryots, and I have received Rs. 11,004. Of this Rs. 7,542 has been paid out; the rest awaits the arrival of those entitled to it. Baboo Bonwary Lall Roy, who was the first to apply, and whose ryots want the most, has not yet taken his Rs. 2,000.*

* He drew the money to-day.

The ryots are very eager to get the zemindars to take advances, and generally come with them to my office. I have no doubt that in general the money is well applied.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The following annachattras were open during the fortnight for the gratuitous distribution of cooked food to the necessituous infirm :—

Annochattras.	Average daily attendance at 11 A. M.	Average daily attendance at 5 P. M.
Raigunge	36	10
Ullapara	127	15
Taras	3	3
Pangashi	25	20
Chandarkona	23	10
Jamtail	63	..

The opening of another second class annochattra at Soobgacha outpost has been sanctioned by the committee. Some of the persons who eat at this place are in a deplorable condition. Others are professional beggars.

I have unfortunately no account of the number of relief tickets. The average daily issue of rice on this account was small, about 25 maunds. The inspecting agency has not as yet arrived, though it has been appointed at Pubna.

G.—Financial Results of the Fortnight.

		Rs.	
Expenditure on Chandarkona road	1,000	Roads.
Ditto on village tracts	50	
Total ..	1,050	
Expenditure on Jamtail annochattra	50	Annochattras.
Ditto on Raigunge ditto	250	
Total ..	300	
Advances to zemindars for assisting ryots ..	4,542	

Serajgunge,
The 21st April 1874.

P. Nolan,
Joint-Magistrate.

No. 2739—S.R.

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq.,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To the COLLECTOR of PUBNA.

Scarcity and Relief.

Calcutta, the 28th April 1874.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 682, dated 24th instant, reporting on the state of your district. The Lieutenant-Governor gathers from this report, that in the Sudder sub-division,

you only anticipate individual cases of extreme destitution among the very poorest classes, to meet which a relief organisation has been provided under the control of the district relief committee. The late rain has given employment in the fields to the agricultural and laboring class, but road work is laid out and open to meet any demand there may be for relief labor. No importation of Government grain will be required, but it is suggested that advances, apparently for supplying grain, should be made to zemindars and mahajuns. The Lieutenant-Governor will await Mr. Molony's opinion upon this before passing orders.

2. In the Serajgunge sub-division, matters have improved; supplies in the bazars have increased, and distress will probably be confined to a very limited tract. Rs. 11,004 have been advanced to zemindars for the assistance of their ryots, and cooked food is being given from charitable funds to the necessitous infirm. The demand for relief labor on roads is as yet but insignificant. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes Mr. Malony may be able to report more favorably of the sub-division generally than was at first expected. His report is awaited.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2740—S.R.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Rajshaye for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 28th April 1874.

No. 868—S. R., dated Berhampore, the 13th April 1874.

From—E. W. Molony, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to furnish a narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 11th instant.

2. The condition of affairs in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye may be said not to have materially changed in so far as latest information goes, but it is a melancholy fact that the silk bund, which was expected to be a good one, has turned out a failure in both districts. This is owing, I understand, to the bad effect on the worms of the very changeable temperature in the end of March and beginning of April, the range of the thermometer being very great, and the cold at night fatal to them. Rain is now much required in the Moorshedabad district, both for the sowing of the early rice crop and on sanitary grounds. Cholera and small-pox both prevail, and the former is now very bad in the neighbourhood of the station. In Rajshahye they have had rain accompanied with hail on the 6th and 7th, which did some harm to standing crops. More rain is wanted for the boro dhan and for the early spring sowings. Cholera also had made its appearance in the Mandah and Tannore thanas, in Rajshahye.

3. The supplies continue to be fairly plentiful, but in the north, centre, and west of Rajshahye there has been a a sudden rise. I think this is fairly attributable to the increased demand on the local markets for laborers, and the Collector intends to open sales to workmen, and the railway officers have done so. I expect a good effect from this, and do not advocate any sales to the public at present. I wrote to Major Lindsay as soon as I heard he had ordered sales to the public at his godowns, to request he would discontinue them.

4. In Rajshahye there have been particularly disastrous fires, and the greater part of the native town of Bauleah has been burnt down. There have been a good many fires also in Moorshedabad. These misfortunes add much to the suffering of people, who were barely able to support themselves, and the Rajshahye committee have appealed to the Central Committee for a grant to aid the poor who have lost everything.

5. The condition of Pubna is just now causing some uneasiness. The last narrative which is before Government gives a worse account than previous information led me to expect. The Magistrate of the district and Joint-Magistrate of Serajgunge appear to have the matter well in hand. I think that perhaps expectation of getting advances have been raised which have led to somewhat exaggerated reports. The Serajgunge committee suggest import of Government grain, but I dissent from their view of the necessity, and propose to rely on the local markets to procure any stores which it may be necessary to supply to laborers or distribute gratuitously. The required establishments for relief will be allowed, and the matter made the subject of a special report to Government.

Relief Works.

6. These are progressing and are at present sufficient to meet demands. There is no unmanageable demand for work just yet. A complaint of a deficient supply of tools is made in Pubna. This I am quite at a loss to understand, considering the few hands they have to employ, and the very early estimates of requirements in this respect which were called for from all districts.

Transport of Food.

7. There is still an active trade in Moorshedabad and Rajshahye, and the supplies in Pubna are not said to be short, except in a very limited tract. Some 1,000 maunds of rice have been ordered by the Joint-Magistrate for gratuitous relief in that part, and will be sent out. The Magistrate of Rajshahye has sufficient supplies to open sales to his laborers, where there is the greatest demands for work and some difficulty in procuring supplies, this will relieve the hauts in the immediate neighbourhood. This tract is to the north of Tannore. The Burmah rice will be sold at 12 seers of 80 tolahs, which is about the equivalent of 10 seers of clean rice. A small quantity of rice has been purchased from Government by the relief committee of Moorshedabad.

Storage of Grain.

8. The transport work goes on very steadily and satisfactorily. There seems to be no reason to doubt that all the Government rice will be in position before the rains come on.

Advances.

9. I have nothing particular to record under this head. There has been no active demand for large loans. Some advances have been already made in Pubna, and others are applied for. The attention of the Collector of Pubna has been called to the rules regarding advances to cultivators, as it seemed that there was a tendency to imagine that Government would step in to advance to cultivators who had no permanent interest in their holdings to pledge as security. Some advances have been made to cultivators in one estate under direct management of Government, and in another the money will be paid away very shortly. These are petty estates, and the amounts given are not large.

10. The relief establishments of Moorshedabad and Rajahshye have been finally settled, and those for Pubna partially so. The committee are rather extravagant, I think, in their requirements in this respect, but a sufficient establishment will be proposed. Poor-houses have been opened in Rajshahye and in Pubna—

In Rajshahye	...	...	... 8
In Pubna	...	...	... 5

No poor-houses for the provision of cooked food have been opened in Moorshedabad, there being a great deal done in this way by annochatras maintained by private individuals; later it may possibly be found necessary to open some. Meanwhile, the committee are doing excellent work in providing employment on village works, and by the subsidiary measures of issuing jute and cotton to be worked up.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th April 1874.

Read—

The Burdwan Commissioner's letter No. 23—S.R., dated 23rd April 1874, forwarding the district narratives of his division, for the fortnight ending 20th April.

1. *Bankoora.*—Though prices are easier and no marked change has occurred, the numbers on relief works have risen from 2,740 to 3,135, and the number of persons receiving charitable relief from 1,169 to 3,386. The Commissioner recommends the extension, to the distressed tract of Moheshra, of the concessions F and G of Government circular order No. 175, dated 17th January, *i.e.*, the grant of advances to traders and others to import grain, and to zemindars, to enable them to help their ryots. The Lieutenant-Governor will pass orders hereafter upon this point, which should have been separately submitted.

2. *Beerbhoom.*—In this district the numbers on works have apparently fallen from 3,606 to 3,115, while those receiving charitable relief have risen from 683 to 1,796. The continued want of rain is telling unfavorably both here and in Bankoora. Notwithstanding the case of suicide noticed by the Collector, which is ascribed to want of food, and the reports of other deaths in the native papers regarding which enquiry has just been ordered, it is manifest that in these districts the people have recourse to charitable relief with the utmost readiness, and considerable discrimination is required in its application. The Commissioner has rightly directed that the cloth woven under advances should be sold in Calcutta. A small sample should be forwarded to this office.

3. *Hooghly.*—The condition of this district is on the whole satisfactory. 4,060 persons are employed on works carried on by or with the help of Government, while 7,772 are on private works. There is a slight decrease since last fortnight. The number receiving charity is 1,140 against 901.

4. *Howrah.*—Mr. Grant still omits to give the numbers on the Howrah relief works, and the number receiving charitable relief. He should now be called upon to report this specially, and at once.

5. *Midnapore.*—This district is not one about which much anxiety need be felt; but there are 10,348 laborers on the roads and embankments, and a considerable tract suffers from the endemic fever. High prices, following on a condition reduced by fever, may possibly induce distress here and there. The Lieutenant-Governor does not wish to have the submission of the Midnapore report discontinued, but it may, with advantage, be made very much more concise.

6. *Burdwan.*—While distress is felt to a certain extent by the poorer classes in nearly all parts of this district, the state of things in Bood-bood and Cutwa is unsatisfactory in the extreme. Deaths are reported from both these sub-divisions, and the district officer merely chronicles the fact, without adding a word of explanation or comment. The Commissioner has submitted a special report on the subject and ordered immediate enquiry, the result of which he has been asked to forward. It may very probably turn out to be the fact, that casualties of this kind are to be explained here by the debilitated condition to which unfortunately many of the people are reduced by the endemic fever. Certainly, relief, charitable and other, seems to be afforded in great profusion, and food depôts were opened from fever funds long before any famine depôts were deemed necessary. Still the condition of this district demands serious

attention from the local officers. The number on relief works is 11,869, while 13,370 are in receipt of charitable relief. The numbers last week were about 13,000 on works, and 9,137 receiving charitable relief. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself visited the distressed tracts, and has given separate orders on all matters calling for decision.

7. The stoppage of the consignments of salt from Howrah on account of the demand of carriage for Government grain, referred to in paragraph 14 of the Commissioner's letter, has, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, been rectified ere now, as the Government of India has definitely limited the quantity of grain to be despatched, in order not to interfere with private traffic. The matter will, however, be brought to the notice of the proper authorities forthwith.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2659—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan for information and guidance.

No. 2659½—S.R.

EXTRACT paragraph 7, and paragraph 14 of the Commisssioner's letter forwarded to the Government of India, Railway Department, for early orders.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 25th April 1874.

No. 23—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 23rd April 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit, in original, the district narratives for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

2. *Bankoora.*—The price of rice has fallen slightly, and there is no marked change in the condition of the people; but the number of persons employed on relief works and receiving charitable relief has increased considerably. On relief works 3,135 persons, including women and children, are employed daily against 2,740 of the previous fortnight; whilst 3,386 are receiving charitable relief daily against 1,169 of the previous fortnight.

3. The most important point in the Collector's narrative is the recommendation in paragraph 5 to extend concessions F. and G. of Government Circular order No. 175 of 17th January 1874 to the district of Bankoora. This recommendation should have been made the subject of a special report instead of being included in a narrative. I am, however, prepared to recommend that the concession should be at once made in Pergunnah Moheshra, where the condition of the people is much worse than in the other parts of the district. Pergunnah Moheshra was recently a part of Manbhoom, and it is therefore more generally similar to the condition of that district, where I believe that these concessions have been granted. The Collector will be requested to show cause why these concessions should be extended to any other parts or to the whole of the Bankoora district.

4. The heat of the weather, the dryness of the soil, and the absence of rain, are all telling unfavorably on the district.

5. *Beerbhoom.*—There has been a very small rise in the price of rice in this district; but the exportation of rice still continues almost unabated, being 10,359 maunds against 10,655 maunds of the previous fortnight. The number of persons employed daily on relief works appears to have fallen from 3,60[illegible]

last fortnight, to 3,115 in the fortnight under report; but the last returns are manifestly defective. There is a very serious increase in the number of persons receiving charitable relief, which has risen from 683 of the last fortnight to 1,796 in the current fortnight. It is clear from the Collector's report that if great exertions had not been made in this district by the provision of timely relief works and charitable relief, there would have been considerable distress. The Collector mentions one unfortunate case of a chowkeedar who committed suicide owing to his inability to provide food for his wife and five children; but if it is considered how inadequate a chowkeedar's means are, in the best of times and under the most favorable circumstances, to enable him to support a wife and five children, this can hardly be taken as evidence of extreme distress, although the poor chowkeedars as a class, with their petty holdings of chakran lands, and with their miscellaneous sources of income reduced under the general pressure of the hard times, are doubtless great sufferers.

6. On the other hand, the Collector shows that there is a necessity of employing a real test of distress in the form of work, as, what he calls, "the light labor gang of women and children" at the sudder station was reduced from 1,300 to 150 on the application of real task-work, and the Collector describes them as "an idle gang of gossiping impostors," which I fear was true from what I have heard from other sources.

7. The conduct of Baboo Ram Rungun Chuckerbutty, the zemindar of Hitumpore, is again favorably noticed by the Collector, although no particulars are given of the form which his local charity is taking. I propose to instruct the Collector to send his stock of country cloth made from advances to weavers for sale in Calcutta at the best price procurable there, if the central relief committee will organise any agency for the purpose, as this seems to be the best plan of disposing of it, instead of underselling the local markets.

8. *Hooghly.*—The report on the condition of Hooghly is satisfactory. There has been a fall in the price of rice, and the Collector states that there is employment for all who want work. The total number of laborers employed on public and private works is 11,832 against 12,808 shown in the last fortnight; but the attempt to show the number of persons on private works is fallacious, and I think should be discontinued. In charitable relief, the figures of the two fortnights, when compared, show a slight reduction in the number of men relieved, and a not very large increase in the number of women and children :—

		Last fortnight.	This fortnight.
Men	... ...	234	210
Women	... ...	472	636
Children	... ...	195	294
	Total ...	901	1,140

9. *Howrah.*—The Magistrate of Howrah states that there is no danger of distress even in Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore, unless the crop of boro rice fails, and of this there is very little fear, as a fresh supply of water has been given on the application of the ryots to the Collector of Hooghly by reopening the Bachoordah khall.

10. *Midnapore.*—The Collector states that rice continues abundant in the bazars generally, and it is the common impression, founded on very good evidence, that ample stocks are held. The Collector has again visited the Jungle mehals, and it is to be noted that all his apprehensions of there being a scarcity in that quarter are now considered by him to be clearly groundless. It is proposed to open a petty shop at Jhargram to endeavour to sell the rice, which has been purchased by the relief committee, at 16 seers for a rupee, or two seers below the open market rate.

11. There is some slight distress in Pergunanh Kassijorah, which is due to the inundations in July, followed by epidemic fever in October, and ample provision is being made to meet this. I would propose, unless otherwise directed, to discontinue the submission to Government of the fortnightly narratives from Midnapore, unless there is something in them of a grave and unexpected character.

12. *Burdwan.*—I regret to state that the report on the condition of Burdwan is not satisfactory, especially as regards the Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions. I have read with deep concern the bare statements of the Collector, that deaths from starvation have occurred in Eral and Bhatkoondah

in the Bood-bood sub-division, and that many starving persons were found in Majooria and other villages visited by the sub-divisional officer. I have ordered immediate inquiries to be made regarding the time and circumstances of these deaths, and shall submit a special report on the subject, as well as on the two alleged deaths by suicide to avoid starvation, reported to the Cutwa sub-division.

13. At the same time it must be admitted that relief works and charitable relief are being carried out on an active and extensive scale in the Burdwan district. The application for a further grant of Rs. 50,000 for relief works was submitted to Government on 17th instant, the date on which it was received from the Collector, and the Collector has been authorised to advance any funds that are needed from his treasury in anticipation of the arrival of the sanction of Government. There is therefore no ground for the Collector's anxiety on the subject of want of funds for public relief works.

14. The attention of Government is requested to the remarks of the Raneegunge sub-divisional officer, quoted in paragraph 4 of the Collector's report under head "C"—Transport of food, regarding the detention of large invoices of salt at Howrah owing to the necessities of the grain traffic. A topic of this importance should have been at once specially reported by the Collector, instead of being kept for the fortnightly narrative, and I trust that immediate orders may be issued on it.

15. Statement No. 1, shows the average daily number of laborers employed on public relief works as 11,869. I am unable to compare this with the figures of the statement of the previous fortnight, as the figures in the printed copy sent to me by Government in lieu of the original manuscript are rather perplexing.

16. In statement No. 3 the number of recipients of daily charitable relief is returned as 13,370 of whom 2,900 are relieved at the expense of the Maharajah of Burdwan. In the previous fortnight the total daily number was returned at 9,137, of whom 2,150 were fed in the Maharajah's depôts.

17. I beg to annex a statement which I have had compiled in my office to show the comparative prices of rice in the districts of this division in the several months of scarcity in 1865-66, and 1873-74. The prices have been extracted by my Personal Assistant from the *Calcutta Gazette*, but no price-currents were published before November 1865.

18. The comparative prices in *November* 1865 and November 1873 were as follows in seers for the rupee :—

	1865.	1873.
Burdwan	12¾	15
Bankoora	17½	14 13/16
Beerbhoom	13½	15 9/16
Midnapore	13	20 1/16
Hooghly	12⅝	12⅜
Howrah	12¼	13⅜

In April the comparative prices were—

	1866.	1874.
Burdwan	12 7/16	13⅞
Bankoora	12⅝	13 13/16
Beerbhoom	12	13
Midnapore	10⅜	18
Hooghly	11½	12½
Howrah	12 3/16	13½

19. The figures show very clearly how much more favorably Midnapore is situated in 1873-74 than in 1865-66, and the depression of prices in the other districts has been very gradual this season.

20. I also annex copy of a statement showing the process made up to 4th April, in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871 in this division. It is indicative of the very considerable increase of work which has been thrown on the district officers, and also on this office, as every advance sanctioned by the Collectors and their subordinates has to be reported to this office, and there have been several appeals made on account of applications rejected. Out of a total sum of Rs. 3,30,371 applied for, only Rs. 1,51,568 have been granted, and the whole of this sum has not been drawn by the parties entitled to receive it. The figures in the statement are obviously incorrect, and district officers have been supplied with a new form of return to be filled up, which will, I hope, enable me to give [illegible] figures next fortnight.

Comparative Statement of the prices of coarse rice for each month from September 1865 to September 1866, and from September 1873 to April 1874. (Number of seers of 80 tolahs weight retailed for a rupee.)

Name of District.	November 1865.	December 1865.	January 1866.	February 1866.	March 1866.	April 1866.	May 1866.	June 1866.	July 1866.	August 1866.	September 1866.	September 1873.	October 1873.	November 1873.	December 1873.	January 1874.	February 1874.	March 1874.	April 1874.
	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.	Seers per rupee.
Burdwan	12¾	15⅝	14	13⅜	12⅞	12½	12	10½	8	8	8	15	16¼	15	15⅝	14⅝	13⅜	13⅛	13¼
Bankoora	17½	17	15¾	13¾	12	13⅜	11¼	8	8⅝	8⅝	8½	14 13/16	15¼	14⅜	15⅜	11⅝	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
Beerbhoom	13½	14¼	10⅝	11¼	11¾	12	12	10	9	8⅝	8½	15 9/16	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅜	13⅛
Midnapore	13	14	12¼	11	10⅝	10⅝	9⅜	8¼	7⅜	6⅝	6½	20 1/16	22	20¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Hooghly	12⅝	12½	12	12½	11⅝	11⅜	11	10	8¼	7⅜	8½	12⅜	15¼	12⅜	13	12⅝	11⅛	12⅝	12⅝
Howrah	12¼	13⅜	13⅜	12½	12	13	11½	10⅜	8⅜	8	8	13⅜	18⅜	13⅜	12⅛	13⅜	12⅝	14	13⅜

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
BURDWAN DIVISION.

Statement shewing the progress made up to 11th April 1874, in disposing of applications for advances under Act XXVI of 1871.

District.	Received.		Struck off.		Granted.		Pending.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	710	2,87,368	308	1,18,098	88	30,194	314	1,39,076	
Bankoora	669	17,609*A*	396	8,600*B*	67	25,368	206	59,374	*A.*—This is on account of 54 applications. *B.*—This is on account of 32 applications.
Beerbhoom	544	14,554*C*	236	13,810*D*	145	69,445	163	63,158	*C.*—This is on account of 48 applications. *D.*—This is on account of 32 applications.
Midnapore	50*	.....	15	.....	6	.....	35	.....	* Progress reported up to 4th April and amount not reported.
Hooghly	182	10,840*E*	81	8,280*F*	34	26,561	67	33,580	*E.*—This is on account of 9 applications. *F.*—This is on account of 12 applications.
Total ...	2,161	3,30,371	1,036	1,48,788	340	1,51,568	785	2,95,088	

C. T. Buckland,
Commissioner.

No. 103, dated Bankoorah, the 20th April 1874.

From—W. R. Larminie, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bankoorah,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my report for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

State of the Country.

2. The supply of rice and other grains is generally sufficient. Prices have fallen slightly. Best rice is procurable in Bankoora at 12 seers per rupee, common rice at 13¾ seers, and coarse rice at 14 seers 6 chittacks per rupee. Dâl can be had at 14 seers, and wheat and barley at 14¼ seers and 21 seers respectively.

3. No rain has fallen, and it is now required for the growing crops of cotton, teel, and indigo.

4. There is no marked change in the condition of the people; but the numbers receiving charitable relief have largely increased, as have also the numbers on relief works. Weavers are coming in for advances, and the smaller agriculturists are feeling the distress. No cases of starvation have been reported, nor have there been any serious grain-thefts or robberies.

5. The question of giving advances of rice must be settled soon. In pergunnah Moheshra especially the mahajuns are of a petty character, and their stores have been exhausted by three successive bad seasons. They will not, as a rule, be able to advance much rice, if unassisted, but can in most cases furnish security. I therefore urge that concessions F and G, noted in Government Circular No. 175—S.R., dated 17th January 1874, be made applicable to this district.

Relief Works.

6. The annexed table shows the number now employed. The Executive Engineer is laying out three new roads, two in Chatna and one in Ondah. The very dry weather has rendered earthwork difficult, and has in some places stopped the excavation of tanks by private individuals. A heavy shower of rain would be of incalculable benefit.

Advances to Private Parties.

7. The total number of applications for advances is now 428. Orders have been issued to pay Rs. 34,986, out of which Rs. 28,013 have been actually drawn from the treasury.

Charitable Relief.

8. As will be seen from the accompanying table, the numbers receiving charitable relief have largely increased. The system adopted in the relief centres is a simple one. The name of each approved applicant with serial number attached is registered. A ticket with

corresponding number and name is given to the applicant who is entitled, on presentation of his ticket, to his dole of rice, &c. A mark is then placed opposite his name in the register for that date. I have opened another relief centre at Gogra in the south of Moheshra, as Saltora did not appear to be sufficiently near. A number of women are employed in husking paddy. They are allowed to take the grain away to their own homes, and bring back the cleaned rice each day. The weaver class receive advances, and *oooons* are supplied to the women who are accustomed to spin silk thread. Considerable difficulty is experienced in supplying light work to the more respectable women. Trades are so numerous that it is well nigh impossible to suit all; and a confectioner, for instance, cannot spin, nor can a bead-maker weave gunny. Paddy-husking is the best general occupation we have been able to find. Relief is, however, being given wherever required, and labor is exacted as far as possible.

Statement of Charitable Relief.

1. One central committee.
2. Fourteen sub-committees.
3. Nine.
4. None.
5. Twenty.
6. Statement showing average daily number relieved during the last fortnight:—

Bankoorah	633	Tiluri	107
Chatna	36	Kustholia	121
Bishenpore	199	Palera	256
Ondah	97	Bakoolia	65
Gangajulghatty ..	183	Saltora	309
Mejia	843	Mohishna	88
Burjorah	5	Adra	192
Joypore	62		
Teleshair	24	Total ..	3,386
Taldangra	166		

Gogra only just opened.
Other returns not received.

Besides these, about 423 persons received casual relief from the Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Bankoorah District.
Statement of Labor employed.

Description of Labor.	
Men	1,689
Women	1,332
Children	114
Total employed daily ..	3,135

Bankoorah Collectorate,
The 20th April 1874.

W. R. Larminie,
Offg. Collector.

No. 63, dated Soory, the 20th April 1874.

From—R. D. Hime, Esq., Offg. Collector of Beerbhoom,
To—The Commissioner of Revenue, Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit my district narrative for the fortnight ending 18th instant.

A.—State of the Country.

Prices have slightly risen since last report, and continue to show a rising tendency; the prospects of the district have certainly in no wise improved during the fortnight, the continued drought, excessive heat, and parching westerly winds, being very unfavorable to the growing crops, and to all agricultural operations, and exhausting the already scanty stores of water in the village tanks. The corruption of the water-supplies is the probable cause of the virulent cholera-epidemic which has been prevalent throughout the district, for the last month, causing much mortality, and great alarm, especially in the sudder station where there was quite a panic among the natives for some days, many of the upper rank flying the place. The disease is now happily abated, but has by no means disappeared. The is as yet no difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies at the current bazar rates in the principal marts (*vide* Appendix I). No grain robberies have occurred, and no deaths from starvation during the fortnight. I regret, however, to have to report a case of apparent

misery; a chowkeydar, stung by the reproaches of his wife, whom with their five children, he had failed to provide with food for an entire day, having committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree. On hearing of the occurrence I at once ordered the wife and family to be placed on the charitable relief list of the circle, and the fact that they managed to subsist through the interval shows that they were not reduced to the last extremity; the man must have been but a poor creature, as there were relief works not far from his village which he could have had recourse to. Somewhat alarming accounts of the condition of the Sonthals of this district have become current from Missionary sources; but the special enquiries instituted by me have failed to discover any distress calling for immediate relief measures, though the state of many of these people, living from hand-to-mouth, requires watchfulness; in this the Missionaries might, from their position, be of great service but for their unfortunate readiness to swallow and circulate without investigation any stupid story told them by a Sonthal. As regards the other quarters of the district, misery is at yet pretty well kept under by the numerous relief works, public and private, in progress: without them I have no doubt many of the poorer classes would have succumbed before now; but by their aid they are enabled to support themselves, and in many cases helpless people besides, who are unwilling to have recourse to the alms-houses, while the district is at the same time being benefited by works of sterling permanent utility which will well repay the expenditure.

B.—Relief Works.

Three new relief works, Nos. 9, 10, 11, have been started duirng the fortnight, viz. the metalling of the Ahmedpore-Laghatta road (9), the embankment of the Poorunder-pore-Adjai road (10), and the construction of the Mularpore-Mouressur road (11), all absolutely necessary to give employment to the laborers withdrawn from other completed relief-works, and others. Estimates of the proposed roads from Bulpore to Benglehattra, and from Laghatta to Kulgram have been already submitted to you and await sanction; in all probability both will prove necessary as relief works, as well as the proposed road from Mullarpore to Doomka, which would secure the Sonthals of that border. The number of laborers on district works of all kinds is shown in the Appendix form C.; the numbers of the light labor gang of women and children employed by the Soory township suddenly fell from about 1,300 to about 150 on my putting all able for it to task-work some ten days ago, though they can earn more in this way than the daily allowance they before received for doing little or nothing; indeed, I subsequently learned that several left real work at which they were earning two annas per diem to join this idle gang of gossiping impostors, which at once broke up and dispersed when real work was required of them, leaving a small residuum of *bonâ-fide* laborers.

C.—Transport of Grain.

Exportation of rice continues; that of the fortnight ending 11th instant was 10,359 maunds.

D.—Storage of Grain.

None, with the exception of that by the charitable relief committee adverted to in my last fortnightly report.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

Are shewn in Appendix Table II.

F.—Charitable Relief.

Vide Appendix Statement II. During the fortnight all thanas and outposts (except Soory and Labpore, Mahomedbazar, Ilambazar, Shahpore, and Soorool, at or in the neighbourhood of which relief centres had been already established, and Cynthia, where charitable relief is not yet required) have been made relief centres, and the officers in charge entrusted with the weekly distribution of food to the helpless destitute. A separate relief centre has been established at Ahmudpore under a paid relief superintendent, who has been instructed to employ all the able-bodied paupers in receipt of relief there on the village tanks and roads, and I contemplate extending this system to the thanas and outposts, as the strain on the already overworked police is becoming excessive at Doobrajpore. Extensive relief is given by the generous zemindar, Baboo Ramrunjun Chuckerbutty, both by employment and by charity. A large number of weavers are now on the relief list, some receiving money advances repaid in cloth, and some advances of thread, in the manufacture of which many poor women are employed, the cotton being supplied, with small money advances, by the charitable relief committee.* I have now a large stock of country cloth in store, but unfortunately there is no sale for it here, and I fear it is too coarse to take in Calcutta. The expenditure up to 18th instant is Rs. 5,617-5-1½.

* Husking "dhan" for the relief centres also employs many women on receipt of charitable relief.

G.—Financial Results.

Rs. 26,760 have been drawn from the treasury up to date, on certificates granted under the Land Improvement Act; Rs. 27,459 have been placed to credit of the Executive Engineer for relief works; Rs. 500 have been advanced to Messrs. Farquharson and Campbell of Ilambazar; Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Jones of Gountia; Rs. 750 to Baboo Kishuree Mohun Roy of Naguree, and Rs. 50 to the munduls of Kuliara, for the construction of roads chargeable to relief; Rs. 1,341-5 have been expended on the municipal gang from the town fund; Rs. 3,565-8 have been placed to credit of the charitable relief fund on account of the Government subscription up to date.

2. In conclusion, I may venture to predict that, if we can tide over the next eight weeks safely, and the rains set in, and continue seasonably, with the result of a good harvest, the district is secure; but should the rains be delayed, or insufficient, the strain will be severe and tax our utmost energies.

Abstract Statement of Men, Women, and Children employed on Public Works in the District of Beerbhoom, during the 14 days ending Saturday, the 11th April 1874.

Total number of persons employed during the 14 days—		
Men		32,302
Women		10,685
Children		833
Total		43,820
Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days—		
Men		2,299
Women		757
Children		59
Total		3,115
Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days—		
Men		1,608
Women		308
Children		104
Total		2,020

Appendix Table 2.

Statement showing the number of applications under the Land Improvement Act, XXVI of 1871, up to 18th April 1874.

		Amount. Rs.
Number of applications registered,	557	2,41,202
,, of applications disposed of,	436	1,91,463
,, of applications granted,	180	66,900
,, of applications refused,	256	1,16,547
,, of applications pending,	121	57,755
,, of certificates drawn,	65	26,760

Appendix Statement 2.

Statement showing the progress of charitable relief in the District of Beerbhoom for the fortnight ending 18th April 1874.

Number of committees and sub-committees as yet appointed	7
,, of special relief sub-divisions opened and officered	6
,, of regular relief circles opened and manned by special officers	1
,, of relief circles opened and manned by planters, zemindars, and other residents	6

Number of workhouses or centres for the distribution of food and gratuitous relief 5

Number of men, women, and children in receipt of gratuitous relief in any shape through the charitable relief organization daily .. 1,796

REMARKS:—A central committee and six sub-committees have been formed Rice is distributed gratuitously in Soory, Surool, Labpore, Mouressar, and Batikar, by members of the sub-committees at their own houses. At Soory, Surool, Labpore, and Ilambazar, advances of thread and cotton are made to distressed weavers and poor women by the committee-men. A regular relief circle, manned by a special superintendent, has been opened at Ahmedpore, Thana Kusbah, and rice stored at most of the thanas and some of the outposts for distribution to the helpless indigent by the officers in charge. All accounts are submitted to the district committee.

No. 33, dated Hooghly, the 18th April 1874.

From—F. H. PELLEW, Esq., Officiating Collector, Hooghly,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the fortnightly narrative for the period 4th to 18th April.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

2. A new *hât* has been established at Jadubpore in thanna Hooghly. There is abundance of grain in the bazars everywhere. In Pandooah the five principal *hâts*, Boinchee, Pandooah, Dwarbasini, and Khanyan are well supplied, but the village bazars contain small though sufficient supplies.

Kind and price of rice selling at certain specified principal marts.

3. The annexed price current shews a slight tendency to a fall in price.

Price Current of Food-Grains.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.									
		Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best.		Rice, common.		Gram.	
Number.	Names of principal marts.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.	Present week.	Preceding week.
1	Baboogunge, in Hooghly	13	12½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
2	Chinsurah Khoora Bazar	13	12½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
3	Balore	...	...	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	12½, 13	12, 12½, 13	13½	13, 13½
4	Jakrapotahgunge	14	13½	...	...	10, 10½	10, 10½	13, 13½	12½, 13, 13½	14½	13½, 14
5	Serampore	12	12	20	20	8, 9	8, 9	12, 13	12, 13	13, 14	13, 14
6	Chunditollah	...	...	...	...	11½	11½	13½	13½, 14½	12	12
7	Boidyabatty	12	12	17½	17½	8	8	14	13, 14	13½	13½
8	Bhudessur...	14	13½	20	20	12	12	13½	14	14	14½

Any information obtained regarding the amount and kind of grain in the hands of zemindars, traders, ryots, and the like.

4. No further information than that supplied in previous narratives has been obtained.

Rainfall, if any.

5. There was no rain any where in the district.

State of the crops.

6. The til crop is suffering from drought except in Dhunyakhalee. Vegetables are suffering from the same cause in Boidyabatty, Hooghly, Bansbarya, and Pandooa. A fair mango crop is expected. 100 beeghas of joli dhan on churs in thana Balagurh are doing fairly.

Condition of the people.

7. There is employment for all who are willing to labor on public and private works, such as thatching, hedging, and ditching, and digging tanks. No deaths from starvation occurred in the fortnight. Isolated cases of distress are relieved by sub-committees in the villages. Indigent travellers are given a meal of cooked rice, dal and vegetables from serais on the Grand Trunk Road. Old Benares Road and Boidyabatty feeder road. Sick travellers are sent into Hospital. There is a good deal of sporadic cholera about.

Grain-thefts and robberies.

8. Two cases of grain-theft were reported, but both turned out false on investigation.

Condition of special tracts.

9. No tracts are in a specially distressed condition.

No. 3.—Relief Works.

Sudder Sub-division.

Name of Road.	Number of coolies.	Supply of food.	Condition of laborers.	Mode of payment and rate of wages.	Arrangement for tools.	Remarks.
Dhanyakhallee Road ..	333	By purchase in bazar.	Good ..	3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki given daily.	Partly supplied by Department, partly by Contractors, partly by Coolies.	Moulders and Cartmen, local; rest foreign.
Tribeny bridge repairs* ..	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto, but carpenters get 6 annas 3 pie per diem.	Ditto	All local.
Pandooa and Culna Road ..	250	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3 to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki given daily.	Ditto	175 local, 75 foreign.
Tribeny to Gooptiparah ..	30	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Muggra to Bhastara ..	40	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dhunyakhallee to Khanpore Road.*	34	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All Mahomedans and local, some agriculturists, but chiefly laborers.
Moolye to Jamgram Road ..	62	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Partly laborers, partly cultivators, all local.
Koolapara to Nischindpore ..	76	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Dakchara to Bullagurh ..	147	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Bhastara to Gooroop ..	114	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	3 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki daily.	Ditto	Local, petty cultivators. Road being made by Baboo Juggessur Singh, Road Cess Commissioner.
Dhunyakalee to Bhastara ..	108	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
Mohanad to Gopikantpore ..	25	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto being made by Reverend Jogodish Bhuttacharjea, Missionary.
Boinchee village roads ..	82	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto Baboo Beharylal Mookerjee, Road Cess Commissioner.
Total ..	1,326, of which 1,068 are local, including day laborers and cultivators.					

* Note.—The Tribeny bridge was taken up in the fortnight, it was found to be in a dangerous state. The Dhunyakhalee to Khanpore road was taken up to give employment during the fortnight. The branch Grand Trunk Road shown in the Sudder Sub-division in last narrative is now shown in Serampore Sub-division to which it properly belongs.

Serampore Sub-division.

Branch Grand Trunk Road	12	Purchase in bazar	Fair ..	3½ to 4 annas per 100 cubic feet, 2 annas khoraki daily.	Partly by Department, partly by contractors, partly by coolies.	Not local.
Boidyabatty Strand Road ..	8	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nowgong to Sheakhalla Road	160	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Boidyabatti Feeder Road ..	18	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Old Benares Road ..	130	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tarkessur Road ..	12	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	All local.
Jonye to Bora ..	63	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	All local, 14 cultivators, rest laborers, work under Baboo Anuroop Mookerjee, Zemindar.
Connugger to Jonye Road ..	39	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Not local.
Total ..	342, of whom only 75 are local, and only 14 are cultivators.					

Note.—Branch Grand Trunk Road was shown in Sudder Sub-division by mistake in last narrative. Boydyabatty Strand Road taken up in fortnight.

11. The Collector of Howrah will give the Howrah works separately.
12. The following statement is of private works :—

	Thana.	Number of coolies.	Number local.
Sudder ...	Bansberiah ..	1,000	404
	Bullagurh ..	307	262
	Pandooah ..	1,118	241
	Dhuniakhalee ..	830	220
	Hooghly ..	600	414
Serampore ..	Serampore ..	1,219	292
	Boidobatty ..	215	19
	Hurripal ..	474	176
	Chunditollah ..	703	186
	Kristonoghore ..	313	151
	Total ..	6,779	2,365

13. This excludes 2,885 mill hands, and 1,100 men employed on the Calcutta Municipal brick-works at Kotrung.
14. Beside this, Baboos Joykissen Mookerjee and Rajkissen Banerjee are employing 110 foreign and 60 local coolies on the excavation of the Ghea Nuddee in thana Hooghly at their own expense.
15. In the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality 823 laborers are now employed in digging 35 tanks, at the expense of the proprietors, under Section 72, Act III (B. C.), 1864, as they were in an offensive state. Of the laborers, 567 are men and 256 are women.
16. From the Serampore Municipality no return has been received.
17. Under the Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, the following works are in progress :—

Thana.	Name of work.	No. of coolies.	Condition.	Remarks.
Boydyabatty ...	Canal to connect Kanna Nuddee with Sursutty.	582	Good ...	Not local.
Dhuniakhalee, Hurripal, Kristonoghore.	Ordinary embankment repairs.	About 100	Good ...	Local.

18. The Executive Engineer states that the demand for labor between Burdwan and Ampta, on the banks of the Damoodur, is not much above that of ordinary years, but above Burdwan there is a marked increase.
19. On 28 tanks being dug or improved from tuccavee advances, a daily average number of 1,639 laborers, of whom 464 are local, are being employed.
20. Summary of above works :—

	Number of laborers.
Government works—	
Road Commissioner's works under Executive Engineer ...	1,347
Ditto ditto supervised by private parties ...	392
Embankment and irrigation works	682
Works under advances from Government	1,639
Private works—	
Under Municipal orders	823
Spontaneously, including Ghea Nuddee	6,949
Total ...	11,832

C—Transport of Food.

21. 15,000 maunds of rice and 7,612 maunds of paddy are stated by the police to have been imported into Serampore thana by water.

22. The railway traffic returns give the results shewn in the following statement :—

Fortnight ending 11*th April* 1874.

UP.—Outward, *i.e.*, despatched from Stations.

	Under 150 miles.	Over 150 miles.	Over 300 miles.	Total.
Rice.				
Serampore	...	274	.....	274
Chandernagore	21	6,556	5,909	12,486
Hooghly	18	150	.....	168
Mugrah	.....	14,843	.....	14,843
Pandooah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	39	21,823	5,909	27,771
Other food-grains.				
Serampore	.....	638	.....	638
Chandernagore	901	.....	.....	901
Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mugrah	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pandooah	11	.....	.....	11
Total ...	912	638	.....	1,550

DOWN.—Inward, *i.e.*, put down at Stations.

Rice.				
Serampore	...	....	....	....
Chandernagore	....	....	....	....
Hooghly	148	228	....	376
Mugrah	....	....	....	....
Pandooah	101	....	....	101
Total ..	249	228	....	477
Other food the grains.				
Serampore	....	....	....	....
Chandernagore	....	....	....	....
Hooghly	....	....	....	....
Mugrah	....	....	....	....
Pandooah	88	....	....	88
Total ..	88	....	....	88

In addition 142 maunds up inward to Pandooah
„ 27 maunds up ditto Chandernagore.

Comparing this with the statement submitted with the last narrative, the following results are apparent: Slightly less rice was exported to the stations between Jamtara and Barrh from Chandernagore, and slightly more of other food-grains. The exports up-country from Mugrah have also slightly diminished; those from Pandooah station have ceased. In my last narrative I stated that I believed that the 310 maunds exported from Pandooah to Behar came from Culna or Gobindgunge by bullock-cart. In this fortnight 101 maunds have been imported to Pandooah, probably from the neighbourhood of Mymaree or Saktigurh, and in addition 142 maunds from Calcutta way has been imported to Pandooah, and 27 maunds from the same direction to Chandernagore for the supply of local markets.

D.—Storage of Grain at Government Relief Works.

23. Beyond a maund at each of the serais on the principal roads, there is no storage of grain at relief works.

E.—Advances to private parties.

		Rs.
24.	Advances for grain already reported	18,000
	In fortnight	*Nil.*
		18,000
	Advances to Municipalities	*Nil.*
	Ditto under Tuccavee Act already reported ...	26,661
	Ditto in fortnight	*Nil.*

One tuccavee advance has been ordered, but the party has not appeared to take the certificate.

F.—Charitable Relief.

25.	Number of committees as yet appointed—	
	District Committee	1
	Sub-divisional ditto	1
	Sub-Committees	144
		146
	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief	7
	Number of persons relieved .. Men	210
	Women	636
	Children	294

The serais shewn in column 4 are described in last report. They are established for relief of travellers, who often enter this district both from the east and west in a very distressed condition. They are given one cooked meal, and if then unable or unwilling to proceed, their condition is inquired into, and they are fed or sent into hospital, as the case may demand. 62 men, 23 women, 12 children, all travellers, were thus relieved in this fortnight out of the numbers given above.

The Maharajah of Burdwan has promised to establish a depôt for cooked food at Bansberiah. I could have wished that it should have been nearer Chinsurah, but it will be of considerable use.

G.—Financial Results.

26. The disbursements made to the Executive Engineer and others during the fortnight were as follows:—

	To Executive Engineer	*Nil.*
	To zemindars, road cess commissioners, &c., for repairs of roads	2,819 0 0

27. Nothing was paid away in tuccavee advances, or to the district committee from Government Funds during the fortnight.

28. The local subscriptions paid in to the charitable committee were—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Up to date of last narrative		5,387	0	0
During the fortnight ... Hooghly		172	15	0
Serampore		250	0	0
Total ...		5,809	15	0

29. No orders for doubling the amount were passed during the fortnight.

30. The disbursements are as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Up to date of last narrative	1,775	11	9
During the fortnight	1,790	3	0
Total ..	3,565	14	9

Rs. 2,000 has been received in aid of the local subscriptions from the central committee.

Dated Howrah, the 19th April 1874.

From—T. Grant, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Howrah,
To—C. T. Buckland, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

In continuation of previous fortnightly reports, I have but one thing to add. The boro crop in this district is now in various stages of maturity. Some is even now ready for the sickle, whilst some is still young. By the end of the four weeks from this time the whole will have been reaped. The crop promises very well indeed, and the ryots everywhere express themselves as being content with their prospects; and all people concur in stating that if the crop continues as well as it now promises, there will be no distress from deficient crops in the district.

But there is a very general cry for rain, and the people of Khanakool have petitioned the Collector of Hooghly to let in some more water through the Bachoordah Khall. At Juggutbullubpore also the people are irrigating their lands with all the water that is available.

This supply of water is wanted for such boro rice as is still young, and for such as has this year been grown on land unusually high for such a crop. But it is principally required for the purpose of preparing the lands for the aous crop. It is greatly needed for this purpose. The boro rice, which can still benefit by water, is very insignificant in quantity; but unless we get rain soon, it will be almost impossible to prepare the soil for the aous crop.

As I write clouds are gathering, and there are signs of rain. But even if no rain falls, it is to be remembered that the aous harvest of this district is, at the best, a very small one, and that the boro crop, which is now almost out of danger, is an unusually heavy one.

In every other respect I have no alteration to notify as having occurred since my last report. The people continue to be decidedly cheerful; plenty of food is procurable in every part of the district at prices comparatively low and which have no tendency to rise; the demand for labor still greatly exceeds the supply, and hardly any is procurable for our roads. There is no danger of distress except in Khanakool and Juggutbullubpore, nor any danger in these two thanas unless the boro crop fails—a contingency of which every day materially lessens the possibility.

No. 40, dated Midnapore Collectorate, the 20th April 1874.

From—H. L. Harrison, Esq., Collector of Midnapore,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the fortnightly report of this district for the period terminating on the 18th April.

A.

2. Rice continues abundant in the bazars generally, and it is the common impression, founded on very good evidence, that ample stocks are held. There has been no rain during the fortnight, as it could hardly have been anticipated, it cannot be said to have done unexpected injury, but both the indigo, the mulberry, and the boro rice will be greatly benefited by a few good showers.

3. During the fortnight I have visited the relief works in Beenpore and in the Jambonee estate, and made special enquiries regarding the food-supply. I found in the Dahijuree haut* on Thursday, the 10th April, that the mhowa fruit was particularly abundant, there was even more of it than of rice tendered for sale; it has proved a great resource this year. On the other hand, I found rice being imported from Singbhoom, and even from Mohurbhunje. The crops west of the jungle mehals have been fair, and in some places even good. The bad crops in the jungle mehals have, on the other hand, put an end to the usual exportation eastwards, hence they are at present receiving and not giving out grain, and all my apprehensions of there being a scarcity, which, as my calculations and arguments shewed, were based entirely on the assumption that these thanas could not look for help to Chota Nagpore, are now clearly groundless.

* This is the principal haut in the jungle mehals.

4. Still, it is a fact that there are places where, except on haut days and by going to the hauts, rice is not procurable. The price at Jhargram, the head-quarters of the thana of that name, is quoted at 18 seers the rupee, and all that is sold is sold at that price; but I have it on unquestionable authority that four or five days ago it could not be procured, even though the rate of a rupee for 14 seers was offered.

5. This is easily explicable if the very undeveloped state of trade in those tracts is considered. At Jhargram the whole population, with scanty exceptions, is agricultural; the better-to-do people have their own stores, which they will not sell; several persons hold stocks, but they have laid out a regular policy to hold back till prices are higher, petty purchasers, even at a high rate, will not tempt them to change. On the other hand, Jhargram is surrounded by a belt of jungle, the persons in need of rice are comparatively few, and, looking to the risk and small room for business, importers do not care to trouble themselves about it.

6. I therefore propose to open a petty shop there to sell at 16 seers the rupee (2 seers the rupee dearer than the haut price), and though the amount which will be sold will not be large, I am assured that it will be a great relief to coolies and others who have no rice of their own, to be enabled to buy even at that rate in small quantities and as they need it. The rice sold will be that which has already been purchased by the relief committee, and the sales will be supervised by them, and on their account.

7. The reports of the sub-divisions are annexed. Those for Gurbeta and Contai call for no remark. The Tumlook Deputy Collector has submitted no return, but two reports on the distress in Kassijorah have been received from him, and I annex these for perusal.

8. Kassijora must now be considered a second relief circle under the sub-divisional officer at Tumlook. The villages in distress are so small that I cannot identify them, and I have therefore called for a rough map showing their relative positions. Till this is known it is impossible to decide where the relief centres should be fixed. I have also called upon the Deputy Collector, in reply, to endeavour to introduce some labour test, however light, as a check against fraud, meanwhile to continue his relief operations till the work is organised. On the receipt of the map, at least two food-depôts will be started, and the question of removing any dispensary to one of these villages will be considered. We have two fever dispensaries already in the tract over which these villages extend, while two more are on the margin of it. I am averse to establishing more dispensaries at this season of the year, and in the present state of the fund, but would transfer any dispensary that could be advantageously moved.

B.

9. There would be in Midnapore considerable distress were it not for the ample provision that has been made for labour. The figures given below will shew that the ordinary and special relief works provide for a considerable portion of the laboring population.

10. The following is a return of the laborers employed during the last week :—

	Daily average.
Exe.-Engr., Northern Embankment Division ...	... 585
Ditto ditto Cossye Division, skilled ...	... 417
" " " unskilled ...	... 4,949
Ghattal and Chundercona road Exe.-Engr., of Midnapore ...	... 423
Exe.-Engr., Hidgelee Division ...	... 2,333
Jambonee estate ...	... 226
Lodasye to Dabejuree ...	... 22
Dabejuree to Pooreehati ...	... 12
Lodasye to Mohapaul ...	... 24
Midnapore to Burdwan ...	... 282
Bombay Road	... 98
* Dabejuree to Lallghur	... 163
* Chandro to Jhargram	... 210
* Bunpore to Seldah	... 49
* Bunpore to Ramghur	... 35
* Keshpore to Narajole	... 520
	10,348

C.

11. Blank.

D.

12. Blank.

E.

13. All the applications for advances that I have submitted have been refused by you, generally owing to the security being an intermediate interest, and to the landlord (usually Messrs. Watson and Co.) being opposed to the advance.

F.

14. Owing to some cause at present unknown to me, the return from the temporary Deputy Collector has not been received, hence the figures under this heading will be given in a supplementary report. One more relief circle has been opened in Pergunnah Kassijora, Thana Panscoora, where the distress is due to inundations in July, followed by epidemic fever in October, which still rages, though with diminished violence.

15. The epidemic food-depôts and the famine food-depôts will be amalgamated under your orders. Only one such depôt will be necessary at Chundercona and Keerpoy instead of two, as formerly.

16. There will be then four food-depôts, and another will probably be immediately added.

17. The precise number receiving food-relief will be given in the supplementary report, it is about 320 per diem.

18. Hitherto under this head we have only shewn advances for the purchase of seed-grain, advances for agricultural improvements, and Government donations to meet subscriptions. The expenditure on these heads was Rs. 2,954-10-0 up to the end of last week, and no further expenditure has been incurred during the week.

19. The expenditure from the district road fund has not been shewn. If this ought also to be included, your instructions to that effect are solicited.

Those marked thus * are special relief roads opened this year, I visited three of them during the fortnight.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief for the sub-division of Gurbeta, dated the 17th March 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

Abundance or scarcity of supply in the bazar, &c.—Supply of grains in the bazar is equal to the demand, there being no instance of people able to pay remaining unprovided. Prices have undergone no change for the worse; about 16 seers of common rice may be had at one rupee.

2. There has been no rainfall worth mentioning, excepting only a few passing drops. Weather is getting hot in earnest, high winds often prevailing. There is no important food-crop on the ground, excepting the boro, which is doing well.

3. Of the condition of the people the worst feature has not yet appeared. Distress is everywhere being felt amongst the poorest class; but no case of actual starvation has been noticed.

B.—Relief Works.

No relief works have been opened in Bogri, it appears that a road from Kharkusma to Kayapat was contemplated by the former sub-divisional officer. This work, if undertaken, will considerably help the laboring poor of these parts. Moreover, this road, when completed, will benefit the trade with Kayapat.

C.—Transport of Food.

Grain is yet pouring in from the south.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their results.

There is no likelihood of anyone applying for advances for purchase and storage of grain. Only one more application under the Land Improvement Act has been made during the past fortnight.

F.—Charitable Relief.

A general meeting of the substantial gentlemen of Bogri was held, in which about Rs. 550 was subscribed. Another meeting will be held soon in which the measures for relief purposes will be contemplated.

Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Sub-division of Contai, for the fortnight ending Wednesday, the 15th April 1874.

State of the Country.

There is no want of grain in the markets of this sub-division. The rates at which the paddy is now sold in the bazar are Rs. 1-3 and 1-4 per maund. There was no rain during the fortnight, but public health is generally good.

Relief Works.

No other relief works commenced, except that at Juki, mentioned in former reports. No cases of distress have been reported as yet.

No. 26, dated Tumlook, the 14th April, 1874.

Memo. by—Baboo Tarny Churn Mitter, Deputy Collector of Tumlook.

Copy submitted to the Collector of Midnapore with reference to his letter No. 49, dated the 7th instant.

From—Baboo Shama Pada Chowdhry, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Tumlook,
To—The Secretary to the Famine Relief Sub-Committee, Tumlook.

In conformity with your order dated 2nd instant, directing me to visit the distressed portion of pergunnahs Gagnapore and Kasijora, and to submit my report within the 8th instant, I have the honor to state that I first visited Gurbani (Gagnapore) and its adjoining villages, viz., Aror, Shosia, Rajhati, then went to Agabeaz and Ghosepore, and took down the names of the persons presenting palpable symptoms of fever and famine, and recorded all the particulars you want to be informed of for your report to the District Relief Committee. The people whose names appear in the annexed table are the *sufferers* in the truest sense of the term, having no other means of support than the charity of the well-to-do inhabitants of the villages, and it is to these famished people I distributed grain gratuitously. I have little or no time in drawing up a full and exhaustive report; I shall therefore summarize facts and place before you a tabular view embracing everything that will serve to furnish materials for your report to the District Committee. Next I visited a place named Haur, about half a mile to the south of Ghosepore. This village consists of about 80 or 90 households, which present the most miserable aspect. But inasmuch as the place is not included in the list of distressed villages, I did not venture to distribute grain to its suffering inhabitants. This place ought to receive the first attention the next time that any reliable officer comes to the relief of the distressed in this quarter of pergunnah Gagnapore. I then visited Kannara and Krishnagur. The latter village presents signs of distress, and there are a limited number of actually starving sufferers. After distributing some grain to these helpless people I visited Ratulia and Paltaberia. Here also I met with some famine and fever-stricken sufferers, who are absolutely in want of

food, and after distributing grain to them I started for Nowadah. This place is inhabited by a large number of well-to-do people, several of whom have undertaken to support the comparatively few sufferers who are in absolute want of food. After distributing some grain to those who have been denied the indulgence, I visited Nandbari, which is worse off. I also distributed grain here. I next visited Mankhanda, Alalpore, Rajnagur, Chiana, and Anupgunge. Alalpara is inhabited by a few people, and about a fourth of its population requires gratuitous relief. Rajnagur and Chiana are replete with famished inhabitants. In Anupgunge very few came to seek gratuitous assistance. I distributed grain to those only who are actually starving. The stock of money allowed me to purchase grain for distribution having been exhausted, and the time running short, I was obliged to start for Tumlook without touching other places more or less visited by famine and fever. I may here remark that Garbari, Aror, Soshia, Rajhati, and Haur, and some villages in pergunnah Gagnapore are in a most miserable predicament.

All the places visited by me have been ravaged by epidemic fever. In the villages especially above alluded to in pergunnah Gagnapore, there is not a single soul the health of whom is not affected by malarious fever, and about 12 annas of the population of Ratulia, Paltaberia, Noada, Nundbaria, Allalpur, Rajnagur, Binjarpore, Chiara, and Anupgunge have been laid up with this "fell disease"—a disease which has undoubtedly contributed to incapacitate the lower order of the population. There is no doctor or native medical practitioner in any of the above villages save one at Noada, who is an independent practitioner, and who would not attend the sick except on a valuable consideration which the majority of the people can ill afford. The table will show that the fever-stricken people are too weak and emaciated to go to Pratappore or Shahpore charitable dispensary. I should therefore be the first person to recommend the appointment of at least four native doctors who will visit the above villages at least three days in a week, and who will distribute medicine gratuitously. Unless this be done in concurrence with the gratuitous distribution of cooked food among the famine and fever-stricken population, no good is expected to result by the latter undertaking alone. But if both the schemes be regularly and smoothly worked out at the same time for at least three months, the condition of the people is likely to be ameliorated.

The table will show that the gratuitous distribution of food-grain has been confined to the people who are actually suffering from the effects of famine and fever, and who are entirely dependent on the precarious charity of the people comparatively well off. I have only come across two persons who evidently could work, but work there is none. The table will also show that there are no respectable people who are actually in distress. It will further show the number of people who are almost starving, or who are spending their days on single meal, if both meals are not denied them. The number of persons who are either too young or too old for work is small, they having at present no means of livelihood whatever, and having been left entirely at the mercy of their neighbours, are no doubt the fit objects of charitable relief.

It would not be out of place to observe that head constable Padda Lachone De, of Panscoora, has exerted a great deal to procure grain from different localities. I would, but for this energetic police officer, have experienced considerable difficulty in the purchase of the quantity required for distribution. He spared no pains in rendering me assistance in that direction.

P.S.—Undersigned begs to state that before this a report has been submitted to the famine committee at Midnapore, and that the Sub-Deputy Collector's report had been sent to the sub-inspector of Panchcoora in the meanwhile. Rice is being purchased at Coomar Khally, and some money has been sent to Panchcoora for the purchase and distribution of rice gratis among the starving.

No. 65, dated Tumlook, the 7th April 1874.

From—Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Secy. to the Sub-Divisional Relief Committee,
To—The Secy. to the District Famine Relief Committee, Midnapore.

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement which will show that in 44 villages in the pergunnahs of Gagnapore and Kassijora there are about 800 persons, men, women, and children, who are suffering both from fever and from the effects of the famine. The epidemic fever has raged long in this part of Midnapore, and some of the people are quite disabled to work, though they have recovered from the fever, while many others are still suffering from it. In this part of the sub-division the total average of the amun crop has been between 3 and 4 annas, and although a large number of men from Kassijora find employment in Calcutta and elsewhere as day-laborers, the physical inability to work must account for a great deal of the sufferings of these people. I had deputed the Sub-Deputy Magistrate to ascertain how far the information I had received from others was correct, and from his visits to 18 villages, and the information supplied by the police, which I believe to be correct, I am able to report that the distress at Garbari, Andore, Chhasya, Rajbatty, and Hawoor is intense, and, as Rs. 50 have already been expended in distributing food-grains gratuitously among 378 persons in the 16 villages visited by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate, I am this day remitting Rs. 50 more to the Sub-Inspector at Panchkura, directing him to purchase food-grains and distribute the same among such only who are quite unable to work and are starving, and that he must do this personally, and at the average rate of 1½ pooas to each individual.

The Sub-Deputy Magistrate reports that the people are unable to visit the native doctors stationed at Shapore, Nowada, Protappore, and that it is very necessary to employ four additional native doctors, who should visit the sick at their houses, and distribute medicine gratuitously.

The physical condition of the people in the neighbourhood of Gognapore and Nowada calls for immediate attention, and I beg to say that unless they are supplied both with medicine and food gratis, some of them will die. It is not the famine only which is causing distress among these poor people, but the epidemic fever has also added to the sufferings. As it is, I think, that for nearly 3 or 4 months we may have to support about 800 to 1,000 men, women, and children with food and medicine. I have nearly Rs. 771 with me, and I beg you would at once authorize me to purchase food-grains for Rs. 500 at present, and to open relief depôts for distribution of charitable relief in this neighbourhood; and I also beg that you would take steps to send native doctors to this locality.

Villages ascertained by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate.	Number of men, &c., in distress.
Gugnapore ..	.. 43
Audore ..	.. 29
Rajbaly ..	.. 43
Chlesia ..	.. 14
Ghosepore ..	.. 11
Agabaj ..	.. 17
Nanoora ..	.. 28
Katoolia ..	.. 22
Valtabere ..	.. 19
Nandhari ..	.. 22

Villages ascertained by the Sub-Deputy Magistrate.	Number of men, &c., in distress.
Nowada ..	.. 16
Mankanda ..	.. 13
Allalpore ..	.. 15
Rajnagore ..	.. 41
Chiara ..	.. 28
Anoopgunge ..	.. 17
Total	.. 378

Villages ascertained by the Police.	Number of men, &c., distress.
Bardo ..	... 5
Moleapore ..	.. 26
Aleegram ..	.. 6
Sachepore ..	.. 12
Karlunka ..	.. 42
Chenugur ..	.. 15
Dhamutpotta ..	.. 47
Ghoonghoony Patur	.. 8
Melara ..	.. 8
Tatebar ..	.. 16
Paschim Mohata	.. 10
Dhununjoypore ..	.. 11
Nalarpatna ..	.. 28
Berpatua ..	.. 4
Kaya ..	.. 11
Bonomalypore ..	.. 6

Villages ascertained by the Police.	Number of man, &c., in distress.
Ratoolea ..	.. 2
Narbasipore ..	.. 17
Malkhanda ..	.. 15
Shampore ..	.. 8
Bijoypore ..	.. 18
Tilagar ..	.. 13
Gobindpore ..	.. 7
Ratooleabazar ..	.. 17
Moonsheegunge ..	.. 6
Sungolalea ..	.. 11
Ajoonda ..	.. 36
Bermamoondabad ..	414

No. 67—FR, dated Burdwan, the 20th April, 1874.

From—E. H. Whinfield, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I have the honor to submit the narrative for the fortnight ending to-day.

A.—State of the Country.

2. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Jehanabad writes that the reports of the village sub-committees and the police indicate little or no change in the condition of the people; that prices continue stationary, and the supplies of grain in the bazars show no tendency to fall off; that no deaths from starvation have occurred, but that the aged and infirm find it a difficult matter to obtain sufficient food; that one grain-theft has occurred, but the thief did not appear to be in want; that the weavers in the south-west of the sub-division and at Ekhluky are likely to become distressed, in view of which probability advances have been made to them, and this becoming known has raised up a number of other applicants for similar aid. No emigrants have been registered during the fortnight.

The Culna Sub-Divisional Officer reports that the price of rice has risen one anna per maund; that importation of grain from the Sunderbuns and the eastern districts still continues; that the kinds of rice now being sold are dohonagra, nona rashi, rakum and boda, the prices of which vary from Rs. 3-2 a maund of dohonagra at Culna, and Rs. 3-1 a maund of the same at Nadunghat, to Rs. 2-12 a maund of boda at Culna; that the stocks in hand, which consist chiefly of aous and rashi rice, are not inconsiderable; that no rain has fallen; that there are now no crops on the ground, and consequently the cultivators have, and will continue to have, nothing to do till a heavy shower enables them to prepare the ground for aous paddy, jute, and sugarcane; that well-to-do persons have for the most part stored sufficient grain for their consumption during the year, but the poorer classes have not been able to do so, and the pressure of high prices therefore is telling on them; that distress is worst in 34 villages in thana Montessur,

named in previous reports, and likewise in some villages in Poorbastholi thana; that there is a general complaint of want of water, and cholera and small-pox have made their appearance in parts of Culna and Poorbastholi thanas. No emigrants have been registered in the fortnight.

Regarding the sudder sub-divison, the District Superintendent of Police reports that the supply of grain in all the bazars is abundant; that the price of rice varies from 19 cutcha seers the rupee (equivalent to nearly 15 pucca seers) in thanas Ganguria and Burdwan, to 11½ pucca seers in Sahebgunge; that the price of kalai dhal varies from 15 pucca seers in Ganguria and Khundghose thanas to about 12 seers in Burdwan; that arhur dhal is now selling in Ganguria at the extremely low price of 27 cutcha seers, equivalent to about 21 pucca seers the rupee; that the stocks in hand are considerable; that no rain has fallen; that the only crops now on the ground, viz., til and cotton, are withering for want of moisture; that the poor, especially in thana Sahebgunge (which adjoins Bood-bood and Cutwa sub-divisions) are suffering from the effects of the prevalent high prices; that there have been no reported cases of starvation and no grain-thefts, except in thana Sahebgunge.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Cutwa, writing on the 18th instant, reports that the price of rice has slightly risen, that common rice now sells at Rs. 3-2 to Rs. 3-4 a maund at Cutwa; that the village sub-committees report prices in the interior to be much the same, but complain of the supply of rice in some places being insufficient, and of the inconvenience of having to send for it to a distance; that the wheat and barley crops (which are very limited) have now been cut, and that the former has turned out well, but the latter badly; that no rain has fallen; that distress is spreading, and applications for relief coming in daily; that all the 30 village sub-committees want relief given in their villages; that the number of laborers on the relief works is increasing; that distress chiefly prevails in thanas Ketugram and Monglecote; that no emigrants have been registered. In a previous letter of the 10th instant the same Sub-Divisional Officer says the Inspector of Police lately visited the villages of Aukhona and Ketugram, and found that scarcely any one of the residents could afford to take two meals a day; that the women looked much emaciated, and that deaths from starvation are sure to occur shortly. The Sub-Divisional Officer adds that two persons in this neighbourhood have committed suicide, owing to starvation it is said. He also says the people in some parts are eating tamarind seeds and the cheapest sorts of dhal, and thinks that this is the cause of cholera having broken out.

The Bood-bood Sub-Divisional Officer reports that the supply of grain in the bazars is abundant, that the price of best rice is 12 seers 11 chittacks a rupee, and of common rice 13 seers 9 chittacks; that the stocks in hand are small; that the only standing crops are til, cotton, and vegetables, which are suffering from drought; that deaths from starvation have occurred in Eral and Bhatkunda; that many starving persons were found in Majooria and other villages visited by the Sub-Divisional Officer; that the cultivators are asking for advances to buy grain; that 122 emigrants were registered during the fortnight.

The Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer says that the supply of rice is plentiful, if not in every village, at least in reasonable proximity to every village; that the rice trade is active, that prices vary from 12 seers of best rice (ramshal) to 14 seers of coarse rice (Midnapore sali) per rupee; that reassuring reports as to the stocks in hand have been received; that no rain has fallen; that til and cotton are suffering from drought; that grain-thefts are increasing; that no cases of starvation are known to have occurred, but that actual distress now prevails, and has made its appearance "more suddenly than was thought could be the case when the last narrative went up;" that relief measures have been set on foot, and the distress fully met just about the right time.

Another matter which deserves special notice is the prolonged absence of the usual April showers. The sowing of the aous crop usually begins about the middle of Bysack or a week hence, but it cannot of course begin till the rain falls to soften the soil. If the rain holds off much longer, it will be a very serious matter. On the other hand, some timely showers now would render sowing possible, and thereby restore the cultivators' credit and the mahajuns' confidence in their ability to repay advances.

The Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division says that the demand for employment has increased, especially in the country west of Burdwan; the price of rice has slightly diminished, and the supply of rice has been ample in all the localities in this district where his works are going on.

B.—Relief Works.

3. These are shown in the tabular Statement No. I. Besides the works shown therein, the Maharajah of Burdwan is employing some 500 men at Culna, and a large number at Burdwan. The Cutwa Sub-Divisional Officer recommends that the portion of the old Badshahi road from Burdwan to Moorshedabad north of the Adjai be repaired. This portion is partly in thana Ketugram and partly in Beerbhoom, and work on it would afford employment to the people living in the west of Ketugram and in the east of thana Sakulipore in Beerbhoom, the Collector of which district has been consulted about it.

The Cutwa Sub-Divisional Officer also states that the repairs of the Cutwa to Bhulpore, Shambazar and Srikhund, and Udhanpore and Nulleapore roads, are now nearly completed, and recommends the commencement of work in the Srikhund and Monglecote road (10 miles),

and on the Cutwa and Gaffulia road (6 miles). As after the completion of the roads named by the Deputy Collector, there will remain only three works in progress in this sub-division, viz., the Cutwa and Soory, and the Cutwa and Ketugram, and the Badshahi roads, I think the two roads now recommended by the Sub-Divisional Officer must be put in hand, and I shall therefore at once, in anticipation of sanction, make advances to him for this purpose, though (as already reported) the Road Fund is exhausted. With regard to the complaint of under-payment of coolies on the Badshahi road, reported in the the last fortnightly narrative, the Executive Engineer says it is altogether unfounded. He went over that road on the 17th instant and found that the coolies are earning from 2 annas 3 pie to 3 annas a day. They are paid daily from 4 to 6 pice "khoraky," and every second or third day the work is measured up and the balance paid. The Executive Engineer asked each one of some 50 gangs found at work in the road, and they all told him as above stated, and denied that there was any delay in paying them or that "dusturi" was demanded.

The Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer reports an increase in the demand for employment on the road in his charge, where the numbers are now 124 daily, and urgently recommends the commencement of five new roads. The Executive Engineer has been asked to prepare estimates of them. I trust my application for another grant to the Road Fund of Rs. 50,000 may be complied with as soon as possible, to enable me to pay for these roads and others in Cutwa and Bood-bood.

C.—Transport of Food.

4. The Jehanabad Sub-Divisional Officer says importation continues, but he is unable to give figures. In Culna about 10,000 maunds are said to have been imported during the fortnight. Importation also continues to be made into Raneegunge and Bood-bood.

The total exports of grain by rail in the month of March amounted to 39,850 maunds, and the total importation during the same period to 21,103 maunds. Of this, however, 6,266 maunds were taken to Burrakur and probably were forwarded at once to Manbhoom by Captain Hare. The figures for the first week of April are 19,829 maunds exported and 2,344 imported. No less than 9,298 maunds are entered as *exported* from Burrakur, which I cannot understand. Whilst on this subject I desire to draw your attention to the following remarks of the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer:—

"No additional remarks are needed, save in the matter of salt, the carriage of which is postponed by the Railway Company, which detains large invoices at Howrah owing to the necessities of the grain traffic. This is really a very serious thing, for salt is an absolute necessity which has to be supplied at relief centres as well as to be made available to all classes of people. There are only a very few maunds in the whole of this bazar, and that in this division implies that there is hardly any in the whole neighbourhood. The dealers complain loudly, and it appears that they have invoices for nearly 5,000 maunds which they cannot get. The interference with trade, serious as it is, is not nearly so serious as would be the failure of the supply, and while it is not intended to suggest anything against the paramount importance of the transport of rice to the Patna Division, yet it would certainly seem that this case should be considered, with a view to the issue of some instructions which they may admit of the passage of moderate quantities."

D.—Storage of Grain.

5. No Government grain has been stored in this district, but the District Relief Committee have resolved to purchase and store limited quantities at Bood-bood and Khanoo to supply the food depôts in Bood-bood. The grain at Khanoo will be kept in one of the vacant railway bungalows at that place. It is necessary to have a store of rice to fall back on, as many of the village sub-committies are constantly complaining of their inability to buy large quantities in their villages. At the request of the Culna Committee Rs. 1,000 have been remitted to them for purchase of rice. The store of rice at Burdwan for the old fever food depôts is nearly exhausted.

E.—Advances to Private Persons and Municipalities.

6. The particulars of tuccavee cases are given in the annexed tabular Statement II. An application has been received from the town committee of Raneegunge for a loan of Rs. 10,000 to enable them to excavate two tanks in that town. This application was forwarded with my No. 139, dated 10th April, 1874, and in support of this application I may here mention that the Executive Engineer of the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division reports a great increase in the demand for employment at Raneegunge. He is employing a number of persons there in picking up ghooting.

F.—Charitable Relief.

7. The Jehanabad Sub-Divisional Officer reports that advances to the amount of Rs. 220 have been made to 34 weavers of Gopeebazar, Debkhunda, and Hazeepore, but no food depôts have yet been established. He proposed to establish one at Hazeepore, but I refused to sanction it, as I think it is not required.

The Culna Committee have advanced Rs. 1,400 to the police of the three thanas in that sub-division for purchase of rice and distribution thereof uncooked to infirm paupers in quantities of 1½ a quarter seer to adults, and 1 quarter seer to children, which allowance seems too small. A week's supply at the above daily rates is given to each person at one time. No particulars of the numbers relieved are given, so I am unable as yet to say for certain how

this system works, but I must say I prefer the District Committee's plan of giving cooked food day by day. I have ordered proper registers to be at once opened and corresponding tickets to be given to the persons admitted to relief, as obviously without some precaution of this sort, the distribution of rice must necessarily degenerate into a mere scramble, wherein the persons most needing relief will come off worst. The Culna Committee have also made some small advances to weavers and others.

In the Cutwa sub-division there are now altogether five food depôts open, three in Ketugram, one in Cutwa, and one in Monglecote. Cooked food is given daily at these depôts to the paupers who have been previously selected and registered. The daily attendance, which consists mostly of women and children, varies from 250 to 450. As before reported, the Sub-Divisional Committee have been authorized to open four more depôts, but have not done so as yet. Application has been submitted to you for permission to appoint Relief Inspectors as in Bood-bood. The Cutwa Sub-Committee are also advancing paddy to women to husk in their own homes, and this system appears to answer. Rs. 102 have been paid to people for collecting ghooting.

In the sudder sub-division the only part where it has been found necessary to establish food depôts as yet is thana Sahebgunge. One was established at Mahata some time back, and at their last meeting the District Relief Committee resolved to establish two more. The cooked food and the labor tests are both enforced in these depôts; and as a satisfactory instance of the working of the latter, I may mention that when a supply of kodalies was sent to Mahata last week, no less than 80 able-bodied recipients of relief at that depôt at once took their names off the books, and were seen no more. In the sudder sub-division likewise small advances of thread, &c., have been made to distressed women of respectable families to be spun in their own houses.

In the Bood-bood sub-division we have some 17 food depôts open under the supervision of seven Relief Inspectors, and considerable sums have been advanced to distressed weavers to enable them to weave koree, tassar, and cloth, and to petty beparies to enable them to import grain on their pack-bullocks.

In Raneegunge the Sub-Divisional Officer has recently reported the opening of 11 food depôts, and he has also made advances to weavers.

The annexed tabular statement III shows separately for each sub-division the number of committies, relief circles, food depôts, &c., now open, and the total daily attendance at the latter, and likewise the total number of weavers, women, beparies, and others relieved by advances, and the total number of persons relieved in money or in kind, as Culna.

G.—Financial Results.

8. The annexed statement IV shows the total disbursements on relief during the fortnight, and likewise the state of the Charitable Relief Fund.

9. I enclose the sub-divisional narratives, and a copy of the proceedings at the last meeting of the District Committee.

I.—*Statement showing Progress of Relief Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 18th April*, 1874.

Work done in cubic feet—	
Up to 4th April, 1874	14,077,502
During the fortnight	8,288,917
Total up to date ...	22,366,419
Average daily number of laborers	11,869

II.—*Statement of Progress made in making Advances under Act XXVI of* 1871 *during the Fortnight ending 18th April*, 1874.

	Number.	Amount. Rs.
Applications pending on the last day of the fortnight ending 4th April, 1874	314	1,34,076
Applications received during the fortnight under report	69	32,922
Total ...	383	1,66,908
Applications struck off during the fortnight ...	56	25,351
Ditto on which money has been paid ...	27	7,920
Ditto pending on the last day of the fortnight	300	1,33,727
Total advance made up to date ...	115	35,554

N.B.—Bills to the amount of Rs. 42,054 have been enfaced and passed by this office up to the 18th April, 1874.

III.—*Statement showing Charitable Relief Works.*

District Committee	1
Sub-Divisional Committees	5
Sub-Committees	219
Number of regular circles opened and manned	7
Ditto of relief circles opened and manned by planters ...	3
Ditto of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief	43
Number of men and women and children, with total, in receipt of gratuitous relief	13,370
Number of private persons, weavers, to whom advances are made...	267

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance	1,967	7	0

IV.—*Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
Local subscription promised	16,310	8	0
Amount realized	9,615	8	0
Amount realized doubled by Government	19,231	0	0
Received from Central or District Relief Committee ...	10,000	0	0
Expenditure	16,505	6	6

E. H. Whinfield,
Offg. Collector.

Proceedings of the Burdwan Executive Relief Committee held at the Club Room at 4-30 P.M., *dated* 18*th April*, 1874.

Present:

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, *in the chair.*

Mr. R. H. Ruddock.
„ J. Cockburn.
„ R. T. Sevestre.
„ W. H. Nightingale.
Baboo Digambur Biswas.
„ Dwarkanath Mitter.
Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen.
„ Mutty Lall Chowdhry.
„ Brojo Lall Teory.
„ Poranund Mookerjee.
„ Bogolanund Mookerjee, *Secretary.*

1. Resolved that Rs. 1,000 be advanced to the Deputy Magistrate of Jehanabad for advances to weavers.

2. The balance in the hand of the Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Committee being only Rs. 41-14-6, resolved that enquiries be made if more money is required.

3. Resolved that the food depôt at Kulhanpore be removed to Ramnugore, as recommended by the Deputy Magistrate of Bood-bood.

4. Resolved that the Inspecting Circle Relief Officer of Gooskurrah be directed to report on the petition of the villagers of Bhoota.

5. Resolved that the application for establishment of food depôts and the grant of advances to weavers in village Ramchunderpore be referred to Relief Superintendent for enquiry.

6. Read the Superintendent's report regarding the condition of certain villages in thana Sahebgunge, and resolved that a food depôt be opened at Hargram.

7. Resolved that the eleven food depôts opened by the Sub-Divisional Committee of Raneegunge be sanctioned.

8. Resolved that the Chairman be authorized to incur the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of the 43 food depôts now open.

9. Resolved that the meetings of the Committee be held in future on Fridays at ½ past 4 P.M.

10. Resolved that a clerk on Rs. 20 be appointed to keep the accounts of the District Relief Committee.

E. H. Whinfield,
Chairman.

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 24th April 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly report from the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore on the districts of his division, for the period ending 11th April 1874.

1. The abundance of the mohwa crop and its effect for good on the condition of the people has been the main topic of all the Chota Nagpore reports for the last week or two. When this supply is exhausted, however, there are many indications that prices must again rise.

2. In Hazareebagh the additional relief works considered necessary have been sanctioned, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes a careful watch will be kept on the doubtful tracts. As regards Mr. Beadon's proposal to import seed-grain, orders have already been given that full enquiry should be made as to the necessity of this before any general operation of the kind is undertaken. In all other districts up to date seed-grain has been forthcoming as required.

3. The improved condition of Palamow is very satisfactory. Private trade has revived, and the mohwa crop brought a most opportune supply of food. Only in Jupla and Belounja, and one or two other small tracts, is there a deficit expected. The Commissioner asks for authority to indent on Dehree for another 10,000 maunds of rice on account of these pergunnahs, and this is sanctioned. Notwithstanding the improvement in the general condition of the people, the numbers on relief works have increased to 8,868. The number receiving charitable relief is as yet small. The account given of the impoverished Mahomedan families of Huseinabad is very melancholy. It is hoped that Colonel Dalton may be able to devise some way of permanently alleviating their condition.

4. Separate orders have been passed on the Manbhoom report. The Commissioner's paragraph 21 would seem to imply that the system of managing relief works through contractors had been done away with. The Lieutenant-Governor did not certainly gather this from Colonel Rowlatt's own report. He would wish to know exactly how the fact is. There is a great want of preciseness in the Manbhoom returns of numbers. The allotment of grain to this district is being increased.

5. The condition of Singhbhoom is apparently satisfactory. There is no distress, and the employment found for the people has been sufficient.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2626—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information.

No. 2627—S.R.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, with a request that he will warn the Superintending Engineer at Dehree that the Palamow authorities have permission to indent on Dehree for 10,000 maunds more of Government rice. A report is requested as to whether it will be necessary to send up to Dehree a corresponding amount from Calcutta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th April 1874.

No. 1097, dated Chota Nagpore, the 13th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

SINCE my last half-monthly report despatched on the 31st ultimo, the most prominent feature in the accounts received regarding the supply of food and condition of the people, is the thankful tone in which the abundance of the mohwa crop is, from every district, acknowledged. There are now no longer doubts or fears on the subject; for a time, wherever there are mohwa trees, there is cheap food in abundance.

2. The probable duration of this supply, which really seems to have come as providentially as the manna in the wilderness, is variously estimated at from one month to three. The lowest estimate is from Manbhoom. The eastern portion of that district, about Rughoonathpore, has few mohwa trees, and where the supply is more plentiful, the estimated yield of about twelve-sixteenths of a full crop will not, according to Colonel Rowlatt's calculation, give food to the people beyond the 15th proximo. In Pergunnah Tori of the Chota Nagpore zemindaree, where the supply of food-grain was very short, the mohwa will furnish a large proportion of the food of the people for nearly three months; in Palamow, Hazareebagh and Singbhoom, it will help greatly for two.

3. Except in Manbhoom, where the Bengali traders have evinced a disposition to hold back their stocks of rice, or to export rather than make the ordinary advances to ryots who, it is said, had not paid them for two years, and in one or two isolated places in Hazareebagh, the markets have been fairly supplied in the usual way. Prices have remained steady in the importing districts, and parts of districts, but have risen in the exporting tracts, and as this is no doubt owing to an impression that the stocks in the best producing districts of Chota Nagpore have been drained of the bulk of their surplus, we must expect higher prices in the importing tracts, when the mohwa is exhausted.

4. No bad cases of distress have been brought to notice since last report, and in regard to deaths, referred to in paragrah 23 of that despatch, it has now been determined beyond doubt, that what I then stated on the authority of the zemindar of Jherria was quite true. The cry was raised to attract attention and draw relief measures nearer to the doors of the people from whom it emanated. There was no starvation nor even privation in the case.

5. The reports of the condition of the people in distressed parts of the division shew improvement since the first of the month, and I think I may say that up to date the measures taken have sufficed to keep off famine from any part of Chota Nagpore, but we have no doubt still an anxious time before us.

6. Relief committees have now been organised in all the districts, with sub-committees wherever they were wanted; one of the chief duties specially enjoined on the latter is to search out, and bring to notice, all those cases of silent and secluded suffering which are often very difficult to reach; all gratuitous relief is administered through them. The professional beggars are having a fine time of it. I have enjoined that all who are not absolutely incapacitated from work, should be made to give labor of some kind in return for the food and shelter which is accorded to them.

HAZAREEBAGH.

7. The report of the Deputy Commissioner dated 7th instant, is in the hands of Government. I have very little to add to it. The reports since received from the various t tions all show that the condition of the people is much improved since the mohwa flower came into use, and no bad cases of distress had been brought to notice. The most unfavorable of these reports

comes from the Gowan sub-inspector, whose jurisdiction comprises the north-western portion of the district, but there it is said the mohwa had not yet ripened. The newly projected road from Burhee to Gowan, and irrigation works sanctioned for the Gowan estate which is under the Court of Wards' should provide ample employment for people in distress who will work.

8. Local sub-committees have been organised, but, as yet, they have had little to do. Very few beggars even have collected, from which it must be assumed that the ordinary springs of charity have not yet failed. Mr. Beadon notices amongst the most pressing wants, a supply of seed-grain. I have not heard of this elsewhere, and I think the late Lieutenant-Governor was quite right in regarding such a deficiency as entirely abnormal. He proposes to make purchases from the money which he hopes to receive from the investments of the Ramgurh estate, but on that subject the High Court have not yet spoken. I have asked Mr. Beadon if he really has found that the people to any great extent are in want of seed. It would ordinarily indicate of much greater destitution than has yet been reported from Hazareebagh.

9. The letter from the Pachumba officer appended to Mr. Beadon's report gives an unfavorable account of the condition of the people in some of the villages recently visited. Several of the poorer classes had "an under-fed, pinched look," and they appeared to have little grain in their houses. The mohwa was only commencing when this was written, but there are not many fruit trees in that part of Khurakdiah, and no doubt the poor of the sub-division will reqnire assistance for some time. Mr. Campbell proposes, as an additional work, a road running north to Chakai, and Mr. Beadon is in communication with Colonel Rowlatt, regarding the continuation from the Burrakur, of the road from Govindpore through Toondi to Giridih. I approve of both these works.

10. Mr. Beadon has deputed Mr. MacArthy, the recently appointed relief officer, to the Grand Trunk Road, and given him ample and well considered instructions for his guidance. Captain Preston, of the 33rd Madras Native Infantry, who has been placed at our disposal for the same work, will go to Pachumba.

LOHARDAGAH.

11. The Deputy Commissioner started yesterday for Palamow. In Mr. Oliphant's report on the Sudder sub-division of his district, he notes as a reason for the export of rice having become less brisk than it was in a northern direction, that Government rice was being sold at Chattra; there have been no such sales, nor do we contemplate storing any Government rice at Chattra. In paragraph 16 of my report of the 31st ultimo, adverting to Mr. Forbes' remark on this subject, I stated that the lull in the import trade had then ceased. This is fully borne out by Mr. Forbes' later report* which I am now submitting as an appendix. It is however, a fact, that the higher prices now demanded in Chota Nagpore proper, must greatly check exportation. The price of common rice at Ranchee had risen to 14 seers. Last market day, the 11th, it was cheaper by half a seer. We find that rice purchased here at that price could not be delivered at Daltongunge at a lower rate than 9 or 10 seers for the rupee; but in the southern marts of the district, it is procurable at 20 to 24. The local merchants, moreover, are arranging to import rom Gangpore and Sumbulpore.

* No. 268, dated 9th April 1874.

12. I received Mr. Forbes' half monthly narrative (sent to me direct under the resolution on previous narrative of the 1st instant), on the evening of the 11th, and submit it herewith. It will be seen that in the more favorable view of the state of Palamow and condition of its people given in my report of 31st ultimo, I anticipated much of what Mr. Forbes now remarks. He says that as regards Palamow itself, the fears he had expressed that private trade was slackening, were in a great measure dispelled; but he does not feel at all satisfied about the Juplah and Belounja traders, and we should, I think, be prepared with an additional reserve to throw into those pergunnahs if necessary. If the

Government will allow us to draw on the Dehree store for another 10,000 maunds of rice, it will, I think, suffice for this purpose. I have written to Mr. Forbes to enquire if the arrangement he made with Mr. Hodges to transport the rice from Dehree to its destination in Palamow, can be continued.

13. In his narrative for the period ending 21st March, Mr. Forbes gave a very unfavorable report on the condition of the people of Palamow. I had information which enabled me to give a better account of them in my report for the period ending 31st ultimo. Mr. Forbes' present narrative shows that the condition of the people has materially altered for the better; but he repeats that many who might be at once relieved if they came to the roads, had frequently to go a day without a meal, yet preferred sitting idle and hungry. These people, however, the mohwa has relieved, at any rate for the present.

14. Mr. Forbes having himself gone to Hosenabad, found that the account of the impoverished ladies there had not been exaggerated. They are said to be descendants of the former Newabs of Jupla; perhaps if their circumstances were made known, a special subscription might be got up for them by their co-religionists. He also noticed amongst the blind, maimed, halt and aged persons receiving relief, several Mahomedans reported to be of good family. Jupla is a recent addition to this jurisdiction, and I have no personal knowledge of the distressed old families it contains, but I will endeavour to become acquainted with them and report the result.

15. The number of persons employed on the relief works was, according to the latest information, 8,868, the largest number on the Behar and Ontaree roads. Lieutenant L. Henry Grey is now working as a relief officer in that direction. Writing on the 6th instant, he describes the people employed as not, as a rule, in poor condition; and it would appear that there are but a small number of people in that part of Palamow who were considered fit objects for charitable relief, only 57 having been found by the sub-committee in and about Ontaree.

16. An elaquadar named Udaynath of Mokoondpore in Belonujah had reported to Mr. Forbes that some of his ryots were getting a meal only once in four or five days, and Lieutenant Grey went to the village to enquire. He could not find one man who had been even one day without a meal; but they said they had no resources to fall back on when the mohwa was exhausted. At present we have only one road projected for Belonujah: Lieutenant Grey proposes another on which I have called for a report.

17. The prices were found high in Belonujah, 10½ seers for the rupee. Mr. Forbes now states that—"on the whole, the condition of the laborer is good; all persons physically incapable of working have been made over to the relief committees;" but apparently the relief committee have not received more than 250. "There have been no complaints as yet from the laborers that they cannot get food, though they complain bitterly of high prices."

18. On the whole, I am of opinion that the Palamow arrangements have not broken down in any respect. There has apparently been delay in storing the rice in the various golahs agreed upon, but the work is being done, and as it does not appear that it has as yet been necessary to break in upon these stores, we have the whole in reserve. Mr. Forbes reports that he has directed the construction of three additional golahs, one at Gurwah. This last I think quite unnecessary, as the Gurwah mohajuns are, so far as I can see, doing their work right well.

19. It would appear from paragraph 23 that but little has been done in advances to private parties for land improvements. I regret that so much time has been lost, but Mr. Forbes was, till recently, without the necessary agency.

MANBHOOM.

20. Colonel Rowlatt's report of the 6th instant is in the hands of Government, and gives a comprehensive and intelligent review of the condition of his district up to that date. Later reports from the same officer show that the area of that district in which scarcity is felt is still on the increase, but this tendency is carefully watched, and, so far, measures of relief have kept pace

with the augmenting distress. There is still much that must be regarded as anomalous in the condition of Manbhoom. I find from the Hazareebagh police diaries that rice is still imported into that district from Manbhoom; and judging from the number of people who avail themselves of the relief works open to them in all directions, the proportion of distressed people to population is less in Manbhoom than in Palamow. The tract reported as distressed, or at least in which relief measures are deemed necessary and relief committees are working, includes all that portion of Manbhoom which lies between the Burrakur and Damoodur rivers, and south of the Damoodur the eastern half down to the Purulia and Bankoora road, and including Pergunnah Bagda, south of that road; so that in this direction it touches the Kasai. In this portion of the district the average price of common rice is a trifle less than 1 rupee for 12 seers; in the remainder the average is 16 seers for a rupee. As in other districts, the pressure on the people has been greatly alleviated by the bountiful mohwa crop, but it unfortunately happens that mohwa trees are not so abundant in the northern and eastern pergunnahs as in the south and west.

21. The relief works specified in Colonel Rowlatt's last report, consist of thirteen roads, all useful works; and it is clear we are getting very fair work from the people employed, as the day-labor is found to be very little above the cost of the task-work, and cheaper than the work done by contractors. The number of laborers employed on 252 miles of road were shewn in the report of the 6th at 6,444; but the returns were not complete, and Colonel Rowlatt informs me that the actual number cannot be less than 12,000, and all are represented to be in fair condition.

22. On some roads the number of women employed greatly exceeds the men. I am informed that the males of the Baori tribe, who carry palkis, have taken into their heads that it is derogatory to their dignity to carry anything else, or to dig. It has been noticed that for some years this curious notion has been on the increase amongst them. They send out their women with travellers as coolies, but will not go themselves. I have requested Colonel Rowlatt to insist on a fair proportion of Baori males being employed. The works must suffer if there are too many females. The present cost of labor on roads in Manbhoom, is at the rate of about Rs. 10,000 a month.

23. Since the date of Colonel Rowlatt's report, I have sanctioned two new road-works; one from Govindpore to Cheliama, a new line by which the existing road between Govindpore and Purulia will be greatly shortened; the other from Manbazar to Bankoora, which having been included in the road project map, has already received the sanction of Government. It is intended to continue it through Burahbazar till it joins the Purulia and Chybassa road, and it will be, or in fact is, the route by which all the Singhbhoom and Bankoora or Bishenpore trade is carried on.

24. Besides the road-work, a large number of people have been employed under the Land Improvement Act. Their numbers are not given, but as advances amounting to Rs. 53,000 have been made for 228 tanks or reservoirs, and it is represented that most of the works are approaching completion, a large number of people must thus have obtained relief. From what Colonel Rowlatt says on the subject, there is reason to apprehend that most of these works will be completed long before the necessity of employment ceases. I have urged Colonel Rowlatt to make more advances if he can, but he says reliable applicants are now rare.

25. The sub-committees for relief formed in Manbhoom are in full working order. And, in a letter dated 12th instant, Colonel Rowlatt informs me that the number fed at depôts has already, he thinks, reached 1500; about one-half of the number are fed by the Ranee of Pandra, who, I fear, refuses no one, though she has been requested to send the lusty beggars to the relief works.

26. The Government grain sent by rail to Burrakur is being rapidly stored at Govindpore, Nirsa, Raghoonathpore and Poddardih. I believe that it will all be required and probably more. The District Superintendent of Police, writing from the Mohal Pergunnah, south of the Damoodur, on the 7th

instant, reported that a large body of the most *respectable cultivators* of that and the adjoining pergunnahs had represented to him that they were consuming their seed-grain, as their food-stock was exhausted and they had no means of purchasing. To relieve them Colonel Rowlatt immediately ordered the transfer of 1,000 maunds of Government rice to the spot, which he proposed to distribute in loans to applicants of this stamp.

27. In reporting this to Government, I said. I had approved of it as a prompt attention to an urgent requisition, though I knew it was not in consonance with the instructions we had received; and I would myself have preferred cash advances, but there was a difficulty in this case as no zemindar or talookdar came forward, and Colonel Rowlatt did not clearly see what other course to take; but I am glad to learn from him that advances are being pretty freely taken by proprietors to be lent to ryots on the terms and conditions sanctioned in Government orders No. 1799—S.R., of the 25th March last.

28. *Singbhoom.*—In a letter dated 8th instant, Captain Garbett informs me that the mowah in the Kolhan has produced lavishly; and other jungle fruits and roots which the inhabitants of the Kolhan use and relish as food have been equally abundant. The Mankis made arrangements by which all who worked on reservoirs or roads were paid in rice, and as there has been sufficient employment there has been no distress. Several of the reservoirs have been completed, and by the time the rains set in he does not think there will be more than two or three left unfinished. He is generally very well satisfied with the work done.

29. We have had some correspondence about Sarunda, which is a very wild hill tract, sparsely inhabited to the south of the Kolhan. The country is unsuited for cheap road-making, and Captain Garbett wishes to help the Sarunda Kols, whose stock of rice is at a low ebb, by employing them in constructing a tank or reservoir where there is a favourable site, and paying the work-people in rice. He has already stored there Rs. 1,000 worth of rice. I have approved in anticipation of sanction of Government, for which I have yet to apply on receipt of some further information.

No. 268, dated Daltongunge, the 9th April 1874.

From—L. R. FORBES, Esq., Offg. Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,
To—H. L. OLIPHANT, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaggah.

I HAVE the honor to submit herewith my fourth fortnightly narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874.

Fourth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district, for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 4th April 1874, *submitted in accordance with orders contained in Government Circular No.* 80 *of the* 17*th November* 1873.

A.—ABUNDANCE OR SCARCITY OF SUPPLY IN THE BAZARS.

2. In my last narrative I expressed a fear that private trade was beginning to show signs of failure. I am glad to have to report that for the present, at any rate, those fears have, in a great measure, been dispelled as regards Palamow itself. In Belounjah and Jupla, however, the case is different, and I am afraid from what I have learned during the last fortnight, that when the real pressure comes, three weeks or a month hence, that the traders there will not be in a position to meet the demand. I am making strict inquiries regarding the pergunnahs. Since I last wrote the new rubbee grains have appeared in the markets, and the mowha season has opened, and the flower is now falling very freely. The mowha harvest may in fact be designated a splendid one. The amount of relief it will afford is very great; and as regards a large class of people, all fears may be set at rest—at least that is the general opinion. Still the benefit will not be so great as it would have been had the distress been confined to the sub-district. In ordinary years the Behar districts draw off a very large share of this crop, and this year the drain is likely to be very much increased; and further, as I have stated in a previous narrative, a very large portion will be retained in stock by those who can afford it for the coming agricultural operations. In fact, even as regards the poorer ryot classes, the chances are that many, specially those residing in the neighbourhood of relief works, will hoard their stock to serve them when their presence will be requisite on their fields and Government aid no longer available. They will argue in this way: "What is the use of our sitting down at home, doing no work and consuming what little stock we have now, and then having to go to the mahajun

to borrow at ruinous rates when cultivation time comes on; let us shut up the house and go away to work on the roads." Such it appears to me, would, under all the circumstances, be the most natural course, and one that 9 out of 10 would pursue; and supposing this view to be correct the quantity of mowha that would otherwise have come into the general market will be much diminished. In one way certainly this may be considered to be an evil, such as any circumstance may be considered which tends to keep back the supply of food from its natural course; and probably during the short period of real distress that is before us, this special circumstance is likely to be very severely felt; but, on the other hand, it possesses this very great advantage that it will draw off to their fields, much earlier than would otherwise have been the case, the greater portion, if not all, the agricultural relief laborers.

3. *Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.*—Besides rice, small parcels of the various grains of the new rubbee harvest are to be had in all the marts. These consist of gram, mussoor, wheat, barley, and peas; no large stocks are offered for sale, there being none to offer. I expect, however, that when the Shahabad rubbee has been fully gathered in that district there will be considerable importations from there, particularly of gram and wheat. Mowha is not yet offering in the bazars, though some sales have taken place, it is not yet in a sufficiently dried state for market.

4. The following table exhibits the prices of grain selling in five of the principal marts :—

Names of Marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Price.		Murwa.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Whole-sale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12·12	....	11·81	10·69	....	14·62	13·50
Garwah	12·37	13·75	12·37	11·25	15·75	14·62	14·50
Husainabad	13·50	14·62	11·25	10·13	.....	15·18	15·
Satherna	12·	13·75	12·37	11·25	.....	13·50	13·
Manka	13·50	15·25	12·94	11·82	16·	14·6	13·75

5. *Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to be in stock in the hands of zemindars and others.*—I have nothing to add under this head beyond what I have already stated in previous narratives.

6. *Rainfall*—There has been no rain during the fortnight. The weather has been real hot-season weather. Strong westerly wind during the day and easterly breezes at night. Temperature at 4 A.M., from 64 to 66, and 3 P.M. in shade, 98 to 101.

7. *State of crops.*—The reaping of the rubbee harvest crops may almost be said to be completed, and the people are now engaged in thrashing it out. I have seen some very fine wheat crops in some of the northern tracts, and I am told that owing to the timely rain in February and March the ears are particularly full. In order to obtain some idea of the proportion of the crop, I am making inquiries as to the outturn of an ordinary season, and the actual of this year. I give as an appendix the result of careful enquiries made in 41 villages in pergunnah Jupla.

8. *Condition of the people.*—In my last I reported the condition of the people as daily getting worse. In the meantime the mowha harvest has set in and is now in full swing, and a large proportion of the population are now engaged upon this work. The condition of the people has materially altered for the better since then, except in those tracts where there is no mowha, such as in pergunnah Jupla and in scattered villages here and there all over Bel ounjah and the western and central tuppehs of Palamow. There is a marked difference between the condition of the people generally residing in these tracts and those of other portions of the sub-district and after careful enquiry during my recent tour I would repeat that many persons have assured me that they frequently have to go a day without food, or in many cases, with such a small modicum of sustenance as can hardly be called a meal, and yet notwithstanding this, so great is the dislike to labor on the roads, that they preferred this state of things to seeking relief. The mowha has in a great measure relieved them at any rate for the present.

9. *Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.*—In my last, I referred to a report received from the Hosainabad or Jupla sub-committee giving the names of 168 persons residents of Hosainabad, said to be in a state bordering on starvation. On receipt of that report, Mr. Roberts, the assistant superintendent of police, was requested to visit the town and report; after inquiry Mr. Roberts, however, was unable to comply with that request, so I myself proceeded to Hosainabad and held the inquiry. I found that as regards the greater number of the persons named, the report of the sub-committee was in no way an exaggerated one, and the relief already afforded by orders of the sub-divisional committee had not reached a day too soon. More than half of the persons are respectable Mahomedan ladies, the widows and descendants of the former Nawabs of Jupla and the several branches of their families. These people form an exceptional class; most of them have no income to speak of, and

a few only have a few acres of land. Doing no work, and at the best of times living a life of great privation, such times as these press heavily on a class of this kind. A great number of these ladies, I found on inquiry (for of course I could not see them), were old and decrepid, and living almost entirely on what little food their more fortunate friends could afford to spare for them; now of course this small modicum of food was much diminished, in one or two instances indeed stopped altogether, leaving the unfortunate ladies, as described by the sub-committee, literally in a state bordering on starvation. I also found among the list a large number of aged beggars and cripples, some of whom, I found on inquiry, were persons of gentle birth, who had been driven during the distress in 1866 to leave their seclusion and seek for food outside, and who had since then continued to live by begging. I was struck by the very large number of blind persons in the list. I believe out of the 168 persons no less than 40 persons are blind. I also found in the list, some respectable Mahomedan gentlemen, then almost destitute of means, and in some instances quite so. Most of these are well-read men. I issued orders for their employment as far as practicable on the relief works as mates and duffadars.

10. *Grain-thefts and robberies.*—There has been a slight increase in the number of petty thefts during the fortnight, but there have been no robberies or dacoities.

11. *Conditions of any special tract.*—As I have previously reported, real distress is likely to be felt in the western Tuppehs of Palamow, known as Untari, and in the centre of the pergunnah in Tuppeh Pundag; also in the greater portion of Pergunnahs Belounjah and Jupla. It is in these tracts where the relief operations will have to be most active when the time comes about three weeks hence. In the meantime preparations for meeting the distress are being actively pushed forward. The report regarding the condition of the people in the Panki jurisdiction, mentioned in my last, has been inquired into, and it was found that the people, though undoubtedly undergoing privation, were not in any marked manner worse off than those residing in other tracts. There cannot be a doubt that previous to the opening of the mowha harvest, people everywhere were in considerable distress, and their condition was daily becoming worse, but the mowha has come in time to afford them very considerable relief, and for the present at any rate there are no fears. The new road has, however, been partially opened to afford relief to such as have no mowha and no rubbee crops to gather.

B.—Relief Works.

The relief works now open are—

1. Daltongunge station road.
2. Chandwa road.
3. Behar road.
4. Moharajgunge road.
5. Garwah road.
6. Untari road.
7. Manjhiawan road.
8. Jupla road.
9. Petty irrigation works in Government estates.
10. Lesligunge and Balumath road.

The number of laborers according to latest information is as follows :—

No.	1	...	...	343
,,	2	...	...	615
,,	3	...	...	1,318
,,	4	...	...	844
,,	5	...	...	634
,,	6	...	...	2,554
,,	7	...	...	900
,,	8*	...	...	588
,,	9	...	...	763
,,	10	...	...	309
		Grand total	...	8,868

The total exhibited in my last narrative was 7,936, and I then stated my conviction that as soon as the mowha harvest commenced, that number would be still further diminished; contrary to expectation, however, there has been an increase of nearly 1,000 persons.

12. *Supply of food thereat.*—There have been no complaints as yet from the laborers that they cannot get food, though they complain bitterly of the high prices asked by the petty retail sellers. I am under the impression, however, that at some of the stations, food is not available on the spot, and that the laborers have to travel some distance to obtain their supplies. Inquiries are being made on the subject, and if found correct, measures will be taken to remedy this.

* The Jupla returns have not yet reached, the figures here given are those of the 28th March 1874.

13. *Condition of laborers.*—On the whole the condition of the labourers is good. Of course large numbers of them, more particularly new arrivals, are thin, but not more so than might be expected in times like the present; cases of absolute weakness from want of food are rare. Since I last wrote, all persons physically incapable of working from bodily infirmity have been handed over to the care of the charitable committee.

14. *Mode of payment.*—There has been no change in this respect.

15. *Rate of wages.*—These continue the same.

16. *Arrangement for tools.*—I am happy to say that at last my first indent comprising 750 kodalies and 250 picks reached this to-day (the 8th). I have again communicated with the Dihree authorities regarding my second indent for 4,000 tools, but can hear nothing of them.

C.—Transport of Food.

17. *Approximate amount of private food supplies come into the Sub-District during the ortnight.*—I have nothing to say under this head.

18. *Sufficiency or otherwise of means of transport.*—The means of transport is, as I have before said, ample; what is wanted is capital. I again repeat my conviction that the agricultural classes, who are employing their plough-cattle for carrying purposes for the reason given in my last, will discontinue their operations by the middle of May.

D.—Storage of Grain at Relief Works.

19. The following are the places at which golahs have been fixed :—

1. Daltongunge.	5. Morhey.
2. Panaria.	6. Sarkey.
3. Panki.	7. Naggar.
4. Nawa.	8. Sillidag.

Besides the above I have, after careful inquiry into the state of the country, directed the erection of golahs at Garwah in Palamow. Manjhiawan in Pelounjah and Hosainabad in Jupla, all of which will be supplied from the Daltongunge central store, that is to say, the amount to be stored in each of the above will be stopped on its way through from Dihree and sent to each golah. The rice from Dihree is now rapidly coming in; up to date about 8,500 maunds have actually been weighed out in the golah. The reports regarding the amount of rice purchased by zemindars have not yet been received. I trust to be able to give full information on this subject shortly.

20. *Condition of storage-houses.*—No. 1 golah.—The Daltongunge store-house is quite ready to receive the whole of the rice it is intended to hold; with reference to the other golahs, as reported in my last. The Assistant Superintendent of Police had been requested to depute the police members of the sub-committees to inspect these golahs and have the rice weighed in their presence, but up to date no reports have been received.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

21. The whole extent of the sum sanctioned for advances to zemindars, viz. Rs. 40,000, has been paid out, and judging from the very great delay that is taking place in the purchase and storage of rice by the gentlemen who undertook the work, I would not advice any further advances of this nature. I think it would be better in every way if we were to give small advances of Rs. 25 to Rs. 200 to heads of villages and respectable ryots for the import of rice, binding them to sell the rice at cost price, first to the inhabitants of the villages in which they reside, and after that to those of the villages in their immediate vicinity.

22. *Advances to Municipalities.*—There are no municipalities in the sub-district.

23. *Advances to private parties for land improvement, &c.*—In my last I stated that several applications were before me for final disposal, but on looking into the applications carefully it was found that in all of them further inquiry was necessary under the law before the certificates could be issued. During the current fortnight, however, I hope to issue certificates and grant advances to the extent of some Rs. 7,000 or 8,000.

24. *Charitable relief.*—Up to the close of the fortnight under review a sum of Rs. 5,231 had been subscribed by the sub-divisional committee, aided by the sub-committees, and the amount collected is Rs. 4,021. Charitable relief is now being given by the sub-committees named in the margin, to whom Rs. 915 have been allotted, but the accounts of expenditure have not yet been received. Except to those persons who are quite helpless and unable by bodily infirmity to perform some work, the committee have determined to insist upon some kind of work being performed in return for the relief afforded. The sub-divisional committee have given orders for the purchase of grain for distribution; rice and dâl will be given only to those persons who are accustomed to it, while for the poorer classes mowha will be provided.

Daltongunge.	Panki.
Garwah.	Chatarpore.
Hosainabad.	Untari.

G.—Financial Results of Fortnight.

	Rs.	As.	P.
25. Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasury as per last narrative	84,000	0	0
Deduct of above Total.			
Disbursements to officers in charge of—			
Relief Work No. 1	2,977	4	0
Ditto „ 2	3,400	0	0
Ditto „ 3	5,700	0	0
Ditto „ 4	5,722	12	0
Ditto „ 5	3,525	0	0
Ditto „ 6	11,525	0	0
Ditto „ 7	3,350	0	0
Ditto „ 8	4,800	0	0
Ditto „ 9	3,000	0	0
	44,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain ...	40,000	0	0
	84,000	0	0
Expenditure during the fortnight.			
Disbursement to out-officers in charge of—			
Relief Work No. 1	1,000	0	0
Ditto „ 2	1,500	0	0
Ditto „ 3	2,000	0	0
Ditto „ 4	2,000	0	0
Ditto „ 5	.....		
Ditto „ 6	.....		
Ditto „ 7	.....		
Ditto „ 8	.....		
Ditto „ 9	.....		
Ditto „ 10	1,500	0	0
	8,000	0	0
On account of advances for purchase of grain.			
Advances during the fortnight to trustworthy agents for purchase of grain			
Amount paid on account of advances for purchase of grain from Government and from Deputy Commissioner ...	500	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure.			
(a.) Final payments	8,500	0	0
(b.) Advances repayable	.....		
Total ...	8,500	0	0
Grand Total ...	92,500	0	0

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, as directed in his letter No. 941 of 6th April, to the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaggah.

L. R. Forbes,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appendix of 4th fortnightly narrative for the period ending 4th April 1874.

Serial Number.	Name of village.	Outturn of an ordinary season.			Outturn of this season.			Remarks.
		Dhan.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	Dhan.	Rubbee.	Bhadoi.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1	Pausa	1,500	200	50	400	100	15	These figures are the result of careful enquiry made village-by-village by the Husainabad sub-committee acting under my orders.
2	Sinduria	500	100	12	300	50	1	
3	Kusi	1,000	50	10	200	5	2½	
4	Ruhnarainpore	200	20	.....	100	10	.....	
5	Chak	100	10	.....	15	3	.....	
6	Moharakpore	300	10	5	50	5	.....	
7	Kachra	1,200	200	100	150	50	40	
8	Baraon	.....	150	50	.....	50	15	
9	Dandila	25	50	10	.....	20	.....	
10	Kurenpore and Tolas	1,000	200	50	25	15	50	
11	Kamgarpore	2,000	500	5	150	10	.....	
12	Mahurdabad	300	200	5	.....	7	5	
13	Beni Kolan and Kusa &c. ...	13,500	1,500	.....	6,000	300	.....	
14	Alinagore	1,000	200	.....	35	15	.....	
15	Ghurda	800	200	5	.....	.....	3	
16	Barwadih Baroli...	600	20	.....	200	7	.....	
17	Bahera	500	20	1	100	6	4	
18	Manjhowli	400	50	.....	16	5	.....	
19	Poldih	800	100	.....	300	5	.....	
20	Maudar, &c.	1,000	100	.....	60	50	.....	
21	Bahadurbigha	150	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	
22	Mankhap	1,100	400	.....	100	60	.....	
23	Yakaya	200	40	.....	10	2	.....	
24	Akhauri Khap	600	30	.....	100	30	.....	
25	Nemhath	500	100	.....	150	10	.....	
26	Gaun Khap	500	150	.....	300	125	.....	
27	Obra	400	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	
28	Puthra	.....	100	50	.....	50	15	
29	Sarhu	300	100	10	.....	10	4	
30	Rewan	100	20	10	7	5	3	
31	Pathra Kolan	.....	20	.....	.....	10	.....	
32	Sanda	.....	40	.....	.....	20	.....	
33	Chowkhra	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
34	Chaukar Kasturi, &c.	600	50	5	600	40	3	
35	Jhargada, &c.	.....	2,000	800	.....	400	300	
36	Bhalrapore	700	50	.....	200	20	.....	
37	Manjhiawan	300	40	.....	100	20	.....	
38	Beharibigha	55	4	.....	20	2	.....	
39	Suhadurbigah	120	35	.....	50	15	.....	
40	Liberbor	150	20	.....	20	3	.....	
41	Tengri	500	100	.....	150	50	.....	

DALTONGUNGE,
The 9th April 1874.

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Assistant Commissioner.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th April 1874.

READ—

The Manbhoom District Narrative for the fortnight ending 18th April.

THE Deputy Commissioner reports that notwithstanding the falling of the mohwa fruit, and the gathering of the spring lac-dye, distress is still on the increase, and the people are now in several places consuming their seed paddy. The Lieutenant-Governor has himself seen and consulted with Colonel Rowlatt about the state of his district; on the 15th April Colonel Rowlatt then gave a description of his district, much worse than any received previously. It may be considered that he ought to have foreseen this state of things at an earlier date. His Honor then requested the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, to visit Manbhoom again, and report fully on the extent of the distress, and the condition and requirements of the distressed tracts. His Honor awaits anxiously Colonel Dalton's report, but, looking to the gravity of the statements made, he deemed it necessary to order the despatch of 3,000 maunds of Government grain by rail, daily, to Burrakur for Manbhoom. He further directed Colonel Rowlatt to arrange immediately for carting the supplies from the Burrakur Railway Station into the interrior, and to take such steps to arrest impending distress, as might be instantly necessary pending the arrival of the Commissioner.

2. The return of laborers on relief works is still incomplete, showing 7,586 in all, including those on the municipal works at Purulia; while the

Lieutenant-Governor was informed by the Deputy Commissioner, that over 25,000 were employed on relief works. The latter number probably includes those employed on works executed from advances for land improvements. The comparatively small number on the roads is now accounted for, by the fact that throughout this district the roads are being made under the contract system; and Colonel Rowlatt, remarking that this system is in many respects not well adapted to relief operations, says if he could do away away with it, the numbers seeking employment would immediately increase from 7,000 to 15 or 20,000. The precise import of the term "contract system" is not stated; but the Lieutenant-Governor believes the meaning to be this, that a laborer receives payment at a rate determined before-hand for the work done as ascertained by measurement. This arrangement is well-known by the term "piece-work."

3. The Government has certainly hitherto always gathered from Colonel Rowlatt's narratives, that work was provided in Manbhoom in sufficient quantity for all the laboring class requiring relief; and that they were in fact being so relieved. If the Deputy Commissioner's present statement is intended to convey that there are from 8,000 to 14,000 people who have, while requiring relief, been excluded from it by the system in force, the Lieutenant-Governor must point out that Colonel Rowlatt is responsible to provide relief instantly for all who really need it, according to the best system which he can adopt under the circumstances, be it piece-work, or daily wage, or other method. It appears that the Deputy Commissioner did ask at various times that his professional staff might be strengthened; but looking to the small numbers apparently seeking work in Manbhoom as compared with other districts; to the fact that elsewhere there was a much more pressing demand, and to the general tenor of the Deputy Commissioner's reports as to the sufficiency of the relief provided, the Government believed that with a proper use of local agency, sufficiently satisfactory results would be obtained. The Public Works Department will now be requested to send more assistance to Manbhoom at once, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Colonel Dalton will see that sufficient work is provided in every quarter where required, for those who can execute piece-work, upon the public roads and village tanks; and for those who are physically incapable, upon such minor roads or village works as may be found practicable.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has full discretion to employ on daily wages all those who may be urgently needing relief, yet he must understand that the method is found very difficult in respect of supervision, if the number of laborers is large, and is liable to many abuses. Every effort should be therefore exerted to induce people to accept piece-work; and the terms of the piece-work should be fixed with fair liberality, and with due regard to all the circumstances of the case, so that the people may see that it is to their interest to take the terms. But at first it may happen that ignorant and destitute villagers fail to comprehend the terms; and such persons are not to be rejected merely because they ask for work on daily wages and declare themselves unable to do piece-work. They must be employed on daily wages until they can be induced to take piece-work. The above remarks are based on the supposition that the persons in question really need relief, of which matter the district authorities are to judge.

5. The Deputy Commissioner does not report, as he should have done, the numbers receiving charitable relief. His reports must be made more complete in future as regards the statistics of relief. As above stated, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot decide on a full scheme of relief for this district, until Colonel Dalton's report is received. Meanwhile after the serious report which was made to His Honor on the 15th April, he must warn the district authorities that they will be held strictly responsible for adopting every measure they may consider urgently necessary, until they shall receive the orders of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2746—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, and Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information and guidance.

No. 2747—S.R.

EXTRACT also (paragraph 3), to Public Works Department, with a request that Colonel Nicolls will arrange at once for sending two or three more overseers to Manbhoom.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1874.

No. 754, dated Purulia, the 20th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,
To—The Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government Circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative ending the 18th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

I have not much to add to what I stated in the last narrative under this heading. The plentiful supply of mohwa, which is still falling, has brought great relief in those parts of the district where the trees are numerous; it is being bartered at the rate of 3 seers for 1 seer of rice; it usually sells at this time of year at 5 maunds per rupee, but on account of the great scarcity of other food only 2½ maunds are now procurable. It is being dried and stored, but is being much more largely consumed than usual by the poorer classes, and the respectable classes who do not commonly eat mohwa, are also now consuming it. Had it not been for this very timely supply of food, great distress, if not actual starvation, would ere this have taken place. The spring crop of lăc is also just being gathered, which will bring food to those who cultivate it. This crop is but small compared with that which is gathered in October. It is being exchanged at the rate of 1 seer for 3 seers of rice; nearly all classes engage in its cultivation.

In spite, however, of the falling of the mohwa, and gathering in of the lac crop, distress is reported to be still on the increase in all the distressed part of the district; the people have commenced consuming their seed paddy. This is reported from Mohal and Mourah pergunnahs by the district superintendent of police; from Govindpore by the extra-assistant Commissioner in charge of the sub-division, and by the Dewan of the Pandra Rani, who assured me, when at Burrakar on the 16th instant, that such was unquestionably the case in that pergunnah. I have also received similar reports from the pergunnahs of Khaspel, Bagda, and parts of Supur; this shows conclusively that some at least of the people have come to the end of their stocks of paddy intended for food, and having no other resources left, and being unable to purchase for want of the means, and not being able to borrow, as the mohajuns refuse to advance on loan in consequence of not having been repaid their previous advances, are thus being driven to consume their seed-grain. Complaints of disstress are also being received from people in Raipore, Shamsundarpore and Dhadra in Burrabhoom; but as rice is still selling in those parts at 16 seers per rupee, this can only be that kind of distress which occurs annually amongst the poorer classes generally. The complaints are being enquired into.

The price of rice and pulses by the reports received from the police up to the 20th instant is as follows; that at which they stood in the last report is also given:—

Name of bazar.	Coarse rice.		Fine rice.		Pulses.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipur	17	16	16	16	15	14
Manbazar	16	16	15	12	11	12
Burrabazar	16	16	12	13	10	12
Ichagarh	18	18	16	16	12	12
Jhalda	14	13	13	12½	12	11
Purulia	15	14½	12	12	10	12
Govindpore	13	13	12	12	13	13
Raghunathpore	12	13	11	11	10	10
Nirsha	12	12	11	11	10	10
Gaurandih	12	12	11	11	11	10

From the above it will be seen, that prices have remained pretty stationary except at Jhalda and Purulia, where a rise has taken place.

The price of wheat and barley is also quoted in the price-currents, but there is little or no demand for these grains; if there was, the supplies being very small, they would be exhausted in a few days.

The only crop on the ground is sugarcane, which has been lately planted out. This is suffering from want of moisture, as the reservoirs and tanks now contain very little water, and in many villages will be soon quite dried up. Great complaints are made in all parts of the district of the want of sufficient drinking water, and during the next two months great distress and difficulty will be experienced both by the people and cattle on this account. Wells are being dug all along the roads now being carried on as relief works; and if the villagers would take the trouble to do so too, the difficulty would be got over, but they apparently prefer drinking the most filthy slush, instead of digging wells for themselves, although they know full well that sickness must ensue from drinking bad water.

In addition to the beggar class, and those reported to be suffering in the last narrative, distress is reported in several villages in the eastern part of Khashpel pergunnah; the district superintendent of police writes:—"16 sonthals come in from the village of Ktwabila in Khaspail pergunnah, saying that unless some help was given them they would die; they were in a most emaciated state. From enquiries I have made of people from the neighbourhood, it appears that there are five or six villages near or about Purroorroo in very great want. It appears to me that there is much more distress here and there than we ever imagined, and that it only comes to light when the people are on the point of starvation." Captain Samuells is now on the spot, and relief has been given to these villages by money, which was at once despatched on receipt of the above intelligence. A feeding depôt will also be started immediately to assist those who are too weak to work, and employment found for those who are still strong.

The tracts mentioned in my last narrative are those most distressed, and will still remain so until relieved; the area of distress has still, I am sorry to say, a tendency to expand, as places hitherto thought to be quite safe, are now reported to be suffering from want of food. In fact, except in the south-west of the district where rain fell in October, all the villages in which the cultivation is chiefly confined to high, or bád lands, may be expected to suffer more or less from want of food.

As far north as Para and Ragunathpore, except in the eastern pergunnahs, the bazars are still fairly supplied with food; but the present state of distress is not so much caused by the want of supplies, as by the want of means amongst the people to purchase food. They have now suffered in the distressed

part of the district from three successive bad years, of which the last was the worst ; from this cause they have gradually exhausted their means, and are no longer able to purchase or borrow, as their credit is gone, and paddy-holders do not care to run the risk of increasing more losses by making further advances. To the north of these places supplies are insufficient and would indeed be so all over the distressed pergunnahs, if the people still had the power to purchase.

B.—Relief Works.

In addition to the 13 roads measuring 252½ miles detailed in my last report, sanction has just been received from the Commissioner to commence work on the road projected to join Manbazar with Bankoora. This is a most important line, as by it all the trade to and from Singbhoom and the southern pergunnahs of Manbhoom with Bankoora and the railway beyond, is carried on. I am happy to say the contract for this road has been taken by Mr. J. O'B. Sceales, the manager of the Bankura Indigo concern, who has also taken the contract on the Bankoora side ; he will also have the line marked out and as under him, I feel sure the laborers will be properly treated, I hope no more distressed persons will have to go over into the Bankoora district for relief and work from that part of the country.

Since the date of my last narrative, I have received information that laborers are now being employed on the road No 12, and work will no doubt be commenced on No. 13, and the Manbazar and Bankoora road to be No. 14, as I have requested Mr. Sceales to start the work at once.

The number of laborers employed on all these roads is now returned at 7,197 ; but no returns have been received from the roads lately started.

	Names of Roads.	Length.	Number of laborers employed.
1.	Purulia and Chibassa road	36	602
2.	Branch from ditto to Barrabazar	18	256
3.	Purulia and Manbazar road	28	400
4.	Purulia and Bankoora road	27	525
5.	Branch from Charra to join at Singhbazar ..	4½	125
6.	Ludhurka and Gaurandi road	17	272
7.	Raghunathpore and Hazaribagh road	37	805
8.	„ „ Bankoora road	15	2,134
9.	„ „ Raniganj road	14	1,533
10.	Govindpore and Giridih road	21½	129
11.	Nirsha and Jamtara road	7	98
12.	„ Telkupi road	12	318
13.	Govindpore and Purulia road from Chelliama ..	16	....
14.	Manbazar and Bankoorah road	..	....
	Total		7,197

The number of laborers employed on the Purulia municipal works is 159, and on the relief work 230. Total 389.

In his review on the narrative for this district dated the 6th instant, the Commissioner remarks on the small number of people employed on the roads, and appears to infer from this that the distress cannot be very great ; but the fact is we cannot, and do not give employment to any thing like the numbers who seek it. From the great want we have labored under in supervising agency, we have been obliged to adhere generally to the contract system of work, which in many respects is not well adapted to relief operations, and which I would at once do away with, if I saw any possibility of procuring a sufficient number of trustworthy overseers, so as to admit of the people being paid as daily laborers. With my present staff, I fear it is not possible for me to undertake more works, and on those in hand not many more can be employed than find work on them at present. If I could abolish the contract system and take up more roads, I believe double, or treble the number of people would flock to them, and that the numbers seeking employment would immediately increase from 7,000 to 15 or 20,000.

C.—Transport of food.

No difficulty has yet been met with in procuring a sufficiency of carriage for the transport of the Government grain, and none is expected to occur. The causeway across the Damooda river is now nearly completed, and will not cost more than Rs. 600; when used, the cost of grain from Burrakur to Roghunathpore will be reduced 1 pice per maund, so that if we have to convey there only 38,400 maunds, this causeway will have covered its own cost, and for every maund crossed over above that quantity, a positive saving will take place.

Food is still being brought up from the south of the district and Singhboom, but none appears to reach the norther pergunnahs; some is still being exported to Hazareebagh, and *viâ* Burrakar, to the distressed districts in Behar and uorth Bengal, and little or none is being imported by private traders from the east, as during March only 127 carts, and in April, up to 15th, only 25 carts laden with grain had passed over the Burrakur Bridge going westward.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

All the Government grain amounting to nearly 20,000 maunds, except 154 bags, has been despatched from Burrakur to Govindpore, Nirsha, and Raghunathpore, and there stored. Grain has also been purchased privately and stored at Puralia and Manbazar for the use of the relief committees; 1,000 maunds of Government rice was sent to Poddordih in pergunnah Pandra, which is now being used by the sub-committee there, and some has also been sent from Govindpore for the use of the sub-committees at Jheria and elsewhere. 1,000 maunds has also been sent out to pergunnahs Mohal and Maura for lending out to the cultivators, who were reported to be in great distress and consuming their seed paddy. Up to the 18th instant only 103 maunds had been distributed. Orders have been issued that all empty bags are to be returned into store.

Regarding the sufficiency of stocks for Government purposes, this has been reported on specially, and a further supply of 1,25,000 asked for, making, with the 25,000 maunds already allotted to this district, 1,50,000. This has been granted, and orders issued by the Government for 3,000 maunds being sent up daily to Burrakur for this district. It is estimated that out of the 3,46,397 persons inhabiting the eighteen distressed pergunnahs, 1,00,000 are laborers without lands, to whom loans could not be made with any chance of their being paid for, and that out of the remainder who are cultivators, one-half may possibly be able to provide for themselves without Government aid. This leaves in round numbers 1,25,000 or about 36 per cent. who will require assistance, which, at half a seer per diem* for three months, gives a total quantity required in round numbers of 1,40,000 maunds, leaving 10,000 maunds for the use of the sub-committees and laborers employed on the roads. What I propose to do is to assist the cultivators through their difficulties by making them loans of rice, leading them to support the laboring classes by employing them in carrying on their agricultural operations as usual, otherwise the chances are we shall have to support both; should the rains be late it will probably be necessary to increase the quantity applied for, as in that case no crops will ripen by the 1st August which the aous, or gora paddy, and Indian-corn and millets usually do.

* The persons in jail, all full grown, get 10 chittacks of rice per diem, and the Mission orphans, aged between 6 and 18, 7-16th seer a day.

In consequence of the large supply now ordered for this district, a second store-house has been ordered for Ragunathpore, but as the grain will, it is hoped, be lent as fast as it arrives, not much extra storage room will be required.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Advances for the purchase of grain to zemindars and others without interest	8,000	0	0
To traders and others of a safe and responsible character without interest	9,595	0	0
To zemindars and talookdars to assist their ryots ...	5,600	0	0
To landowners for land improvements	60,120	0	0
To Puralia municipality	4,000	0	0

The zemindars and talookdars to whom advances have been made for importing rice, will, I believe, apply the money to the purpose for which it was advanced; but I am doubtful whether such will be done by all those who represented themselves to be traders and respectable characters. I found that a very large number of persons were coming forward for loans on the pretence of importing grain, who had no intention of doing more with the money than support themselves. I have therefore been obliged to refuse most of such applications, and confine these advances to known traders. Had I complied with all such requests, I should have been overwhelmed with applications from the needy respectable classes, who would only have been too glad to obtain Government loans at 6 per cent. interest, to pay their debts and feed themselves, but it would have been hopeless to expect payment.

The zemindars and talookdars have not come forward in any numbers to apply for loans to assist their ryots; only five have applied. They know it would be difficult to recover the loans made by them, and are therefore not willing to take the responsibility of accepting such advances.

The tuccavi advances have, on the whole I consider been a great success; they have been the means of giving employment at a very critical time to a large number of laborers, who otherwise would have been without work; a large number of works will also have been completed which will materially benefit the country, and be a safeguard against repeated failures of crops. It is unfortunate, however, that most of the works are now nearly completed, and that but few are now applying for such loans to whom such advances could safely be made. During the fortnight I have, however, been able to make advances to 23 persons, taking Rs. 5,070, whose works will be carried on in some of the very worst parts of the district.

The works of the Purulia municipality are being steadily carried on, and whilst giving employment to a large number of persons will add greatly to the appearance, convenience and health of the town.

F.—Charitable Relief.

There are now at work in this district, the district relief committee, and sub-divisional committees at Govendpore, Roghunathpore and Manbazar, having under them 4, 3, 10 and 5 sub-committees respectively, at the places noted in the margin. These latter have all been arranged by officers who have visited the places where they meet, and short directions in Bengali, embodying the directions of Government, and the Central Committee &c., have been drawn up by me and issued to them for their guidance; with constant supervision they will, I believe, do us good service, but are not capable of doing much if left entirely to themselves. These numbers will have to be increased as the area of distress is enlarging. Cooked food is being distributed at Purulia, Govindpore, Jheria, Purulia, Govindpore, Sheriah, Podordile, Roghunathpore, Manbazar and Bagda, where large numbers are daily provided with one meal a day.

Ludhurka.	Sarhari.
Hura.	Morardih.
Kaisorgarh.	Saturi.
Arjanjorah.	Gourandi.
Jheria.	Hasipur.
Tundih.	Sonathal.
Podordih.	Khotra.
Mohal.	Masiara.
Maurah.	Bagda.
Chelliomah.	Puncha.
Para.	Kenda.

G.—Financial Results.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in last narrative Rs. 40,124-10-10.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report—

Relief Work.

		Rs.	As.	P.
No. 1.	—1st section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadi ...	241	12	3
„ 2.	—1st „ Kantadi to Chota Uama	58	3	9
„ 3.	—2nd „ Chotaurmo to Jajodi	122	9	0
„ 4.	—3rd „ Jajodi to Jamdi	324	13	6
„ 5.	—4th „ Jamdi to Subarnarekha ...	611	3	0
„ 6.	—Road from hospital to school	46	0	0
„ 7.	—1st section, Bankoora road from Purulia to Singhbazar ...	587	3	0
„ 8.	—2nd „ Singbazar Ludhuka	183	0	0
„ 9.	—3rd „ Ludhuka to Hura	61	4	0
„ 10.	—4th „ Hura to Chatna	383	8	0
„ 11.	—Charra Junction	239	0	0

		Rs.	A.	P.
No. 12.	—Road from Damda to Burrabazar	570	2	0
„ 13.	—1st section, Manbazar road	818	0	0
„ 14.	—2nd „ „ „	302	1	6
„ 15.	—Govindpore and Lundi road	.....		
„ 16.	—Nirsa to Jamtora road	.....		
„ 17.	—Roghunathpore, roads from	3,168	6	3
„ 18.	—Ludhura to Gourandi road	228	10	0
„ 19.	—Lelkupi road	17	0	3
	Total ...	7,753	1	3
Advances to Captain Hare at Burrakur for the transport of grain ...		1,500	0	0
To Captain Samuells, at Raghunathpore for construction of golahs &c.,		1,000	0	0
Establishment at Burrakur		.....		
Ditto at Purulia		17	6	7
Ditto at Raghunathpore		.....		
On account of advances made for purchase of grain—				
Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain		1,000	0	0
To traders for purchasing grain		4,600	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots		3,600	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements		8,130	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure ...		27,600	7	10
Total to end of fortnight ..		67,725	2	8

No. 773, dated Purulia, the 21st April, 1874.

From—Colonel E. A. Rowlatt, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

With reference to my narrative dated the 20th instant, I have the honor to forward a corrected return of laborers employed in the Roghunathpore roads, numbering 7,405 instead of 4,472. This corrected list I have only just received; the total number employed on the relief roads of this district is therefore 10,180, instead of 7,197 as stated in my narrative.

Revised Statement showing the number of Coolies employed on the roads from Roghunathpore.

Number of the list.	Name of Road.	Number of coolies employed.
7.	Roghunathpore and Hazareebagh road	2,642
8.	Ditto Bankoora „	2,158
9.	Ditto Ranegunge „	1,854
9½.	Collecting stones for metalling the roads	751
	Total ...	7,405

Purulia,
The 21st April, 1874.

E. A. Rowlatt, *Colonel*,
Deputy Commr. of Manbhoom.

No. A1, dated Calcutta, the 16th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I am directed to inform you, that the Lieutenant-Governor has had the advantage of meeting Colonel Rowlatt and Mr. Beadon, and conferring with them upon the condition and requirements of their districts. With Mr. Beadon was Mr. Campbell, the sub-divisional officer of Pachumba.

2. Sir Richard Temple gathered from Mr. Beadon that, though parts of four thanas* with an aggregate population of about 120,000 persons were partially distressed, yet not more than 20,000 people would come on the hands of Government for three months, and 20,000 maunds of grain was all that the Deputy Commissioner deemed to be required. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the immediate commencement of so much of the Gya and Deogurh pilgrim road as goes through the Hazareebagh district, as both Mr. Beadon and Mr. Campbell represented that relief work was very greatly required in that direction.

* Chuttra.
Burhee.
Koderma.
Huntergunge.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor was not fully satisfied that Mr. Beadon sufficiently estimated all his requirements; and I may perhaps have to address you again on this matter. At any rate, the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to be favored with your opinion upon the sufficiency, or otherwise, of Mr. Beadon's estimate. Meanwhile, as Hazareebagh has already got 20,000 or 22,000 maunds of Government grain, there is no emergent need for sending any more at present.

4. The affairs of Manbhoom and its requirements, as set forth by the Deputy Commissioner, are very much more important and pressing. Colonel Rowlatt stated that sixteen pergunnahs to the east of his district (he could not distribute the distressed tracts into thanas) were very badly off; he explained that over a great part of this area there had been little or no rice crop; that prices were 13 seers a rupee (which he said was very high for a poor district like his); that there were already 25,000 people on the relief works, and that there was now very little private trade, and supplies were very short.

Colonel Rowlatt said that the whole population would need assistance, but that, if Government would help the ryots and their families in all, the ryots would find employment and support for the remaining 150,000 of the population. Colonel Rowlatt said that the period for which the people would want assistance was three months; and he gave it as his opinion that 150,000 maunds of Government grain should be provided for his district.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider Colonel Rowlatt's statement of the case to be absolutely clear; and perhaps some of his deductions may not be quite consistent with his premises. But it is clear that Colonel Rowlatt knows district well, and has visited all its distressed tracts; he has been particularly successful in getting works of local improvement undertaken by landholders, and much weight must be attached to what he says. Sir Richard Temple would not himself have supposed that one corner of a district otherwise well off, could have been in so very bad a condition that four-seventhe of its population will have to be fed with grain imported by Government.

6. Still, looking to the very serious nature of Colonel Rowlatt's report, the Lieutenant-Governor would ask you to be good enough to visit Manbhoom at once, and to favor him with a very early report upon the extent of the distress, and the condition and requirements of the distressed tracts. Sir Richard is aware that you yourself visited these tracts early in the year; but distress has, according to Colonel Rowlatt's account, so much extended, that the Government can hardly decide upon the kind and extent of relief required without the assistance of your judgment and knowledge, exercised after revisiting the district. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask you to make as clear as can be—

(1) the area of distress and its population;
(2) the proportion of failure of the two last crops (aous and amun) expressed in annas;
(3) the percentage and number of people in each of the distressed tracts who are likely to come upon the hands of Government and
(4) the amount of Government grain you would recommend should be imported.

No. 9M.A., dated Calcutta, the 22nd April 1874.

From—Lord H. Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

In continuation of my No. 3M.A., dated 7th April 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 6th April 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874.

No. 448—S.R., dated 20th April 1874.

2. *Heading firstly.*—Advances to import grain.—Blank.

3. *Heading secondly.*—Public Works Relief. As in the previous fortnight, works carried out under the Land Improvement Act have given employment to a good number of people, and it has not been necessary to offer much relief

work on the part of Government. I may here mention that the zemindars who are digging tanks do not, as a rule, send in returns of the number of people employed, and thus, though only about 4,500 persons are reported to the Collector, he believes that the real total is not less than between 8,000 and 9,000.

Arrangements are under consideration for the provision of relief works when the tank-work is finished about a month hence, and I have just applied to Government for permission to entertain overseers to make plans and estimates.

4. *Heading thirdly.*—Provision of food for relief works.—Blank.

5. *Heading fifthly.*—Landholders continue to apply for tuccavee loans, but no more can now be granted for tanks, except for very small ones, as large tanks cannot now be excavated before the rains set in.

No. 443—S.R., dated Kishnaghur, the 20th April 1874.

From—C. C. Stevens, Esq., Collector of Nuddea,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I have the honor to submit my fortnightly report ending this day.

State of the Country.

2. Bazars are generally well supplied with coarse rice, and no complaint of scarcity is heard of. Mahajuns' golahs seem to be well supplied almost all over the country, and both mahajuns and zemindars are making advances of paddy freely to the ryots.

3. Prices are decidedly lower than during the preceding period, and they may be quoted thus:—

	Common rice per maund. Rs. A. P.
Bongong	2 4 0
Chooadanga	2 10 0
Meherpore	2 13 0
Kooshtea	2 12 0
Kishnaghur	2 14 0
Kaligunge	2 15 0

4. There is no information which can be relied on as to the amount of grain in stock, but from the reports received from the sub-divisional officers it is indicated that the existence of stores is considerable.

5. There has been no rainfall at Kishnaghur during the last fortnight. But there has been a little rain in the Kaligunge thana, and in the Meherpore and Kooshtea and Chooadanga sub-divisions. At Kooshtea, on the 3rd and 17th instant, the rainfall is said to have been 1·65 inches, and I have heard that still more than this fell near Allumdanga. The rain has not indeed been universal in the tracts abovementioned, but it has been sufficient in many places to permit the sowing of early rice.

6. *State of the Crops.*—Nearly all the crops which were on the fields have been harvested except boro dhan, which is fast ripening, and which is said to be very promising. The land is said to have been unusually well tilled this season. Rain is much wanted for indigo on the ground, as well as for the early rice sowings.

7. *Condition of the people.*—The condition of the people appear to be generally satisfactory although high prices are prevailing; but laborers are in places, it is said, difficult to get, and wages at the rate offered are not much sought after. This indicates that there is not much apprehension of pressure amongst the people. This satisfactory state of things arises in great measure from the employment given by works undertaken with Government funds either directly or through borrowers under the Land Improvement Act. Want of proper drinking water is greatly felt in many places. In the distressed parts especially much has been done this year to remedy this deficiency. Cholera is, I regret to say, extremely prevalent, especially in the distressed tracts, where it frequently has the effect of driving laborers from the works. In one instance I have heard of 8 men dying out of a gang of 12! Four native doctors are at work.

8. No cases of actual starvation or misery have been reported, but grain thefts have somewhat increased in the sub-division of Bongong.

9. *Condition of any special tracts.*—The distressed tract has not enlarged nor, as I hope, will it do so till the rains are regularly set in. There will be no difficulty, I think, in preparing work enough for the classes accustomed to out-door labour to provide for them till the aous crop is cut. Some of the better class of people have begun to suffer, and the sub-committees have been set to work at Debogram and Muragatcha in order to provide work suitable for them.

10. There have been no particular fluctuations in the excise revenue.

Relief Works.

11. The tanks which had been undertaken at Government expense have been very nearly finished; others have been projected, which will afford employment for the surplus laborers till the rains commence. Many of the tuccavee works are approaching completion, and it will be necessary for us to be prepared to supply their place. This can be done by means of scattered works.

12. There is no necessity for storage of Government grain.

13. The district relief committee, preceiving that it has become necessary for provision of light labor to be made, has commenced operations. Subscriptions have been promised to the amount of Rs. 2,500. The sub-committees of Debogram and Muragatcha have been set to work, and have been supplied with funds for the commencement of cotton-spinning. The Kishnaghur sub-committee will also very shortly commence operations.

Financial Results of the Fortnight.

		Rs.	A.	P.
14.	Advances for cultivation of boro dhan	*Nil.*		
	Ditto for land improvements	36,286	0	0
	Total ..	36,286	0	0

No. 2644—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 24th April, 1874.

From—A. Mackenzie, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9M.A., dated the 22nd instant, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Nuddea district ending 6th instant, and in reply to say that the report in question is generally satisfactory.

2. With reference to paragraph 3 of your letter under reply, I am to note that the entertainment of three overseers for supervising relief works in Nuddea has already been sanctioned in orders No. 2615, dated 23rd instant.

Enclosure No. 9 to the 16th Special Narrative.

Return of Men, Women and Children employed on Relief Works in Districts of Rajshahye, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions for the fortnight ending 21st April 1874.

Name of District.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.			Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons during the 14 days.				Remarks.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Rajshahye Division.												
Moorshedabad	69,771	4,149	2,315	76,234	5,232	185	179	5,596	4,985	296	165	51 per cent. non-laboring class.
Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
Maldah	46,754	11,181	3,723	61,658	4,336	901	271	5,508	4,444	799	277	64 per cent. non-laboring class.
Rajshahye	13,304	1,899	730	15,933	1,966	67	35	1,368	1,445	91	55	No information as to non-laboring class.
Rungpore	99,689	6,874	33,855	130,793	12,086	232	2,977	15,345	9,280	443	2,346	Ditto ditto ditto
Bograh	91,884	189,650	190,810	451,193	5,877	10,855	15,969	32,701	32,329	11,460	14,417	98 per cent. non-laboring class.
Total ...	300,982	133,571	229,532	739,985	26,947	12,290	19,531	58,463	55,214	13,105	17,260	
Patna Division.												
Patna	69,795	86,167	29,315	174,275	4,537	6,947	2,123	13,596	13,433	2,663	2,020	11 per cent. non-laboring class.
Gya	7,101	2,742	2,667	12,510	413	788	228	1,429	1,423	711	198	No information as to non-laboring class.
Shahabad	44,068	30,980	7,255	72,248	3,832	1,840	574	6,242	5,450	1,456	759	18 per cent. non-laboring class.
Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
Sarun	889,703	671,462	561,997	1,992,162	64,995	46,011	43,233	161,237	70,588	40,284	40,264	40 per cent. non-laboring class.
Chumparun	361,361	127,646	64,906	463,913	17,288	9,446	18,610	110,090	53,228	9,946	4,343	38 per cent. non-laboring class.
Total ...	1,321,995	924,997	665,240	2,722,103	91,163	65,232	64,767	292,714	181,179	66,718	47,404	
Bhagulpore Division.												
Monghyr	29,553	17,490	5,535	52,596	2,125	1,228	443	4,300	3,759	1,228	388	3 per cent. non-laboring class.
Bhagulpore	115,990	49,389	23,518	199,207	8,389	5,868	2,612	19,426	14,244	5,868	2,393	No information as to non-laboring class.
Purneah	189,915	19,126	20,656	230,697	13,995	1,800	2,801	18,990	16,493	1,800	2,187	98 per cent. Girhasts.
Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
Total ...	335,457	86,004	49,709	482,500	24,507	6,138	5,855	42,716	34,496	6,138	4,968	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED AT THE OFFICES OF THE POST MASTERS GENERAL AND CHIEF INSPECTORS IN INDIA ON 31st MARCH 1873.

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BENGAL.	
1. Bengalee.	1. Abokash Shohochuree.	1. Amrita Bazar Putrika.
2. Bengal Magazine.	2. Akbar-ul-Akhyai.	2. Assam Mehir.
3. Bengal Times.	3. Arza Probor.	3. Government Bengalee Gazette.
4. Calcutta Advertiser.	4. Assam Belashinee.	4. Inanakura.
5. Calcutta Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser.	5. Bama Bodhinee Puttrika.	5. Oroonodoi.
6. Calcutta Gazette.	6. Barranagore Bartaboho.	
7. Calcutta and Howrah Herald.	7. Barranagore Paksik Somachar.	
8. Calcutta Money Market.	8. Bhagbot Tutwa Bodhica.	
9. Calcutta Magazine.	9. Bharut Vritya.	
10. Christian Intelligencer.	10. Bengalee Weekly Report of the Decisions of the Appellate High Court.	
11. Darjeeling News.	11. Behar Bundhoo.	
12. Day and Co.'s Trade Circular.	12. Bisso Durpan.	
13. East Indian Railway Tariff Sheet.	13. Bodhendoo Prokash.	
14. Englishman.	14. Bungo Bundhoo (or the Friend of Bengal).	
15. Evening Mail.	15. Bungo Durpan.	
16. Friend of India.	16. Bungo Soohrid.	
17. General Ware-room Gazette or Dinapore Advertiser.	17. Burrisal Bartaboho.	
18. Hindoo Patriot.	18. Calcutta Samachar.	
19. Illustrated Indian News.	19. Chasm-i-Ilm.	
20. Indian Charivari.	20. Chikitsa Durpana.	
21. Indian Church Gazette.	21. Dacca Prokash.	
22. Indian Medical Gazette.	22. Desh Hitoishinee.	
23. Indian Mirror.	23. Dhurma Tutwa.	
24. Indian Observer.	24. Doorbeen.	
25. Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Chronicle.	25. Education Gazette.	
	26. Gram Barta Prokashika (weekly).	
26. James Anderson and Co.'s Price Current and Wine Report.	27. Gram Barta Prokashika (monthly).	
27. Law Observer.	28. Gulduste Nazir.	
28. Overland Mail.	29. Hallishuhur Puttrika.	
29. People's Friend or Public Opinion.	30. Hindi Diptee Prokash.	
30. Report on Native Papers.	31. Hindoo Hitoishinee.	
31. Revue Commercial (French).	32. Hitokary.	
32. Roussac's Daily Report of the Calcutta Money Market.	33. Hitobrota.	
33. Saturday Evening Mail.	34. Hitosadhinee.	
34. Squib.	35. Mad-na-Garala.	
35. Weekly Shipping List.	36. Masiki Prokashika.	
	37. Modhyasto.	
	38. Mohabharut.	
	39. Ootkul Dipika.	
	40. Ootkul Durpana.	
	41. Parimul Bahinee.	
	42. Police Gazette and Bengal Chronicle.	
	43. Prachin Pooran Sungraha.	
	44. Protno-Kumro Nundinee or the Hindoo Commentator.	
	45. Rajasthaner Itibritto.	
	46. Ramayana.	
	47. Saptahik Paridursuk.	
	48. Saptahik Sungbad.	
	49. Sarbartho Sunkulun.	

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	50. Shom Prokash.	
	51. Somachar Chundrika.	
	52. Sooluv Somachar.	
	53. Somaj Durpan.	
	54. Srimut Bhagbut.	
	55. Sungit Somalochuni.	
	56. Sungbad Bahika.	
	57. Sungbad Poorno Chundradoy.	
	58. Tutwabodhinee Puttrika.	
	59. Ubala Bandhab.	
	MADRAS.	
1. Abel, Well and Co.'s Market Report.	1. Andrabhasha Sanjeeveni.	1. Bellary District Gazette.
2. Athæneum and Daily News.	2. Ashraful Akbar.	2. Chingleput and Madras District Gazette.
3. Bangalore Spectator.	3. Dinavarthamani in Tamil.	3. Coimbatore District Gazette.
4. Coconada Advertiser.	4. Dinavarthamani in Telugu.	4. Cuddapah District Gazette.
5. Cochin Argus.	5. Gnanabhanoo.	5. Deshabhimani.
6. Daily Import and Export Lists.	6. Karula Patakum.	6. Fort Saint George Gazette.
7. Daily Transactions.	7. Khasunool Akbar.	7. Ganjam District Gazette.
8. Gleaner.	8. Law Journal.	8. Godavery District Gazette.
9. Gordon, Wodroffe and Co.'s Fortnightly Price Current.	9. Muzharool Akbar.	9. Kistna District Gazette.
	10. Mysore News.	10. Kurnool District Gazette.
10. Hyderabad Residency Orders.	11. Padchima Tharaka.	11. Madura District Gazette.
11. Indian Messenger.	12. Sathesabhooshani.	12. Malabar District Gazette.
12. LeCourrier De LInde Francaise.	13. Sattia Varthamani.	13. Mysore Gazette.
13. Madras Church and Missionary Record.	14. Shabee Oomdatool Akbar.	14. Neilgherry District Gazette.
14. Madras Journal of Education.	15. Shebabaskahib and Abgooloob and Akbar.	15. Nellore District Gazette.
15. Madras Jurist.	16. Shumsool Akbar.	16. North Arcot District Gazette.
16. Madras Mail.	17. Sogawavarthamani.	17. Police Weekly Circular.
17. Madras Market Report and Price Current.	18. Sugarda Vasani.	18. Salem District Gazette.
	19. Taferai Hind.	19. South Arcot District Gazette.
18. Madras Price Current.	20. Tellismay Kurthan.	20. South Canara District Gazette.
19. Madras Railway Guide.	21. Vethantha Nirnya Puthricai.	21. South Travancore Morning Star.
20. Madras Revenue Register	22. Viyavaharatharangani in Tamil.	22. Tanjore District Gazette.
21. Madras Standard.	23. Viyavaharatharangani in Telegu.	23. Tinnevelly District Gazette.
22. Madras Times.		24. Trichinopoly District Gazette.
23. Madras Times Overland Mail.		25. Vizigapatam District Gazette.
24. Madras Weekly Mail.		
25. Mofussil Guardian.		
26. Monthly Journal of Medical Service.		
27. Monsieur Official des Establishment Francaise.		
28. Native Public Opinion.		
29. Neilgherry Excelsior.		
30. Overland Summary of the Athæneum and Daily News.		
31. Pager and Co.'s Fortnightly Commercial Circular.		
32. Review Commerciallee.		
33. Simson Brothers' Fortnightly Market Report.		

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	MADRAS —*continued.*	
34. South of India Observer and Agricultural Times.		
35. T. J. Dymes, Cartwright and Co.'s Market Report.		
36. Western Star.		
	BOMBAY.	
1. A Gazetta de Goa.	1. Akhbari Soudaghur Sumachar Durpan dan Bombay Chabook.	1. Aroonodaya.
2. A India Portuguese.	2. Ahmedabad Samachar.	2. Bodh Soodhaker.
3. Argus.	3. Arya Mitra.	3. Bombay Chronicle or the Daily Prubakur.
4. Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly Freight Circular.	4. Belgaum Samachar.	4. Bombay Government Gazette.
5. Boletim (Official Gazette of Goa Government).	5. Bhoot.	5. Dnyanodaya.
6. Bombay Catholic Examiner.	6. Bombay Amusing Hindoo Punch.	6. Dnyan Chukshu.
7. Bombay Educational Record.	7. Bombay Mitra.	7. Dnyan Prakash.
8. Bombay Exchange Price Current.	8. Bombay Samachar.	8. Gospeller and Church Miscellany.
9. Bombay Gazette.	9. Boodhi Prukash.	9. Guzerath Mitra.
10. Bombay Gazette Overland Summary.	10. Broach Vurtman.	10. Hindoo Reformer and Mitrodaya.
11. Bombay Guardian.	11. Canaree School Paper.	11. Indu Prukash.
12. Bombay Price Current.	12. Chundrodaya.	12. Juggon Mitra.
13. Cotton and General Produce Circular (French).	13. Doabhashia or the Interpretor.	13. Kattiawar Political Agency Gazette.
14. Deccan Herald.	14. Doonia Dad Putre.	14. Lokakullyanechu.
15. Indian Antiquary.	15. Dnyana Sagara.	15. Maharastra Mitra.
16. Indian Economist.	16. Dumbha Haruck.	16. Native Opinion.
17. Indian Mercury.	17. Dyan Bodhuk.	17. Sooryodaya.
18. Indian Statesman.	18. Fursad.	18. Soorya Prukasha.
19. Masonic Records of Western India.	19. Gajalustan.	19. Sudnyan Bodhuk.
20. Merchants' Daily Companion.	20. Guzerath School Paper.	20. Swadesh Hitechu.
21. Military General Orders of Government and of the Commander-in-Chief.	21. Hindoo Punch.	21. Triloke Mitra.
22. O. Echo Portuguese.	22. Hitechu.	
23. O. Mensageiro (Portuguese).	23. Hreedaya Chucksha.	
24. O. Paiz (Portuguese).	24. Jam-e-Jamseed.	
25. O. Patriota (English and Portuguese).	25. Kattywar Samachar.	
26. Ordnance Circular Orders.	26. Kaviyartha Prukash.	
27. O. Ultramar (Portuguese).	27. Khandeish Vaibhawa.	
28. Poona Observer.	28. Khed Vurtman.	
29. Report on Native Papers.	29. Khusfull Akhbar.	
30. Times of India.	30. Kulpataru.	
31. Times of India, Bi-weekly.	31. Loke Mitra.	
32. Times of India Overland Summary.	32. Mahabharut.	
33. Weekly Freight Circular.	33. Mahasick Mitra.	
34. Weekly Freight Report for the Port of Bombay.	34. Nassick Vritt.	
35. W. Nicol and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular.	35. Nitti Prukash.	
	36. Noore Elum.	
	37. Nyayashraya.	
	38. Nyaya Dipika.	
	39. Nyaya Sindhoo.	
	40. Nyaya Tatwa.	
	41. Parashur.	
	42. Parsee Punch.	
	43. Rast Gaftar and Satya Prakash.	
	44. Satya Dipika.	
	45. Satya Sadhan.	
	46. Satya Sadhaka.	
	47. Soobha Soochaka.	
	48. Shreemut Bhagwut.	
	49. Stree Bodh.	
	50. Stree Dnyan Prodeep.	
	51. Sumsher Bahadoor.	
	52. Tandarasti.	

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BOMBAY —*continued.*	
	53. Toolsecrit Ramayan.	
	54. Vaipar Samachar.	
	55. Vedarth Dipuk.	
	56. Vepar Massick Samachar.	
	57. Vepar Mitra and Akhbari Allum.	
	58. Vidya Vilasa.	
	59. Vidya Vinode.	
	60. Vividha Dnyan Vistar.	
	61. Vurtman Dipika.	
	62. Yezdanperist.	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.	
1. Allahabad Exchange Gazette.	1. Abi Hyat Hind.	1. Allygurh Institute Gazette.
2. Commercial Daily Messenger.	2. Agra Akhbar.	2. Lower Provinces Government Gazette.
3. Delhi Gazette.	3. Akhbar Alum.	3. Mungul Samachar Patra.
4. Mussooree Season.	4. Akhbar Mohatshum.	4. North-Western Provinces Government Gazette.
5. Nynee Tal Advertiser.	5. Akhbar Moofeed Am.	5. North-Western Provinces Police Gazette.
6. Nynee Tal Gazette.	6. Akhbar Nahib Hind.	
7. Pioneer.	7. Almorah Akhbar.	
8. Secundra Messenger.	8. Ainah Ilm.	
9. Selections from Vernacular Newspapers.	9. Ainah Tibabut.	
	10. Anjumun Akhtar.	
	11. Benares Akhbar.	
	12. Benares Gazette.	
	13. Boodh Perkash.	
	14. Boolund Akhtar.	
	15. Christian Monthly Treasury.	
	16. Dhulepore Akhbar.	
	17. Dubdabai Secundra.	
	18. Goolshun Ravazee.	
	19. Gowalior Akhbar.	
	20. Hindee Muir Gazette.	
	21. Hindee Mukhzun Mahbarun.	
	22. Inglis Gazette.	
	23. Journal of the Meerutt Debating Society.	
	24. Jugat Samachar.	
	25. Julwai Toor.	
	26. Kavi-buchun Soodha.	
	27. Khoorshed Jehantah.	
	28. Lawrence Gazette.	
	29. Literary Journal.	
	30. Lahi Mahfooz.	
	31. Marwar Gazette.	
	32. Moofeedool Madaris.	
	33. Mukhzunool Quavaneen.	
	34. Muryada Purpatee.	
	35. Muttai Noor.	
	36. Nagree Perkash.	
	37. Nasim Jounpore.	
	38. Noorool Absar.	
	39. Noorool Anwar.	
	40. Nujmool Akhbar.	
	41. Nyer Akhbar.	
	42. Oomdatool Akhbar.	
	43. Prayag Doot.	
	44. Prince of Wales Gazette.	
	45. Pundit.	
	46. Rafai Khalaiq.	
	47. Risalai Mukhzunoolooloom.	
	48. Rohilcund Akhbar.	
	49. Rohilcund Samachar.	
	50. Rutna Perkash.	

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES —*continued.*	
	51. Samay Vinode. 52. Saunders' Gazette. 53. Shola Toor. 54. Strachey Gazette. 55. Urdoo Delhi Gazette. 56. Urdoo Law Report. 57. Urdoo Mukhzun Mahabharut. 58. Urdoo Muir Gazette. 59. Zakhura Balgobind.	
	PUNJAB.	
1. Civil and Military Gazette. 2. Indian Public Opinion. 3. Mofussilite. 4. Mountain Echoes. 5. Punjab Record. 6. Punjab Government Gazette. 7. Simla Courier. 8. Simla Daily Advertiser. 9. Standing General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. 10. Umballa Commercial Advertiser.	1. Akhbar-i-Am. 2. Akhbar Rufaham, Sealkote. 3. Akmalool Akhbar. 4. Anwarool Shams. 5. Behr-i-Hikmut. 6. Chushma Faiz. 7. Gian Pradiani Puttrika. 8. Gunj-i-Shaigan. 9. Handi-e-Haqiqat. 10. Journal of the Anjamini-i-Punjab. 11. Khair Khwah Alum. 12. Khair Khwah Punjab and Star of India. 13. Kohi Noor. 14. Majmahool Bahreen. 15. Mayo Gazette. 16. Muqsoodul Akhbar. 17. Nafa-ool-Azim. 18. Nur of Shan. 19. Punjabee Akhbar. 20. Puttialla Akhbar. 21. Resalla Delhi Society. 22. Resalla Neeti Perkash. 23. Resalla Star of India. 24. Sadiqool Akhbar. 25. Syudool Akhbar. 26. Urdoo Akhbar, Delhi. 27. Urdoo Government Gazette, Punjab. 28. Vidia Billas. 29. Vidyodai. 30. Zakheera Deewan Deewan Chund.	1. Police Gazette.
1. Border's Chronicle. 2. Central Provinces Gazette. 3. Jubbulpore Chronicle.	CENTRAL PROVINCES. 1. Central Provinces News. 2. Dnyan Sangraha. 3. Jubbulpore Samachar or the Jubbulpore News. 4. Promode Sindhoo.	1. Berar Samachar. 2. Berar Educational Record.
	RAJPOOTANA. 1. Ameerul Akhbar. 2. Akhbar Rajpootana Social Congress.	1. Rajpootana Gazette.
1. Arakan News. 2. British Burmah Advertiser. 3. British Burmah Gazette. 4. Christian Ark and Tower.	BRITISH BURMAH. 1. British Burmah Gazette. 2. Burmah Herald. 3. Burmah Messenger. 4. Burmah News. 5. Morning Star.	

English.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.
	BRITISH BURMAH —*continued.*	
5. Exchange Price List. 6. Friend of Burmah. 7. Market Report (Bi-monthly). 8. Market Report (last day of month). 9. Moulmein Advertiser. 10. Our Chronicle. 11. Price List. 12. Rangoon Gazette. 13. Rangoon Mail. 14. Rangoon Times.		
1. Hussar Regimental Gazette. 2. Lucknow Times. 3. Oudh Excelsior. 4. Witness.	OUDH. 1. Aktur-ool Akhyar. 2. Anjumun Hind. 3. Jama-ool Akhbar. 4. Khair Khwa, Oudh. 5. Konkub Iswi. 6. Oudh Akhbar. 7. Shumsool Akhbar.	1. Cashmere Pundit. 2. Karnamah. 3. Oudh Educational Gazette. 4. Oudh Government Gazette. 5. Resalla Julsah Tehzeb. 6. Resalla Anjumun Rafa. 7. Rozenamcha. 8. Mokbir Sadiq.
1. Karachee Price Current and Market Report. 2. Messrs. Flemings and Co.'s Weekly Overland Circular. 3. Monthly Price List. 4. Mr. Jamsetjee Rustomjee's Monthly Circular. 5. Our Paper. 6. Price Current. 7. Sindian. 8. Sind News. 9. Sind Official Gazette.	SIND. 1. Moofurahool Koolub. 2. Sind Samachar. 3. Sind Sudhar.	1. Sind Advertiser.

D. BARBOUR,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No X of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		14th Mar. 1874.	15th Mar. 1873.	to 14th Mar. 1874.	to 15th Mar. 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th April 1874...	East Indian, Main	8,26,442	5,43,200	82,24,879	60,56,815	21,68,064	...
11th ditto ...	Jubbulpore	56,668	41,143	4,98,233	4,37,888	60,345	...
4th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	92,155	59,084	7,75,740	6,06,141	1,69,599	...
28th March 1874	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	29,173	17,626	3,05,598	1,62,956	1,42,642	...
11th April 1874...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,01,190	1,04,972	17,49,359	10,46,689	7,02,670	...
28th March 1874	Madras ...	1,17,117	1,42,309	12,10,305	14,91,620	...	2,81,315
4th April 1874	Great Southern of India ...	15,417	22,529	1,72,866	2,54,668	...	81,802
4th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	583	690	6,600	6,611	...	11
11th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,19,770	5,04,961	54,38,981	54,50,712	...	11,731
11th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,48,933	1,14,733	11,73,172	11,70,927	2,245	...
	TOTAL ...	21,02,448	15,51,547	1,95,55,733	1,66,85,027	28,70,706	...
	State.						
11th April 1874...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,969	3,724	22,984	23,946	...	962
4th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,769	2,220	18,673	19,591	...	918
4th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	3,869	...	41,213	...	41,213	...
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,841	...	18,868	...	18,868*	...
21st March 1874	Holkar ...	1,002	...	1,002*	...	1,002	...
4th April 1874...	Khamgaon ...	1,665	951	12,065	7,512	4,553	...
4th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,324	817	10,648	8,310	2,338	...
	TOTAL ..	13,439	7,712	1,25,453*	59,359	66,094	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	21,15,887	15,59,259	1,96,81,186	1,67,44,886	29,36,800	...

*Receipts from 8th to 14th March 1874.

No. XI of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		21st Mar. 1874.	22nd Mar. 1873.	to 21st Mar. 1874.	to 22nd Mar. 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11th April 1874...	East Indian, Main...	8,63,729	5,50,696	90,88,608	66,07,510	24,81,098	...
11th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	67,509	42,798	5,65,742	4,80,687	85,055	...
4th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	89,262	51,532	8,65,002	6,57,672	2,07,330	...
28th March 1874	Oudh & Rohilkhund	33,878	19,565	3,39,475	1,82,521	1,56,954	...
11th April 1874...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	2,07,810	1,34,091	19,57,170	11,80,780	7,76,390	...
28th March 1874	Madras ...	1,05,759	1,54,917	13,16,064	16,46,537	...	3,30,473
4th April 1874...	G. S. of India ...	15,552	24,544	1,88,418	2,79,212	...	90,794
4th ditto ...	Carnatic ..	595	692	7,195	7,303	...	108
11th ditto ...	G. I. Peninsula ...	6,26,254	5,55,511	60,65,235	60,06,223	59,012	...
11th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	1,61,185	1,48,250	13,34,357	13,19,177	15,180	...
	TOTAL ...	21,71,533	16,82,596	2,17,27,266	1,83,67,622	33,59,644	...
	State.						
11th April 1874...	Calcutta and S. E...	1,914	2,100	24,898	26,047	...	1,149
4th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,699	2,505	20,372	22,096	...	1,724
4th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	4,242	...	45,455	...	45,455	...
11th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District.	2,156	...	21,024	...	21,024	...
21st March 1874	Holkar ...	815	...	815*	...	815	...
4th April 1874...	Khamgaon ...	1,850	1,006	13,915	8,518	5,397	...
4th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,324	883	11,972	9,193	2,779	...
	TOTAL ...	14,000	6,494	1,38,451	65,854	72,597	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	21,85,533	16,89,090	2,18,65,717	1,84,33,476	34,32,241	...

* Receipts from 15th to 21st March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH 1874.									
	Bengal.		Inland Customs.		Madras.		Bombay.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1869-70 ...	284,163	2,518,720	195,401	1,501,043	234,112	1,153,580	118,232	541,660	831,908	5,715,003
1870-71 ...	295,117	2,615,807	182,499	1,387,092	236,486	1,256,554	133,172	658,297	847,274	5,917,750
1871-72 ...	287,964	2,552,415	178,410	1,355,530	243,960	1,299,904	117,334	580,004	827,668	5,787,853
1872-73 ...	298,190	2,643,050	188,522	1,435,149	238,289	1,273,599	125,442	620,085	850,443	5,971,883
1873-74 ...	290,138	2,571,683	187,872	1,414,194	238,836	1,283,628	134,811	666,397	851,657	5,935,902
AVERAGE ...	291,114	2,580,335	186,541	1,418,601	238,336	1,253,453	125,789	613,288	841,790	5,865,677

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30th APRIL 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras, deficiency of water is still complained of; rain appears to have fallen in most districts, and in quantity in Kurnool; few crops are standing; the harvest has been below the average in the south. In Bombay and Sindh, the harvest has been generally completed, and preparations for the monsoon crops are going on. Rain has fallen in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts. In Bengal, there have been thunderstorms and rain in most districts during the latter half of the fortnight; but in the Patna and Bhaugulpoor Divisions it is reported to have fallen only in Tirhoot, Bhaugulpoor and Purneah; it has everywhere done great good; but more is much required for the early rice sowings, and to forward the standing crops. The Mohwa crop has been abundant in Chota Nagpore, and the *boro* rice has been much benefited by the rain in the central districts. In the North-Western Provinces, the harvest is almost over; the out-turn has been average in most districts, and exceptionally good in the Upper Doab. The numbers on relief works in Goruckpore and Bustee continue to increase; but it is thought that a large proportion of the persons on the works are not driven thither by want. Elsewhere in the Benares division (except in the south of Mirzapore) there is no noticeable distress. In Bundelkund, small relief operations continue. In Oudh, the crops have been reaped. In the Punjab, the harvest is being cut, with a very good out-turn. In the Central Provinces, the harvest is either gathered or in progress, and the out-turn good. In Berar, preparations for the next crop are going on. In Rajpootana and Central India, the harvest has been got in, and is good. In Mysore, prospects are satisfactory.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (Apl. 30th)		
Kistna („ 29th)	*Nil.*	No rain in the district; canals still closed; standing dry crops, where they exist, fail and are being harvested; second rice crop in Gudivada wanting water; prices stationary; mild small-pox general; cattle fairly healthy; pasture very scarce; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool „	2·4 in Kurnool.	Season generally favorable; slight showers in Sirwell and Nandial; later crops harvested; outturns fair; markets well supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in five taluqs.
Negapatam „	·4 in Negapatam.	Rain elsewhere very scanty; rivers dry; water in tanks scarce; water over upper and lower anicuts none; cultivation none; standing crops not thriving in some places; a few dry grains harvested here and there; yield below the average; pasture scanty; markets sufficiently supplied; prices stationary; small-pox in several places; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly „	...	Slight rain in different parts of the district, and heavy thunder-shower here yesterday, which appears to have been pretty general, and will have made the water-supply and pasture sufficient, a fresh having come down the Cauvery; condition of crops generally good; outturn generally below the average; markets sufficiently supplied; prices stationary; public health good but for small-pox; condition of cattle generally good.
Calicut „	·3	Rain-fall heavier inland; sowing for first crop in progress; supply of grain sufficient, small-pox continues without abatement; fever prevalent in hilly parts; heat excessive; cattle healthy; pasture withered; prices stationary.
		General prospects not satisfactory.
Bombay— (Apl. 30th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotree on 27th instant 7 feet 11 inches, against 5 feet eleven inches last year; some large canals flowing; small-pox in places mentioned in last report; cattle disease in Sehwan and Dadu taluqs, preparations for khureef going on; fever prevalent.
Hyderabad ...	...	River rose during the second week of the past fortnight from 6 to 8 feet; hot winds with dust; no disease.
Shikarpur ...	...	Nights continue cool; severe dust-storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, on night of 27th instant, and slight shower of rain on 28th instant; fever prevailing moderately.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Rubbee harvest continues; weather generally sultry; high winds and dust-storms.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Gujarat.		
Ahmedabad ...	...	No change; lands being prepared for next khureef.
Kaira ...	...	Weather hot; public health good.
Surat ...	...	Weather tolerably good.
Broach ...	...	Weather hot; public health good; fields being prepared for monsoon crops.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton market brisk; best Ryzapur cotton Rs. 50 per pulla; weather hot.
Nasik ...	...	Public health good; cattle disease in Malligaum and Peint.
Thanna ...	...	Weather hot; heavy dews at night; prevailing diseases, ague, cough and chicken-pox; slight cattle disease in the Salsette, Wada, Shapur and Moorbar taluqs; measles, small-pox and scarcity of drinking water in taluq Wada.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	0·37	Rain at head-quarters 0·37; slightly fallen in Taluqs Jooner, Indapur, Poorundhur and Bhimturry; hot weather continues: public health good; cattle disease has nearly disappeared in Mawal and Havelly; fever to slight extent in Indapur.
Ahmednuggur ...	0·02	Public health good.
Sholapur ...	0·39	Rain 0·39 at Sholapur, 0·32 at Barsee; more rain expected; ague at Pundarpur.
Satara ...	0·04	Weather oppressively warm; fever in Walwa.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	0·74	More rain wanted; scarcity of water in the town of Belgaum; prices of provisions reasonable; cotton crops indifferent.
Dharwar ...	2·20	Ground being prepared for monsoon crop; drinking water scarce in Navalgund, Bunkapur, Hangul and Karajgi.
Kaladghi ...	...	Scarcity of water in Sindgi, Moodebihal and Hoongoond; public health good.
Canara ...	...	Preparations being made for monsoon crop; fever, small-pox, and cattle disease slightly prevalent.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Wudwan ...	...	Weather hot; state of crops same as before; heath good.
Baroda ...	...	Weather very hot; public health good.
Bengal— (Apl. 28th)		
Burdwan ...	1·69	Weather hot and dry. No rain reported from any of the sub-divisions, except Bood-bood and the Sudder, but heavy rain and hail have fallen in Munglecote and Ketoogram. Wheat and barley have been reaped and have yielded a good out-turn in Raneegunge, but not so good in Cutwa. The only crops now on the ground are teel (oilseed), which has been extensively cultivated this year. Cotton and vegetables; rain is much wanted for these crops and to soften the ground for the sowing of the aus or early rice.
24-Pergunnahs ...	0·25	Days very hot, nights cool; clouds gather in the afternoon, but are dispersed by strong winds from the south; a few drops of rain fell in some sub-divisions during the latter half, but not enough to do any good. Rain is much needed for the commencement of the early rice sowings and to replenish the tanks. The few vegetables on the ground are suffering for want of moisture.
Dacca ...	1·25	Very hot and dry weather during the first week; in the second, thunderstorms nearly every day, and warm between rains. Prospects of crops on the ground good. Very favourable for sowing both jute and rice.
Cuttack ...	*Nil*	Warm and cloudy weather during the latter part, but no rain. Dalwa rice being reaped.
Moorshedabad ...	*Nil*	Intensely hot weather, dry winds during the day, frequent dust-storms; a slight fall of rain at Ramporehaut, Gowas, Nowda and Jelinghee on the 21st April, and a hailstorm of considerable violence on the same day in the Bhugwangolah Thannah, causing considerable injuries to mango crops. Indigo and mulberry crops are suffering much for want of rain, which is also required for the preparation of land for rice sowings, and for replenishing the water-supply, which is very much reduced. Boro paddy has been injured by the drought, as many of the beels (marshes) in which it has been cultivated have dried up to a considerable extent. The early rice seedlings in the low lands are still looking well, but cultivation of the higher lands is delayed for want of rain. Prices which were stationary during the first week have risen in many markets from ½ to 1 seer for common rice.
Dinagepore ...	*Nil.*	Cloudy and close; one day west wind at the station; rain has fallen in many places of the district. The rains have enabled the ryots to finish all early sowings on light soils. Jute cultivation is being pushed on. Boro rice is doing well, the late rains having prevented further damage by insects, which were beginning to appear, and it still promises to be a good crop. The early rice crop which was promising is said to be suffering from want of rain. What rain fell has been quickly absorbed.
Maldah ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot; strong westerly winds; dust-storm, thunder and slight drizzling rain on the evening of Saturday, the 18th April. Boro paddy promises well; in most places ears have come out, and are in good condition. Early rice sowings are going on, and in some places plants have come out; a shower of rain would materially assist both these crops. Prices have slightly risen.
Rajshahye ...	·61	No rain during the first week; excessive heat. A fair fall of rain on the 21st April, along the south and west of the district. Notwithstanding the great heat and want of rain, the boro paddy crop is generally reported to be doing well; the grain is now forming in the ear. The early rice has come up well; and is about 3 inches high in some places. Cheena (millet), barley, wheat, gram and linseed have all been reaped, and are now in the markets. Teel (oilseed), sugarcane and paddy crops are thriving as yet, but rain would assist them greatly. The tendency of prices of rice generally is to fall, excepting in Burigong in the south-east, where there has been a considerable rise.
Rungpore ...	1·45	Weather hot, close and cloudy with a slight fall of rain; a small quantity of boro paddy is in ears; much of the aus or early rice crop is advanced; sowing still going on. The crops of cheena and kowni (millets) are generally progressing favorably; to the north-east, where the crops are very forward, rain is much wanted. Prices of rice higher everywhere, from Rs. 4-8 to 6-8 per md. in distressed tracts.
[illegible]ah ...	*Nil.*	Fine and seasonable weather. Boro rice in Bograh and Khetlall, and jute and sesamum in other parts are promising well. The aus or early rice crop has been sown in various parts and the general promise of the crop is good. The cutting of sugarcane has been nearly completed; a decidedly good outturn will result.
[illegible] ...	*Nil.*	Weather seasonable, strong wind from the west during most part of the fortnight, but from the east in last two days. The cold weather crops have now been all reaped and gathered, and yielded well. No crops in the ground, except cotton, [illegible] (millet) and sugarcane in small quantities.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*continued.*		
Gya ...	*Nil*	Hot and fine weather; rain required; cold weather crops harvested; outturn satisfactory; outturn of opium remarkably good.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Hot with west wind prevailing; weather very close, at times threatening rain. The cold weather crops have been all harvested and have yielded a fair outturn. Cheena (millet) being cut. Mango crop promises to be a good one. Sugarcane and vegetables have been sown. In the Buxar Sub-division the boro rice is favorably reported on; the quantity grown is however small.
Tirhoot ...	1·07 on 27th	Seasonable and hot, west wind prevailing. In the Tajpore Sub-division rain is much wanted for the moong (pulse) and cheena and kowni (millets) being prepared for the bhadoi or early crops; the greater part of the has been sown in this sub-division; what paddy has germinated is standing west wind pretty well; but there is much seed yet to germinate. No change in the mango crop. Tobacco still hangs on hand. In the Seetamarhi Sub-division the cold weather crop is harvested; yield less than what was anticipated. Mango blossoms are being scorched, and have suffered from high winds; moong (pulse) cheena and kowni (millets) suffering from drought; one good shower might yet secure a four-anna crop. Weather unfavourable for crops on the ground. Rain is reported to have fallen at Bela outpost on the frontier, and thunderstorm at Seetamarhi on the 14th April; price of rice at Seetamarhi bazar, eight seers per rupee, in other places nine seers. In the head-quarters of the Durbhanga Sub-division, there was slight rain, fell on the night of the 27th April, and 2·2 in the central portion of the sub-division and ·9 at Hati; though the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) are hardy crops, the sub-divisional officer has grave doubts regarding their ever coming to anything. Rain is much wanted for the early sowings of the paddy crop in the remaining parts of the sub-division. In the Mudhoobani Sub-division rain is much wanted for the early sowings of the paddy crops. Hajeepur Sub-division, the low chur rice is fair; the moong (pulse) has failed to a great extent in the north part of the sub-division and rain is very much required. There is no material change in the prospects of the Sudder Sub-division; 1·07 of rainfall at Mozafferpore on the night of the 27th April which has done good.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Clear, hot, and dry with strong west winds. The cold weather crops have now been all reaped and gathered; the yield is better than was anticipated. There is nothing on the ground except cotton, cheena (millet), moong (pulse), sugarcane and indigo. The continued drought and west winds are affecting the crops injuriously except where irrigated. One good shower of rain might yet change the prospects for better and enable the ryots to prepare lands for rice sowings. Mango crops also have suffered from recent high wind. Indigo prospects bad; the plants are sickly and withering away for want of sufficient moisture. Prices on the whole steady.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot, east and west winds. The cold weather crops are almost all harvested. Unirrigated cheena (millet) dried up; indigo prospects unfavorable. Mango damaged. Land being prepared for makai (Indian corn); rain much wanted.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Weather set fair. The cold weather crops are all cut, and are being winnowed with the aid of high winds; the return is good. The crops on the ground, cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) occupy a small fraction of the cultivated area; even where irrigated they are much in want of rain. A good mohwa crop is being gathered. Mango crop will be a poor one. Rain is much wanted for rice sowings.
Bhaugulpore ...	·78	During the first week, weather was hot, and strong west winds; good rain at Simrah on the 15th April. In the second week the weather was very cloudy and threatening, with east wind and heavy storm from north-west on the night of the 27th April. Low-land paddy so far promising well.
Purneah ...	*Nil* 1·50 on 27th	Hot west winds and seasonable weather; little rain in Arrareah during the first week except in the north; rain was much wanted for the crops and the cattle; on the 27th April about-one inch and a half of rain fell, which has done much good. For want of rain the sowing of rice had been stopped. Moong (pulse) and indigo both scorched up. The outturn of the kowni and cheena (millets) is not good as was expected.
		Public health.—Burdwan, cholera and small-pox at Culna and Cutwa; fever as before. 24-Pergunnahs, cholera still prevailing in Busseerhat, Kaligunge, Katwa, Protapnugur and Barripore; it has abated in Joynugur, Satkhira and Mothoorapore and disappeared from Diamond Harbour and Bankipore; one small-pox case reported from Kalaroo. Cuttack, public health good. Moorshedabad, small-pox and cholera still prevalent, but not in a virulent form; medicines have been made over to persons in the interior to dispense to suffering. Maldah, health of the district generally good. Rajshahye, cholera has been very prevalent in many parts of the district, one day's report for the entire district having shown as many as one hundred cases (attacks and deaths). Patna, small-pox continues in the city and in some places in the mofussil. Shahabad, small-pox very general, but not of a severe type. Tirhoot, public health good. Bhaugulpore, general health good.
		General remarks.—During the fortnight under report, more or less rain has fallen in certain districts, but none in the Patna and Bhaugulpore Divisions, except in parts of Purneah, Tirhoot, and Bhaugulpore. The fall has done good, but more is urgently wanted everywhere, for preparing the land for the ensuing season's crops, and for saving those lately sown. It is wanted even more in some districts to replenish the failing water-supply which has greatly distressed the people. Boro paddy promises well, except in a few places where it is suffering for want of water, irrigation having failed. It is also being reaped in certain districts, where it will be a great help to the people. Cold weather crops have been harvested with a fair result on the whole, though in some districts the area under cultivation has been less than usual. In the Chota Nagpore Division and its neighbourhood, the mohwa crop is more abundant than was expected, and immense relief has been temporarily given thereby to the poor. The general reports on the jungle products which the people use as food in time of scarcity is reassuring. The mango crop is unfortunately poor in places, and indigo prospects are not favourable in many districts.
W. P.— Bustee (Apl. 27th)	...	Slight rise of prices in north and west; rates reduced on two works, will be [illegible] on other works unless prices rise; numbers on works 75,000, expected to [illegible] 10,000 laborers to be transferred from Bansee road to the Fyzabad [illegible] Belwa Ghât. A new poor-house opened; total number 4 with [illegible] cations for Government advances to buy rice; seed very few; exports [illegible] continues.

Presidency or Province, &c.		Rainfall for fortnight.	State of agricultural prospects.
W.—			
Gorakhpoor	(Apl. 27th)	...	Prices of rubbee grains slightly fallen, except in north; rice stationary. On relief works in north 48,500; in south 36,000; numbers increasing, notwithstanding reduction of rates; about one-third of laborers driven to works by actual want, the rest attracted by the light work; the question now is, how to get a fair day's work from them. In city poor-houses 669; numbers reduced by sending able-bodied to works. In Mofussil six poor-houses with 360. Up to end of week Rs. 2,25,525 advanced for purchase of grain, and Rs. 2,954 for purchase of rice-seed: besides this, 46,000 maunds of grain to be stored at Burhuj by private agreement.
		...	Prices continue to fall slowly. Two relief works with 324 weekly charitable relief to 247 in Ghazeepoor only.
		...	Prices generally unchanged, but rice dearer; mohwa harvest nearly over; unripe mangoes coming into market; south of Soane 9 relief works with 732; north of Soane one work with 347; total ten works with 1,079. Imports into Mirzapoor city fallen by more than one-half.
Benares	(28th)	...	Prices steady; no distress; no charitable relief.
Azimgurh	(26th)	...	Prices on the whole steady; charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.
Jounpoor	(28th)	...	Prices steady; rubbee outturn good everywhere.
Allahabad	(30th)	...	Prices unchanged, except of bhoosa, which has been raised by purchases for Bengal.
Banda	(28th)	...	No change in prices except a rise in mohwa in west, two relief works and 14 poor-houses, with 922 inmates; Kirwee no relief works, four poor-houses with 996; no unrelieved distress. Kirwee mangoe crop promises well.
Humeerpoor	„	...	Prices of wheat and gram slightly fallen; five relief works with 1,550; four poor-houses with 353; export of gram, wheat and ulsee as before to Cawnpoor-Futtehpoor, Jhansie and Bundelkund.
Jaloun	(27th)	...	Harvest cut; outturn good; threshing going on.
Jhansi	(29th)	...	Prices stationary; harvest labor at an end; about 2,500 on relief works in Mhow; also same charitable relief there.
Cawnpoor	„	...	Prices of chief food-grains slightly risen; prospects unchanged.
Futtehgurh	„	...	Rubbee harvested; outturn average.
Agra	(30th)	...	Slight fall in rubbee grains. Dust-storm and a little rain; rubbee all cut and under threshing.
Muttra	(26th)	...	Prices fallen in south owing to large imports. Rubbee harvest over; outturn average.
Allygurh	(22nd)	...	Prices risen; rubee outturn good, except of urhur; export to Bengal ceased.
	(28th)	...	Rubbee all harvested.
Meerut	(29th)	...	Harvest over; outturn excellent.
Saharunpoor	„	...	Harvest continues.
Bijnour	(27th)	...	Rubbee nearly all reaped. Sugarcane promises well.
Moradabad	(29th)	...	Prices risen, no unusual exports or imports.
Bareilly	„	...	Rubbee harvest nearly over; slight fall in prices.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(Apl. 29th)	...	No rain reported, save a slight shower in Mooltan District; harvest under sickle; expected outturn generally very good; general health of province continues good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(Apl. 29th)	*Nil.*	
Fyzabad	„	...	Slight rain this morning; crops reaped, and sugarcane being irrigated.
Central Provinces—			
Chanda	(Mar. 25th)	·43	Weather sultry; crops gathered; fever and small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Mandla	...	...	Slight rain on the 23rd and 24th; hot winds; full rubbee gathered; prices easy; small-pox still prevalent.
Raipur	...	...	Weather cloudy; crops gathered; small-pox prevalent.
Sumbulpoor	...	...	Sugarcane sowing; prices high; no epidemic.
Belaspoor	...	...	Weather warm and stormy; prospects unchanged; measles and small-pox about; prices easy.
Nursinghpoor	(29th)	...	Weather cloudy and close; slight rain on the 21st; rubbee harvest good.
Nimar	...	...	Prospects favorable; prices rising; water becoming scarce.
Jubbulpur	...	...	Prospects good; prices slightly risen owing to exports; small-pox decreasing.
Dumoh	...	...	Prices fallen.
Saugor	...	...	Weather hot; rubbee prospects favorable; small-pox about.
Seoni	...	...	Weather cloudy; rubbee harvest progressing; cattle disease sporadic.
Wurdha	...	...	Slight rain on the 23rd; land preparing for khurreef; small-pox still prevalent.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Prospects good; health fair.
Betul	...	...	Sugar cane thriving; small-pox prevailing.
Nagpoor	...	...	Weather cloudy; crops harvested; small-pox continues.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
East and West Berar	(Apl. 30th).	...	Land under preparation for ensuing cultivation.
Mysore & Coorg	(Apl. 30th)		Rain in several parts of Bangalore District, only few cents in three other districts.
Bangalore Cantonment	...	0·58	Agricultural prospects generally fair; in some places wet crops suffering for want of water; public health generally good; cattle disease in one district.
Coorg	...	1·0	
Rajpootana—	(Apl. 30th)		
Mhairwarah	(Apl. 27th)	...	Wells running dry; crops all threshed; outturn good; health very good; weather seasonable.
Kherowtee (Agency States)	(Apl. 18th)	...	Wells moderately full; crops fair; health good, excepting small-pox at Jhalawar.
Ajmir	(23rd)	...	Harvest being well got in; health fairly good.
Shahpoorpoor	(30th)	...	Rubbee harvested above average; health good.
Jeypoor	..	...	Slight rain-fall during fortnight; spring crops stored up; public health excellent.
Ajmere	...	...	Weather warm; partial storms; health good.
Central India—			
Indore	(Apl. 29th)	·14	Weather stormy; health good.
Gwalior	...	...	Weather stormy; crops fair; small-pox continues, but in a milder form.
Neemuch	...	...	No important change since last report.
Rutlam	...	·03	Prospects favourable; health good.
Bagelkhund (Sutna)	...	...	No report.
Nepal	(Apl. 22nd)	0·05	State of agricultural prospects good.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of I...

No. 19



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MR. SURRENDRA NATH BANERJEA, LATE ASSISTANT MAGISTRATE OF SYLHET.

No. 5443, dated Calcutta, the 20th December 1873.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Acting Additional Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

I AM now directed to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the steps taken, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 2820, dated 1st September, for the appointment of a Commission under Act XXXVII of 1850 to inquire into the conduct of Mr. S. N. Banerjea, Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet.

2. The intervention of the Doorga Poojah holidays delayed the arrangements for some little time, but on the 20th October formal notice was given to Mr. Banerjea, under Section 3 of the Act, that the following gentlemen had been nominated Commissioners to inquire into the charges of misbehaviour made against him:—

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, Judge of Hooghly.
Colonel C. F. G. Lamb, Her Majesty's 37th Native Infantry.
Mr. J. H. Reynolds, Magistrate of Mymensing.

Colonel Lamb was nominated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the Lieutenant-Governor's request, as a military officer of rank and experience wholly unconnected with this Government. His place on the Commission was, owing to his illness, eventually taken by Colonel Holroyd, B. S. C., commanding at Barrackpore, nominated in like manner by the Military authorities. The Commission was directed to sit at Sylhet, where the evidence in the case, oral and documentary, was to be found, and Mr. Banerjea was in an early stage informed of the general nature of the charges on which he would be tried.

3. Mr. O'Kinealy, Officiating Legal Remembrancer, was appointed to prosecute on behalf of Government, and directed to proceed to Sylhet, and after examining the papers and evidence, draw up formal articles of charge. He was also told, to afford Mr. Banerjea every facility for his defence in the way of giving copies of documents or permitting inspection of records, &c., and the Lieutenant-Governor understands that Mr. O'Kinealy carried out these orders in a liberal spirit.

4. On the 5th November the Lieutenant-Governor approved the formal articles of charge, and notice was given by telegraph to Mr. O'Kinealy of the fact, that he might serve them formally upon Mr. Banerjea. They were at the same time forwarded to Mr. Banerjea direct from this office, and a copy was delivered to Mr. Montriou, Barrister-at-Law, who had intimated that he had been retained as Counsel on behalf of the accused. The Commissioners and Mr. Montriou were conveyed to Sylhet by Government steamer, and commenced proceedings on the 19th November.

5. Before noticing the report of the inquiry, it may be mentioned that the Lieutenant-Governor refused a request made by Mr. Banerjea, that the inquiry should take place in Calcutta. It was essential that it should be held at Sylhet, where alone the evidence was fully available, especially as it was quite uncertain how far the Commissioners might feel bound to carry their investigations. Mr. Banerjea was, however, allowed to come to Calcutta to obtain advice and make arrangements for his defence. Subsequently, and before it was known that Counsel had been retained on his behalf, the Lieutenant-Governor caused him to be informed that if he wished for the assistance of any officer in his own service, or in the service of Government, who could be easily made available before the 15th November (the expected date of the trial), the Lieutenant-Governor would take such request into consideration. Mr. Banerjea, in reply, asked for the services of the Advocate-General or Standing Counsel, neither of whom were then in Calcutta, and who would in any case have declined to act, not being in fact officers under this Government. He was referred to the terms of the Lieutenant-Governor's offer, and his request refused. Upon this he asked for the services of either Mr. Bell, the late Official Legal Remembrancer (then at home on sick furlough), or Mr. Field (who had just been appointed as the only officer available to relieve Mr. Prinsep, the President of the Commission, as Judge of Hooghly), or Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate of Midnapore (a great district which, in existing circumstances as to the state of the crops, it was impossible to deprive of its Magistrate). Mr. Banerjea was informed that none of the officers named were available. But the Lieutenant-Governor was made aware at this time that Counsel had been already retained on his behalf. Subsequently the Government Pleader at Sylhet was allowed to be associated with Mr. Montriou to aid in the examination of vernacular papers and witnesses, and generally to assist in the defence.

6. Turning now to the report submitted by the Commission, a copy of which is enclosed, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor had no desire to try Mr. Banerjea for any minor irregularities or shortcomings, or for general inefficiency: all *that* the Government could have dealt with. But the officer in charge of the prosecution was allowed to exercise his discretion in respect of the shape of the charges and the addition of some fresh matter brought to light by him; and in the desire to make the allegations as precise as possible, he set out the points of charge under fourteen distinct articles. The Lieutenant-Governor would have preferred two or three charges, in support of which much of the matter now separately charged would have come in as evidence. It will be seen, however, that Mr. Banerjea has in no way been prejudiced by the course the inquiry took.

7. The Commissioners find Mr. Banerjea guilty under thirteen of the fourteen articles of charge. The Lieutenant-Governor does not attribute to the conviction on the first two of the charges, or to the Commissioners' observations on Mr. Banerjea's general conduct as Magistrate, any special importance further than as they testify to what His Honor and the High Court were already satisfied of, viz., that though endowed with good abilities, Mr. Banerjea is a bad officer,—not in respect of those things which might be set down to youth and inexperience, but in respect of application, accuracy, and conscientious discharge of duty—qualities which may be expected from a young as well as from an old officer. The Commissioners say: "We have regretted to find many instances of gross carelessness and inattention to the convenience of parties appearing in his court, which in our opinion cannot but be the result of an absence of all sense of the responsibility of his position." They also say: "We have been much impressed to find that in his letters, Mr. Banerjea has almost invariably evaded giving a straightforward and unmistakeably clear statement in explanation of any point on which his conduct has been questioned." The minor charges found against Mr. Banerjea also show at any rate this much, which the records had indeed already established, that he did study the effect on his periodical returns of the dates and forms of the orders which he passed.

8. Such being the general character and position of Mr. Banerjea, the main charge or group of charges on which he was substantially tried are those connected with the case of Judishthir and Shoroth. It is upon the simple issue of guilt or innocence in respect of these charges that the most serious imputation on Mr. Banerjea's character depends. Such a clear issue was in every way fitted for judicial trial and decision, and on this charge he has been tried by a very independent and competent tribunal, the members of which unanimously find him guilty. Mr. Prinsep is one of our most experienced zillah Judges; Mr. Reynolds, a competition Civilian of a remarkably able, thoughtful, and judicial frame of mind; and Colonel Holroyd, a military officer of standing and position, nominated under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. The conclusions arrived at by these gentlemen after very careful inquiry are fully accepted by His Honor.

9. The conduct of Mr. Banerjea in eliminating the case of Judishthir and Shoroth from his returns, dishonest and fraudulent though his proceedings in fact were, would not, to the Lieutenant-Governor's mind, have constituted a charge by any means so serious as those now made if he had admitted his error, made a clean breast of it, and pleaded that he had been led into bad practices, which he regretted. It is his subsequent conduct in persistently asserting that which is found to be false, and basely attempting to shift the blame on others, which is the worst feature in the case. If, in fact, Mr. Banerjea understood the orders which he signed on the 31st December, there can be no doubt that his subsequent conduct was false and base in an extreme degree. The tribunal by which he has been tried finds very clearly that he was personally cognizant of the order; that his statement that he could not read

Bengali writing is wholly false; and that he is himself responsible for the proceedings which he attributed to others.

10. In the face of such a finding, the Lieutenant-Governor can only recommend that Mr. Banerjea should be removed from the Civil Service. If we are to have natives of India in the Covenanted Service, Sir George Campbell feels strongly that they must be judged by the same high standard of honor and morality laid down for the European members of that service. Nothing could be more disastrous for Government in India, and nothing worse for the Native Civilians themselves, than to show leniency to gross and persistent dereliction from truth and honesty in work and conduct.

To the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BENGAL.

Sir,

We have the honor to forward, for the information and orders of Government, our report and proceedings on the inquiry held under Act XXXVII of 1850, into the truth of certain imputations of misbehaviour by Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjea, late Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet, which have formed the substance of fourteen articles of charge.

2. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and the accused was defended by Mr. Montriou of the Calcutta Bar. Our proceedings commenced on the 19th ultimo, and terminated on the 29th idem.

3. It is in evidence that Mr. Banerjea joined his appointment as Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet on 19th November 1871, having successfully passed in England the several examinations necessary for admission into the Indian Civil Service; that at the departmental half-yearly examination held in December 1871, he passed in Bengali by the higher standard; that he was accordingly, on the 7th June 1872, vested with Magisterial powers of a higher grade, viz., with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class; that at the half-yearly examination held in December 1872 he passed in Hindustani; and that on the 21st January 1873, he was vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, with effect from the 2nd December 1872.

4. We also learn from a certificate put in for the defence that, previous to proceeding to England, Mr. Banerjea was educated at the the Doveton College, Calcutta, from 1856 to 1867, and that in 1868 he passed the examination as B. A. of the Calcutta University, and proceeded to England.

5. We now propose to consider the several articles of charge *seriatim*.

First article of charge.

6. Mr. Banerjea is first charged with wilfully misdating his decisions in several cases, that is, as this charge has been put before us, that he used to pass verbal orders of conviction and sentence or of acquittal towards the end of a month, and deliver his formal written judgments several days later, and sometimes after considerable delay, at the same time antedating those judgments so as to make them correspond with the entries in his office books of the date on which his orders had been passed verbally.

7. It would seem that notice was first taken of such irregularities on the part of Mr. Banerjea by Mr. Sutherland, the Magistrate of the district, on the 21st June 1873, when he wrote a letter* to Mr. Banerjea forwarding certain written statements made by the several Amlah who had attended Mr. Banerjea since he commenced work at Sylhet, and calling upon Mr. Banerjea to "state *categorically and as briefly as possible* whether the statements made by the mohurrirs are true or not." We think it our duty to note here in passing, and to this we shall presently advert, that Mr. Banerjea's alleged official misbehaviour in the case of Judishthir and Shoruth, which forms the subject of the greater number and the most serious of the articles of charge against him, was reported to the High Court on the 17th June, having been under correspondence for some months previously.

* Exhibit N. 1.

8. Mr. Banerjea's† reply to Mr. Sutherland's letter is to the following effect:—

† Exhibit N. 5. Letter dated 17th July.

"Bharut mohurrir, in his report to you, says that he served under me as mohurrir for four months in 1872, and that during that time he noticed that after the cases were ready I would generally take them home, and after two or three or four days pronounce judgment, and that in some cases I would record the judgments after it had been pronounced. I think this is substantially true."

"Doorga Churn mohurrir says, in his report to you, that after the cases are ready, I would take the records home and pronounce the judgment after two or four or ten or twenty days, and that in some cases, and that chiefly in cases which are dismissed, I would record the judgment after it had been pronounced.

"This mohurrir has served me ever since I came to Sylhet in November 1871, with the exception of four or five months when Bharut and Goluck served me. Now, I began my career as a Magisterial officer here, and therefore he speaks with the experience before his eyes of all cases of delay; the statement may therefore be substantially correct.

"But his statement with regard to recording my judgment after pronouncing it, must so far be qualified that since January last my practice has been in accordance with the express provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code. Nevertheless, there have been some very few exceptions, but those exceptions would not perhaps amount to half a dozen; and I believe

they occurred at the early part of the year, when I was overwhelmed with work and thought it more important to give judgment and record it afterwards than to keep the parties waiting, as that I *then* thought was the lesser of the two evils under the circumstances. But I should mention that even in these very few exceptional cases, to the best of my belief and recollection, I recorded the finding and sentence before I pronounced it, and then recorded my reasons afterwards. For the last two or three months, I can say with confidence, no such exception has occurred, and I now think that I was wrong in violating the requirements of the new law under any circumstances, for under the repealed law and the High Court's rulings, such a practice was not illegal."

The remaining portion of that paragraph refers to another matter, and in the concluding portion of his letter Mr. Banerjea protests against the course taken by Mr. Sutherland in obtaining and acting on reports of subordinate ministerial officers instead of communicating directly with him on the subject.

9. Now the subtance of the first article of the charge was practically put to Mr. Banerjea by Mr. Sutherland's letter forwarding the reports of the amlah which brought it to his notice, and it will be observed that Mr. Banerjea did not deny the imputation, but replied that it was "substantially true" and "substantially correct." In what respect it was not true or not correct, he omitted to state, which in our opinion gives his explanation a decided appearance of disingenuousness. We are inclined to regard his replies as admissions of the irregularity reported by the amlah; but, however that may be, the evidence submitted to us during this inquiry, both oral and documentary, leaves no doubt in our minds that it was Mr. Banerjea's habit, rather as a rule than as an exception, verbally to pass final orders on cases under trial, to have such verbal orders carried into execution, and thereafter at his leisure to place on the records written judgments bearing dates to correspond with the issue and execution of the verbal orders. We also desire to remark that we have had before us very many records of cases decided by Mr. Banerjea, and in no one instance have we found the finding or sentence recorded separately from the grounds of his judgment; the finding and sentence invariably appear at the end of his judgment, and thus unmistakeably show that they were written and placed on the record simultaneously with the other part of the written judgment; so that he is in error when he writes that to the best of his belief and recollection he recorded the finding and sentence before he pronounced it; and then recorded his reasons afterwards. We also think it necessary to notice the excuse offered by Mr. Banerjea, that he believes that the irregularities which took place during the current year "occurred at the early part," "when he was overwhelmed with work," for a statement of his work submitted to us, and an examination of 55 out of 70 cases decided by him during January, shows that he was far from overwhelmed with work. Mr. Banerjea was, so we learn from Mr. Sutherland's letter of the 11th June, paragraph 5, * and from Mr. Banerjea's own letter of the 7th idem, paragraph 5†, detained at Sylhet at the commencement of 1873 to receive instruction with other Subordinate Magistrates on the alterations of the law effected by the new Code of Criminal Procedure. He proceeded to hold his court at Abidabad on the 21st January, up to which time he did no judicial work; and from that date to the end of the month he decided 70 cases, out of which only 8 convictions and 5 acquittals were recorded, no less than 55 cases being summarily, and we may say generally very indiscriminately and unjustly, dismissed on default, while two cases were ordered to be "placed on the serishta." We do not consider that such a state of things justifies the assertion made that Mr. Banerjea was "overwhelmed with work" at the early part of the year.

* Extract A. U.
† Extract A. T.

10. But while we have thought it our duty to contradict two statements made by Mr. Banerjea, we desire to add that we are willing to believe that these were not wilful misstatements. We are inclined rather to attribute them to an extraordinary careless habit and want of accuracy that seems unfortunately to be natural to Mr. Banerjea, both in his judicial work and his correspondence—a habit that cannot be too severely condemned, but which can best be corrected by a close supervision and more judicious treatment at the hands of his immediate official superiors than we regret to find has been exercised. If the irregularity as to the delivery of his written judgements is habitual, such as we have every reason to suppose that it is, we think that it should have been publicly noticed and repressed by the Magistrate of the district before the 21st June 1873; before Mr. Banerjea had, during one and a half year of office work made it his habit; and we would add that in our opinion the course taken by Mr. Sutherland personally to call Mr. Banerjea to account on written statements called for by him from Mr. Banerjea's own amlah, is unprecedented and calculated seriously to interfere with the independent action of any Subordinate Magistrate and his thorough control over his own ministeral officers. We entirely concur in the propriety of Mr. Banerjea's remonstrances on this subject. We observe that Mr. Banerjea requested Mr. Sutherland to lay the matter before the Commissioner; but whether any further notice was taken of it, the correspondence before us does not show. At all events, we consider it our duty to draw attention to it in this report.

We would also here observe that Mr. Banerjea is mistaken in supposing that the new Code of Criminal Procedure altered the law regarding the delivery of written judgments, for section 429, Act, XXV of 1861, required every sentence or final order, together with the reasons, to be dated and signed by the presiding officer at the time of his making or passing the same.

11. For the reasons stated on the foregoing, we find that Mr. S. N. Banerjea, in the case of Gholami complainant, of Nahir Mahomed complainant, and in several other cases, wilfully misdated his decisions. But we would bring to the notice of Government that that practice was somewhat prevalent, as is shown by the fact that the High Court has only recently thought it necessary to issue a circular* condemning the irregularity, and forbidding it as contrary to law; and this, with the other circumstances above mentioned, may probably induce the Lieutenant-Governor to take a more lenient view of Mr. Banerjea's conduct in this respect.

* No. 13, dated 19th June 1873.

12. The facts upon which the second article of the charge is based are the result of the irregular practice of Mr. Banerjea in putting on the record a written judgment several days after the final order had been expressed verbally and carried into execution. In the case in which Nahir Mahomed was complainant, the two accused, Adil and Asim, were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and fine on the 8th June 1872, by a verbal order on which a warrant was issued to the jailor to carry out the sentences. In this warrant it was stated that the prisoners had been convicted under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, *i e*, of theft. The evidence† leaves no doubt that it was not until two or three days afterwards that Mr. Banerjea put in his written judgment containing the regular finding and sentence; and indeed Mr. Banerjea, in his letter dated 24th July 1873, [Exhibit N. 9.] admits this irregularity. It was then brought to his notice that the warrant of sentence had, as already stated, specified that the convictions were under section 379, whereas in the finding and sentence subsequently put on record, the prisoners were entered as convicted, the one, Asim, under sections 379 and $\frac{552}{109}$, that is of theft and abetment of causing criminal force; the other, Adil, under sections 352 and $\frac{379}{109}$ that is, of causing criminal force and abetment of theft. For the defence it is stated that the error was that of the mohurrir, Bharut Chunder, in not recording the proper sections under which the sentences were passed. This is a point not very material so far as the second article of the charge is concerned, though we are inclined to think that in all propability nothing was mentioned in the verbal order delivered by Mr. Banerjea, except the nature of the sentence passed. At any rate Mr. Banerjea signed an English warrant containing what was subsequently asserted to be an incorrect entry of the law under which the sentences had been passed; but the evidence of Bharut Chunder satisfies us that he at once objected to the variation in the convictions; that he presented a written report on the subject; that Mr. Banerjea wilfully abstained from passing any order thereon, and instructed Koylas Chunder Deb, his court head constable, to get the warrant and the entry in the register of cases altered so as to correspond with the judgment subsequently written and put on record. Mr. Banerjea in his letter of July 24th, 1873 [Exhibit N. 9], writes—"I directed one of my establishment to have the warrant corrected to suit the judgment. The court inspector was also directed to make the necessary alterations in his book. The corrections were accordingly made. My head constable, I believe, went to the jail and had the warrant corrected." The *gravamen* of this offence, as represented by the public prosecutor, is not the mere alteration of these documents, for that might be effected to correct a mere clerical error,—which in the present instance would be of little importance,—but it consists in the irregular and improper manner in which those alterations were caused. It should, however, be borne in mind in estimating the character of Mr. Banerjea's misbehaviour in this respect, that at that time he had only been seven months a public officer, and therefore was probably not sensible of the very unfavourable view in which such conduct might be regarded.

† Bharut Chunder Ker. Koylas Chunder.

3. Before leaving this article of the charge, we also think it our duty to call attention to the very unusual conduct of Mr. Sutherland‡ in refusing to allow Mr. Banerjea to have possession of the records of the case, and intimating to him that "the records of the case are in the custody of the head clerk, who will show them"§—conduct which Mr. Banerjea, in our opinion, very properly resented as an insult to an officer in his position. It is true that Mr. Sutherland subsequently sent the records to Mr. Banerjea, but that he should have ever hesitated to do so excites our surprise, and, as we have already observed, seems to indicate an improper idea of what was due to an officer occupying the position of Assistant Magistrate. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea on or about the 8th June 1872, in the case of Nahir Mahomed complainant, having convicted and awarded imprisonment to the defendants for an offence under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, subsequently on or about the 11th of the same month wrote a decision convicting for offences under sections 379, $\frac{552}{109}$ and 352 and $\frac{379}{109}$ of the Indian Penal Code, and that on his mohurrir Bharut Chunder objecting and reporting that the warrant and decision did not agree, he wilfully abstained from passing any order on the said report and improperly changed, in order to meet his subsequent judgment, the previous entries in the warrant and other public documents.

‡ Letter dated 19th July [Exhibit N. 10.]

§ Postscript to letter dated 19th July [Exhibit N. 6.]

Finding on the second article of charge.

14. In the third article of the charge Mr. Banerjea is accused of having dishonestly discharged twenty-three witnesses on Saturday, 31st August 1872, to appear on the following Monday, without having examined them, in order to avoid the necessity of explaining the cause of their unusual detention in his court.

15. The number of witnesses to which this charge applies has been evidently taken from some correspondence on the subject between Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Banerjea, but we have not been able to verify that number, the books of Mr. Banerjea's court showing that only six witnesses, *i. e.*, three on each of two cases, were so discharged.

16. The evidence bearing upon this charge leaves no doubt that on the day in question Mr. Banerjea (who did not attend office till 2 P. M., having been engaged, as he says, from 6 A. M. till noon in writing decisions in other cases,) had a large number of witnesses in attendance, and that he went on taking evidence till 8 or 9 o'clock at night. The mookhtears, who were tired of waiting, urged him to discharge the remaining witnesses, which he at last consented to do. The witnesses do not appear to have been bound over to attend at the next sitting of the court, but they did attend, and their evidence was then taken. The mohurrir Doorga Churn says that he remonstrated with Mr. Banerjea, and told him that such an order for discharge was improper. The Magistrate directed that the amlah should be punished if they had not pointed out the irregularity of the order; but it is certain that the mohurrir Doorga Churn was not fined. Mr. Banerjea denies that any remonstrance was made, and says that it was merely out of kindness that he refrained from fining the mohurrir. With regard to the witness Doorga Churn's version of the story, we have to remark that his account is not corroborated, and that we are inclined to attach very little credit to his uncorroborated statements.

Evidence of Doorga Churn Deb. Exhibit X.

17. That certain witnesses were discharged without examination, and that in consequence of this discharge the entries in the registers of witnesses were calculated to convey a false impression, are facts which are clearly proved, and which indeed Mr. Banerjea does not now attempt to deny. But the *gravamen* of the charge is, that this was done dishonestly, and in order to avoid any explanation regarding the detention of witnesses. We are of opinion that this part of the charge has not been established. The Magistrate, in his several communications on the subject, reports over and over again that Mr. Banerjea does not seem to be aware of the gravity of the error which he had committed. We are inclined to believe that this was really the case; that Mr. Banerjea did not contemplate the consequences of his order; that he had no dishonest intention in passing it, and no thought of avoiding explanations regarding the detention of his witnesses. He was fatigued with six or seven hours' continuous work: he was urged to let the witnesses go; and we think that, in assenting to the request, he merely meant to intimate that it was useless for them to remain in attendance that evening, as it would be impossible for him to record their depositions. We think that he had no ulterior motive in passing this order, and that he is therefore entitled to an acquittal upon this article of the charge. We are strengthened in this view by the consideration that a similar irregularity does not appear to have occurred upon any other date, and from the evidence which has been adduced in support of some of the other articles of the charge, we have no doubt that if the improper dismissal of witnesses had been a practice with Mr. Banerjea, his conduct in this respect would have been brought to our notice. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea did not, on or about Saturday, the 31st August 1872, in order to avoid any explanation regarding the detention of witnesses, dishonestly discharge twenty-three witnesses to re-appear on the following Monday.

See correspondence in Exhibit X.

Finding on the third article of the charge.

18. The remaining articles of the charge all arise out of the same case, and therefore, before dealing with them separately, it will be more convenient that we should first state the facts out of which they arise.

19. Joykrishto Koiburto complained that his boat has been stolen, and that he had found it with one Judishthir, who, when called upon to account for having stolen property in his possession, stated that his brother Godadhur had brought it from one Shoruth.

The police considered that Shoruth, and not Judishthir, was the guilty party, and sent the case for trial against Shoruth only, Judishthir being sent as a witness.

20. On 15th July 1872, Mr. Banerjea, to whom the case had been referred for trial, examined the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution in the presence of both Judishthir and Shoruth. He then recorded a charge of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property against Judishthir only, and called upon him to plead thereto. After recording the plea of not guilty he next proceeded to examine Judishthir and Shoruth, both as persons accused by the complainant; he resumed the trial on the following day, 16th, by continuing his examination of Shoruth, and the case stood over until 31st July, Judishthir engaging to bring is own witnesses, and both he and Shoruth being released on bail, the former of Rs. 150, the latter of Rs. 50. On the 31st July Judishthir appeared and stated his inability to bring his own witnesses, and applied for a summons, which was granted, and the trial was postponed until 22nd August. We observe, however, that three witnesses, who were part of the evidence for the prosecution in the case as sent up by the police against Shoruth alone, and who were really witnesses to exculpate Judishthir and prove the purchase of the boat from Shoruth, were still examined by Mr. Banerjea as witnesses for the prosecution, though, with the case as tried by the Assistant Magistrate against Judishthir, they were, strictly speaking, witnesses for his defence.

21. The witnesses summoned for the defence of Judishthir appeared on the 22nd August, but did not come under examination until the 24th. With this no doubt the case against Judishthir ended; but it, as well as the case against Shoruth, stood over indefinitely, until,

early in September, Shoruth appeared and asked for a summons on his witnesses. Sufficient time was not given for the service of these processes, apparently because, in fixing the date for their attendance, the fact that the men resided in Tipperah and Mymensing was overlooked; so fresh summonses were issued, and the case came on for trial on the 29th October, when these witnesses appeared and were examined on the 30th. On the 30th October also a charge was recorded against Shoruth, and his plea of not guilty was taken. We note here that the examination of many of the records of cases tried by Mr. Banerjea shows that he is in the habit of adopting the unusual procedure of summoning witnesses to the defence not after an accused has formally pleaded to the charge, but at the close of the case for the prosecution, and that the charge is not recorded until the evidence for the defence is in court and is about to be taken. There was at this stage of the case apparently some difficulty in obtaining the attendance of the remaining witnesses for the defence of Shoruth, though we have little doubt that with a more energetic and regular procedure the case would have been brought to an early conclusion, for Shoruth eventually gave up all his witnesses except one, Boidonath. The case may be said to have lingered on almost without vitality until the 28th December, when Kali Koomar Deb was called upon, as bail of Judishthir, to produce him at once. Kali Koomar remonstrated, pointing out that he and other persons connected with the case had understood that it was to come under trial at Abidabad, where Mr. Banerjea's camp then stood, and that Judishthir was at that moment present there. Mr. Banerjea thereupon told Kali Koomar that he must produce Judishthir within three days, that is, on or before the 31st December, the end of the year, or his bail would be forfeited. Kali Koomar again remonstrated, pointing out the impossibility of complying with this order in consequence of the distance from Abidabad. At the commencement of the proceedings of Mr. Banerjea's court on the 31st December, the names of Judishthir and Shoruth were called out several times, and on their non-appearance a report was made by Koylash Chunder Deb, Court head-constable, and on that report the following order was recorded by Doorga Churn Moonshee:—"Let the accused persons be entered in the *mashkabar* (monthly return) as *firar* (absconded), and let warrants be issued for their arrest." This order, which is in the Bengali language, bears the signature of Mr. Banerjea, but he* has stated "with that order I had nothing to do, and the signature to it was taken without my knowledge"

* Letter A, dated 16th May 1873, paragraph 9 [Exhibit A. Q.]

22. Some little time afterwards,—the exact time is doubtful on the evidence, but we would fix it as probably in the course of the afternoon,—Kali Koomar, the surety, appeared with Judishthir in Mr. Banerjea's Court, and in surrendering him, presented a petition for release from his liabilities. What took place on this occasion forms the subject of the 6th, 7th 11th, and 12th articles of the charge, and will be discussed presently; it will be sufficient here to say that after some alteration between the mohurrir Doorga Churn and Kali Koomar, the following order was recorded by Koylas, Court head constable:—"Let it be brought forward at the next sitting" (*agoto mielo pesi*). Kali Koomar, finding that he could not get a proper order passed, left leaving Judishthir in Court, and at the same time reminding some of his brother mookhtears as to what had occurred. There is nothing to show that this order on Kali Koomar's petition was ever carried out, for no further order was passed. Warrants were however issued through the Magistrate of the district for the arrest of Judishthir and Shoruth by the police of Mymensingh and Tipperah, notwithstanding that there cannot be the slightest doubt that Judishthir was all along present at Abidabad before the 31st December, then at Sylhet, and again at Abidabad until the case was finally decided on the 30th January.

23. About the same time that warrants for the arrest of Judishthir and Shoruth were sent by the Magistrate of Sylhet to be forwarded for execution in Mymensingh and Tipperah, Mr. Sutherland wrote the following memorandum* to Mr. Banerjea on the 7th January:—

* Exhibit A. O.

"From his monthly return for December last it appears that a case is pending on his file since the month of September; the explanation furnished by him is not satisfactory. The undersigned requests that he will be good enough to submit a full explanation as to the cause of delay in disposing of the case."

24. To this Mr. Banerjea replied* on the 24th of January from Abidabad, where he arrived from Sylhet on the night of the 19th: "With reference to your memorandum No. , dated , requesting me to explain why the case of Regina *versus* Shoruth Koiburto, and others, has been standing over in my file since September last, I have the honor to submit the following remarks:—

* Exhibit L.

"The defendant Shoruth could not be found in December, and of course no order could be passed in his absence. I understand Shoruth came in only yesterday; nor was the case then ready. Indeed, the case is not ready up to this date, one of the witnesses for the defence having not yet been examined. A great deal of time was lost in procuring the attendance of witnesses for the defence, who had to be summoned from Mymensingh and Tipperah. Of course under the old Code it was impossible to pass any order in any warrant case without examining all the witnesses named by the defendant, unless the Court decided to acquit the accused before examining all his witnesses. As neither witnesses nor defendant was present in December, I could not decide the case. Even if the case were then ready, it would have been impossible for me to pass any order in the absence of one of the defendants. I hope to be able to decide the case in the course of next month."

25. Boidonath, the remaining witness to Shoruth's defence, was examined on the 27th January, and judgment of acquittal was passed on both of the accused on the 30th idem.

26. The next proceeding we find is a report of the Tipperah Police regarding the warrant issued for Shoruth's arrest, to the effect that they had received information that Shoruth had gone to attend the Assistant Magistrate's Court. On this Mr. Banerjea's order, dated 6th February, is that as Shoruth's case had been decided, notice was to be given to the police. About the same time Judishthir had gone home and learnt that the police were on the look out to arrest him, so he left again for Mr. Banerjea's Court, which he found at Shunkerpassa, and their he obtained a *chittee* (note) from Koylas, Court head-constable, exempting him from arrest. It is immaterial for the purposes of this inquiry to determine whether Mr. Banerjea ordered this note to be given, or knew that it was given by Koylas. It was undoubtedly given, for we find that on the 23rd February Judishthir was sent to Mr. Banerjea's court, still at Sunkerpassa, under arrest by the Mymensingh police, and with Koylas's note. It appears that the Mymensingh police were not satisfied with this note, and this is not surprising, since it was not regular that a warrant requiring authority from the Magistrate of the district should be cancelled by an informal note having the signature of only a head-constable; they therefore refused to recognize the note and sent it with the unfortunate Judishthir under arrest to the Magistrate of Sylhet, who passed the matter on to Mr. Banerjea and directed the head-constable, Koylas, to furnish an explanation of this conduct. Judishthir was at last set free. The head-constable Koylas gave his explanation, explanations were called for and submitted by Mr. Banerjea regarding his conduct in the case, which ended in the matter being laid before the High Court.

27. These are the main facts of the case of Judishthir and Shoruth, and we will now proceed to consider separately the remaining articles of the charge against Mr. Banerjea, and how far they are borne out by the evidence which has been laid before us or by inferences fairly deducible therefrom.

28. The first point for our consideration is the fourth article of the charge, in which Mr. Banerjea is accused of having, on the 31st December, dishonestly ordered Judishthir and Shoruth, or either of them, to be entered as *firar* (absconded) in the *mashkabar* (monthly returns).

29. The effect of this order in this particular case would be to cause the case to be excluded from the statement of cases as pending at the end of December or at the end of the year, and thereby render it unnecessary to account for its having remained undecided since July; but as we learn from the record, that order had no other effect, and the case still proceeded without any obstruction beyond what had already occurred through the extreme dilatoriness of Mr. Banerjea, and his failure to understand the legal position of Judishthir, on whom final orders might have been passed so far back as the 24th August.

30. If, therefore, Mr. Banerjea did pass that order, there can be no doubt that he must have passed it dishonestly, since its only object could have been to deceive those officers before whom his statement of work would come under review, by representing the state of his file to be what it was not, and by leading them to believe that the non-decision of the case against Judishthir and Shoruth, about which explanations had been furnished in the returns of former months, was not owing to the neglect of the Assistant Magistrate, but to the failure of the accused to appear at the trial.

31. It is an extremely difficult point to determine whether Mr. Banerjea did pass that order, for the only direct evidence consists of the statements of Doorga Churn Deb, Mr. Banerjea's Court mohurrir, and Koylas Chunder Deb, his Court head-constable, the former of whom wrote that order, while the latter wrote and presented the report upon which it was recorded. But unfortunately, after observing the demeanour of these witnesses while under examination, and giving the most careful consideration to the nature of their statements, we have no hesitation in expressing our decided opinion that, except when corroborated, the evidence of either Doorga Churn Deb or Koylas Chunder Deb is altogether unreliable. We have therefore no direct evidence upon which we can proceed to determine whether Mr. Banerjea did pass that order or or whether, as he has himself stated, "with that order I had nothing to do, and the signature to it was taken without my knowledge."

32. But there is circumstantial evidence of considerable importance bearing on this point which it now becomes necessary to consider and discuss. There is, first of all, the fact that Mr. Banerjea was at that time fully aware of the necessity of disposing of this case somehow or other without any further delay, so as to avoid censure on account of his dilatory proceedings. We learn this from the evidence of Kali Koomar Deb, the surety of Judishthir, who says that when he entered Mr. Banerjea's court on the 28th December, Mr. Banerjea called out to him "produce the accused," and that in spite of his remonstrance as to the impossibility of complying with such an order, Mr. Banerjea ordered him to produce Judishthir on the 31st December. Now, there can be no doubt that Judishthir as well as his surety Kali Koomar did understand that the case was to come on for trial at Abidabad, where Mr. Banerjea had been holding his court during the early part of December and almost up to Christmas, for we have in addition to Kali Koomar's evidence that of Judishthir, and we may add that we have full confidence in the statements of both Kali Koomar and Judishthir.

33. We have next in order of time the fact that the names of both Judishthir and Shoruth were called out several times outside Mr. Banerjea's court early on the 31st December. It is not improbable that Mr. Banerjea's attention was attracted to this, but it is comparatively a point of little importance, and we are willing to believe that he did not notice the calling of the name of the accused. We next have the preparation and presentation of the report by the court head constable of the non-appearance of Judishthir and Shoruth after being

several times. No doubt in the course of ordinary business the report would be laid before Mr. Banerjea, though, on the evidence of Doorga Churn and Koylas Chunder, which is not only generally untrustworthy but is conflicting on this point, we are unable to come to any definite finding. We have next the passing of the order that the accused are to be entered in the *mashkabar* as *firar*, and warrants issued for their arrest, on which again we have only the direct evidence of the same two witnesses. Then follows the appearance of the surety Kali Koomar with Judishthir and the presentation of his petition asking to be released from further responsibility as surety. Kali Koomar gives the following account of what happened on that occasion. "Seeing me at some distance the Sahib (*i. e.*, Mr. Banerjea) said, 'Where is the accused,' I said, 'There is Judishthir, and I give in my *istofa*,' showing it. The Sahib said 'Where is Shoruth, I want him,' I said, 'He is under the bail of Hurree Thakoor. I have nothing to do with him.' The Sahib put his head down to write. I placed Judishthir alongside of the rail on which the mookhtears stand, and said 'Release me.'" Kali Koomar then recites a conversation between himself and Doorga Churn regarding the same matter, and finishes his narrative by stating that he left and Judishthir remained behind in the Court.

34. Judishthir, who is an ignorant man from the interior, states that "Kali Koomar had a conversation with the moonshee which I did not understand; all that I understood was that an *istofa* was given in. The Hakim was there. I don't know whether he saw me. He was writing." It is not improbable that he followed Kali Koomar, and either did not hear or notice the first part of what happened, *viz.*, the conversation between Kali Koomar and Mr. Banerjea. We have little doubt that that conversation did take place as related by Kali Koomar, and we may observe that it is also mentioned by Doorga Churn mohurir in his evidence.

35. The next step is the issue of the *Ghair Zillah* warrants, *i. e.*, warrants to other districts (Mymensingh and Tipperah) for the arrest of Judishthir and Shoruth. Now such warrants can be issued by a Subordinate Magistrate, like Mr. Banerjea, only through his superior, the Magistrate of the district, and it is usual to send them with a *roobocaree* (vernacular proceeding), all these papers bearing the full signature of the Subordinate Magistrate.

36. It was contended for the prosecution that on such occasions it was usual for the ministerial officer not only to remind the Magistrate that his full signature was necessary, but to explain the nature of the papers to be signed. The evidence, however, does not bear this out, and in our experience this is by no means the rule. We cannot, therefore, from this conclude that Mr. Banerjea on the 4th January signed those papers, knowing that they were warrants for the arrest of Judishthir and Shoruth, though we believe from the facts of this case that he deliberately, on 31st December, ordered the issue of such warrants; that he knew that Judishthir was subsequently brought into his court by Kali Koomar, and that he nevertheless failed to withdraw the order for his arrest.

37. But to proceed with the narrative of events which afford circumstantial evidence as to the passing of what we may term the "*firar* order" with Mr. Banerjea's express sanction. Mr. Sutherland's memorandum of the 7th January, calling for a further explanation regarding an old case shown in the statement for December, was, we think we may finally assume, received by Mr. Banerjea in Sylhet on some day before the 18th, when he proceeded to Abidabad. Doorga Churn mohurrir, with his office records, left Sylhet for Abidabad on the 9th. Mr. Banerjea did not reply to Mr. Sutherland's memorandum until the 24th January, when he was holding his court at Abidabad. Now, notwithstanding Mr. Banerjea's habitual careless and dilatory manner of conducting his official business, we think we may reasonably presume that he delayed answering Mr. Sutherland's memorandum until he had joined his office and had an opportunity of ascertaining the facts of the case regarding which he conceived an explanation was called for; and from the omission in his reply to quote the number and date of Mr. Sutherland's memorandum, which are left blank, we are led to believe that he either had left the memorandum at Sylhet or had otherwise mislaid it. There is a letter of considerably later date from Mr. Banerjea, in which he states that he had now found this memorandum, which had been mislaid, and this may in some degree serve to corroborate the view which we have just expressed; but we rely upon his omission to quote the number and date of Mr. Sutherland's memorandum, and also upon the fact that in his reply he wrote regarding the case of Shoruth, to which Mr. Sutherland's memorandum did not refer.

38. Mr. Banerjea, while himself addressing some remarks to us in his defence on this subject, was called upon by us to state whether he had Mr. Sutherland's memorandum before him when writing his letter of the 24th January. He replied—"I cannot speak as a fact, but I have not the slightest doubt that when I wrote the explanation of the 24th January I had before me Mr. Sutherland's memorandum of the 7th." We regret to have to state that we are unable to concur in Mr. Banerjea's impression, which is, we think, opposed to the reasonable inference to be drawn from facts which are unquestioned.

39. We now come to the fact just mentioned, that Mr. Banerjea volunteered information regarding Shoruth's case through inadvertence, and in answer to a call for further explanation regarding an entirely different case.

40. It has been urged with some force in his favor that if Mr. Banerjea had contemplated deception by his "*firar* order," he would not have counteracted its effect by drawing attention to that very case. (This very argument, it appears to us, strongly refutes Mr. Banerjea's statement in court, that he wrote his letter of the 27th January with Mr. Sutherland's memorandum before him.) But if we turn to that letter and examine its contents, this

argument falls to the ground. The letter clearly indicates a device on the part of the writer to keep back all information regarding Judishthir, though the case was against him as well as against Shoruth, and, therefore, to afford a just and proper explanation, some remarks should have been made of the case as it stood against him. This also seems clear from the terms of this letter, and especially from the expression "as neither witness nor *defendant* (in the singular number) was present in December, I could not decide the case. Even if the case were then ready, it would have been impossible for me to pass any order in the absence of one of the defendants."

41. From the terms of this letter we have no doubt that, when Mr. Banerjea wrote it, and, as we have already stated, previously, he was fully aware of the "*firar* order" and of the subsequent appearance of Judishthir on the 31st December; that, from his having mislaid Mr. Sutherland's memorandum, he not only gave the explanation regarding the wrong case, but he forgot that through the falsification of his returns, no explanation would be due regarding Judishthir's case, and he also forgot that Mr. Sutherland's letter had any reference to those returns, and it is extremely probable that the case was running uppermost in his mind, and that he was further reminded of it by the appearance of Shoruth when he re-opened his court at Abidabad.

42. We observe that in paragraph 9 of his letter of the 16th May (Exhibit A Q), Mr. Banerjea argues that as he "was at the time ignorant of the continuance of a *firari* register," he "could not possibly have known what effect the placing of a man's name in the *firari* register had so far as the returns were concerned," but this argument rests on the misstatement or misapprehension of the exact terms of his order, which he previously states to be that "the names (of the accused persons) should be entered on the *firari* register," and this error probably arose from paragraph 6 of Mr. Sutherland's memorandum of the 22nd March (Exhibit A P). Mr. Banerjea, in the course of his own address to us in his defence, endeavoured to argue that because he had in other cases (in evidence) entered persons on the *firari* register, and because in those cases he had so acted only after warrants and proclamations and other processes had been set in motion, he could not in Judishthir's and Shoruth's case have passed the order of the 31st December before the issue of even warrants; but he seems to forget that the instances are not analogous, that in the first mentioned cases there was no object to be gained by putting them out of sight, whereas in the case of Judishthir and Shoruth it was absolutely necessary, for the purpose of avoiding animadversion, to pass some such order to tide over the necessity for giving an explanation. In the cases in which entries on the *firari* register had been made, further judicial action was suspended, whereas, as has been already remarked, in the case of Judishthir and Shoruth the order offered no obstruction to the course of the trial.

Finding on 4th article of the charge.

43. We have endeavoured to view this important point in our proceedings in as favorable a light as possible to Mr. Banerjea, but we regret to be obliged to find that he on the 31st December 1872, in the case of Joykrishto Koiburto *versus* Shoruth and Judishthir, dishonestly ordered the said defendants to be entered as (*firar*) absconded in the monthly returns (*mashkabar*).

Finding on 5th article of the charge.

44. The observations which we have already made in considering the fourth article of the charge contain also the grounds upon which we find that on the same date, viz., 31st December 1872, after Judishthir had appeared in his court, Mr. Banerjea dishonestly returned on the record the order aforesaid (mentioned in the 4th article of the charge,) directing the accused persons Judishthir and Shoruth to be entered as absconded (*firar*) in the monthly statement (*mashkabar*), for as we have already found Mr. Banerjea did dishonestly pass the "*firar* order," and we have no doubt, for reasons stated in the foregoing, that he knew on the 31st December of Judishthir's appearance in his court, and yet allowed that order to remain uncancelled.

45. We have also expressed our opinion that Mr. Banerjea was told by Kali Koomar Deb that he wished to present a petition to be relieved from his responsibilities as surety of Judishthir, and that he had this petition in his hand at the same time that he produced Judishthir. It was, therefore, Mr. Banerjea's duty forthwith to have absolved Kali Koomar Deb from his suretyship; but he intentionally and illegally neglected to pass any order on this verbal representation; he further, in our opinion, intentionally and illegally neglected afterwards to pass a proper order on the written application, and he dishonestly allowed the order "*agoto misle pesh*" (to be brought forward at the next sitting) to be written thereon.

Finding on the 6th article of the charge.

46. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea on the 31st December 1873 intentionally and illegally omitted to accept the surrender of Judishthir by his surety Kali Koomar Deb, and to relieve the latter from his engagement as surety; and further that he, on the same date, dishonestly allowed an order to be recorded on the petition of the said Kali Komar Deb (surrendering his client Judishthir) that it be taken up at the next sitting of the Court, instead of immediately passing orders accepting the surrender of Judishthir by his surety aforesaid.

Finding on the 7th article af the charge.

Finding on the 8th article of the charge.

47. It is also unnecessary for us to offer any further observations on the 8th article of the charge, since the grounds upon which our opinion has been formed have been already expressed. We find that Mr. Banerjea on or about the 7th of January 1873, knowing that Judishthir had surrendered on the 31st December 1872, dishonestly issued a warrant to be sent to the Magistrate of Mymensingh for the arrest of the said Judishthir as having absconded (*firar*).

Consideration of the 9th article of the charge reserved.

48. We propose to reserve our remarks on the 9th article charged until we have disposed of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, which more appropriately precede it, in considering the conduct of Mr. Banerjea in the course of the trial of Judisthir's case.

49. In discussing the fourth article of the charge we have stated in detail the reasons upon which our finding on the 10th article must be based. We have stated that in our opinion Mr. Banerjea gave express sanction to the passing of the *firari* order; from this our finding on the 10th article of the charge is obvious. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea on or about the 16th February 1873, in his letter No. A of that date, addressed to the Magistrate of Sylhet, falsely denied all knowledge of the first order of the 31st December 1872, directing Judishthir and Shoruth to be entered as absconded (*firar*) in the monthly statement (*mashkabar*), and falsely asserted that with that order he had nothing to do, and that the signature to it was taken without his knowledge.

Finding on the 10th article of the charge,

50. The 11th article of the charge arises out of the statement made in paragraph 14 of Mr. Banerjea's letter of the 16th May (Exhibit A Q).

51. After Kali Koomar Deb, the surety of Judishthir, produced the latter and represented to Mr. Banerjea, showing that his written application on the subject, that he desired to be released from his suretyship, Mr. Banerjea, as we have already found on the 6th article of the charge, intentionally and illegally omitted to accept the surrender of Judishthir and to relieve Kali Koomar from his engagement as surety, and he proceeded to occupy himself in writing. What he was writing, does not appear, but the witnesses all unite in stating that as long as Kali Koomar remained in court after his conversation with Mr. Banerjee, Mr. Banerjea's head was bent down and he was engaged in writing. During this time Kali Koomar and Doorga Churn mohurrir had a somewhat lengthened dispute regarding the reception of Kali Koomar's application for release from his suretyship, and what order should be passed thereon. Mr. Banerjea is charged with having falsely stated that it is clear he could not have heard that conversation. That that conversation did take place the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt, and it is also clear that it was of considerable length, animated, and somewhat acrimonious. Kali Koomar, on the one hand, persistently urged his right to be released from his suretyship, while Doorga Churn evidently with a desire to act consistently with the previous order, termed the "*firar* order," tried to persuade Kali Koomar to keep it back until the following day, when the *sal tamamee din* (the last day of the year) would have passed, and we know that Doorga finally got angry at Kali Koomar's obstinacy, and that Kali Koomar, on the other hand, left the court disgusted at his treatment, having appealed to his brother mookhtears* to recollect what had occurred, evidently in case he should at any future time be called upon to answer for the non-appearance of Judishthir. We have examined the records of the seven cases which Mr. Banerjea states† that he decided on that day, and we have also read the evidence of the four witnesses which he further recorded, and this we gather from his letter of explanation, was the work upon which he was occupied on the 31st December. Now the evidence of Kali Koomar, Kunjo Lall, Prokash Chunder, and Doorga Churn, leaves no doubt that while the dispute was taking place between the first and last mentioned, Mr. Banerjea could not have been examining witnesses, for he is stated to have had his head bent down and been writing the whole time; and even if he had been examining witnesses, it would be almost impossible for him not to have seen and heard Kali Koomar and Doorga Churn while engaged in altercation. But if, on the other hand, Mr. Banerjea was engaged in writing out the decisions in those cases, we think that a perusal of those decisions,—which are of a very ordinary character and generally follow the stereotyped form of decisions in petty cases,—fails to show to our satisfaction that there was anything so completely to absorb Mr. Banerjea's entire attention as to prevent his hearing the angry dispute which was taking place a few yards below his seat. We have inspected Mr. Banerjea's court room, and think that under the circumstances just stated, it is extremely unlikely that he should not have overheard the conversation and dispute, and we therefore feel bound to find that on or about the 16th May 1873, in his letter No. A of that date, he falsely urged that it was clear he could not have heard the conversation which took place on the 31st December 1872 between the said Kali Koomar Deb and the mohurrir, Doorga Churn Deb, regarding the surrender of the said Judishthir.

* Prokash Chunder Dhur. Koonjo Lall Dhur.

† Paragraph 20 of letter dated 16th May (Exhibit A. Q.)

Finding on 11th article of charge.

52. In connection with this subject of the surrender of Judishthir by his security, we think it right to take some notice of an argument employed by Mr. Banerjea in the 11th paragraph of his letter of the 16th May. Mr. Banerjea says that neither Shoruth nor Judishthir was present when the order was passed for the entry of their names as *firars*, and thus far he is no doubt right. He goes on to remark that Kali Koomar's subsequent conduct

in producing Judishthir, and saying that he could not any longer stand as security for him, was a somewhat unusual course for a mookhtear to take, and that the explanation of this is to be sought for in the fact that the mookhtear must have come to know that Judishthir had been entered as a *ferari;* that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, and that perhaps he (the mookhtear) apprehended that he might be asked to show cause why he should not be called upon to pay the amount mentioned in the bail-bond.

53. We find it difficult to believe that this argument can have been intended to be used seriously. The petition discloses upon the face of it very satisfactory reasons for Kali Koomar's wish to resign his responsibility. It recites that the case had been pending for six or seven months; that the accused was a resident of another district, and that the record was about to be taken to the mofussil for disposal. These reasons alone would appear to us perfectly intelligible and sufficient.

54. But had Mr. Banerjea forgotten the order he had passed only three days before this petition was presented? On the 28th December he had called upon Kali Koomar to produce the defendant Judishthir. It was represented that Judishthir was at that moment in attendance at Abidabad under Mr. Banerjea's own order. But Mr. Banerjea repeated that Judishthir must be produced at Sylhet by the 31st, or that the bail-bond of the surety would be declared forfeited. It was urged in vain that compliance with the order was a physical impossibility, and that notice could not be sent to Abidabad in time to ensure Judishthir's appearance on the day fixed. Notwithstanding all remonstrances, the Assistant Magistrate refused to withdraw or modify his order. It so happened that Judishthir got tired of waiting on at Abidabad, and came into the station on the 30th December, in time to allow of his being produced in court on the following day. But it is clear that the mookhtear's wish to resign his security had nothing to do with his knowledge of the "*ferar* order." It arose partly from the circumstances of the case, but principally from the unreasonable character of Mr. Banerjea's order of the 28th December. A surety who found himself required to perform impossibilities would naturally take the first opportunity of withdrawing from his obligation. We would add that Kali Koomar Deb in his evidence distinctly denies that he knew anything of the "*ferar* order," and that in our opinion he is a witness whose statements may be accepted with confidence.

55. If we are correct in finding that Mr. Banerjea did overhear the conversation and dispute between Kali Koomar and Dooga Churn, which form the subject of the 11th article of the charge, it follows that the order on Kali Koomar's petition was passed with Mr. Banerjea's knowledge and express authority, and we would here observe that when Kali Koomar brought Judishthir into court and told Mr. Banerjea that in surrendering Judishthir he applied for a release from his suretyship and at the same time showed and presented his written petition to that effect, Mr. Banerjea's inattention and omission to pass the obvious order of release was entirely in accordance with his subsequent signature and knowledge of the written order on that petition directing it to be brought forward at the next sitting of the court. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea on or about the 16th of May 1873, in his letter A of that date, falsely asserted that the second order of the 31st December 1872, directing that the petition of Kali Koomar Deb be taken up at the next sitting was, to the best of his recollection, obtained without his knowing anything about it.

Finding on 12th article of the charge.

56. It is necessary now to return to the 9th article of charge, which has been reserved for consideration in this place. In it Mr. Banerjea is charged with wilfully misdeciding the case against Judishthir and Shoruth.

57. The facts of this case are that Joykrishto Koiburto claimed a boat which was found with Judishthir, stating that it had been stolen from him. Judishthir explained that his brother Godadhur had honestly bought it from Shoruth. The police believed Judishthir, and sent up his witnesses as part of the evidence for the prosecution, charging Shoruth only. The various stages in the trial of this case have already been stated at length, and it will therefore be necessary here only to draw attention to the fact that though Mr. Banerjea at first formally charged only Judishthir, he examined both Judishthir and Shoruth as accused persons, and ordered both to give bail, the former of Rs. 150, the latter of Rs. 50.

58. After the case against Judishthir was finished on the 24th August, no order was passed until Shoruth himself applied for summons on his witnesses. It was on their appearance, in accordance with what we have learnt from many other cases to be his habit, that Mr. Banerjea then drew up a charge against Shoruth, and having called upon him to plead to it, examined his witnesses. The case then lingered on in consequence of the alleged non-attendance of some other witnesses, which were all withdrawn except one, Boidonath. On the 28th December, it would seem that Mr. Banerjea was anxious to obtain Judishthir's attendance, for he ordered Kali Koomar, his surety, to produce Judishthir, but apparently he made no similar enquiry for Shoruth; but on the 31st, when Judishthir did appear, Mr. Banerjea said "I do not want Judishthir, I want Shoruth."

59. Now Doorga Churn mohurrir states that he urged Mr. Banerjea to decide the case, as far as Judishthir was concerned, on the 31st; and though we are not inclined to place much confidence in his statements, we find that in this respect he is to some degree corroborated by Mr. Banerjea himself, for in his letter of the 24th January Mr. Banerjea writes that "even if the case were then, (*i. e.*, on 31st December) ready, it would have been impossible for me to pass any order in the absence of one of the defendants;" and this is also somewhat the argument adopted in paragraphs 28 and 29 of his letter of the 16th May (Exhibit A Q). We therefore conclude that the acquittal or conviction of Judishthir on the 31st December depended on the further evidence to be given by Shoruth's remaining witness, Boidonath. If this were so, we have no hesitation in stating that Judishthir was rightly acquitted, for Boidonath's evidence was worthless. But for obvious reasons we do not approve of this mode of trial, and we are surprised to find that Mr. Banerjea, who presumedly, like all civil servants of the present day, has received some legal education in England, and who can quote Pitt Taylor on Evidence [see paragraph 29 of his letter, dated 16th May, Exhibit A Q], should be so far ignorant of the ordinary rules of evidence as to suppose that the evidence for the defence of one of two persons charged in the same trial could possibly be used against or affect the guilt or innocence of the other. The whole trial from beginning to end was a succession of irregularities.

60. If we now consider the case against Shoruth, we find that Mr. Banerjea relied as much in the case against him as against Judishthir on what Boidonath would say.

Boidonath deposed as follows:—

"I know Judishthir and Shoruth up at the bar. I heard from Godadhur that he had purchased a boat from Shoruth. Godadhur said that the boat had been stolen by Shoruth and sold to him. I had not heard anything against Shoruth."

Such evidence could not properly affect the conviction or acquittal of either of the accused. If, therefore, Mr. Banerjea, before taking that evidence, believed (and we have reason to think that he did so believe) that there was a good *primâ facie* case against Shoruth, he had certainly no grounds for changing his opinion after hearing that evidence. To an ordinary understanding a perusal of the records of the case could lead to no other conclusion but the conviction of Shoruth and the acquittal of Judishthir, and we have no doubt that by the acquittal of Shoruth there has been a failure of justice and a misdecision of the case.

61. Mr. Banerjea has in explanation stated before us that the fact that the offence charged (theft) was a non-bailable offence, and that he, notwithstanding, admitted the accused persons to bail, shows that he must throughout have thought that the case was not satisfactorily made out against either. We cannot but regard this explanation as an after-thought, for if Mr. Banerjea on the 5th July (the date of the order for bail) held this opinion, we cannot believe that he should have examined Judishthir's witnesses on the 24th August, and that he should further on 30th October have called upon Shoruth to plead to the charge, summoned his witnesses, and kept the case pending for upwards of six months; and lastly, this hypothesis is altogether inconsistent with his conduct in passing the "*firar* order" of the 31st December, for had he any doubt of the guilt of one or both of the accused, he could then have easily decided the case by passing an order of acquittal, and so avoided the possibility of any censure.

62. Mr. Banerjea first told us that seeing that he had furnished explanations regarding this case in his returns of September and October, he must have known that he could not have concealed the case, and that it could not have been his desire improperly to acquit Judishthir and Shoruth to avoid drawing attention to his irregular and dilatory conduct. The force of this argument we regret we cannot admit, for, as we have already stated, his letter of the 24th January, inadvertently and unnecessarily giving an explanation regarding this case, shews that he was then under considerable apprehension regarding the detection of the most improper "*firar* order;" and we have further little doubt that he hoped that that explanation would be considered sufficient. He must have known that conviction of either of the accused would most probably lead to an appeal, when the whole of his proceedings would come under review. Under these circumstances we think the reasonable conclusion is that Mr. Banerjea was actuated by a probable and natural desire to bury the case in oblivion, and this conclusion is confirmed by the extraordinary process of reasoning by which Mr. Banerjea justifies the acquittal of both the accused.

63. In connection with this charge, the Public Prosecutor called our attention to a large number of cases decided by Mr. Banerjea during the last ten days of January 1873, the object being to show that about the same time as Mr. Banerjea is charged with having wilfully misdecided Judishthir's case, he also wilfully misdecided a number of others. This evidence was objected to; but it appeared to us to be legally admissible, and it has accordingly been placed upon the record. We do not, however, desire to lay much stress upon it in connection with the present charge, as in our opinion Mr. Banerjea did not wilfully misdecide these cases with the object of getting rid of them, but his action was merely in accordance with the careless and inconsiderate mode of procedure which we have found to characterize his general work. We think it right, nevertheless, to draw attention to the orders passed in these 49 cases, as *primâ facie* they amount to a total denial of justice to the parties, and show Mr. Banerjea to have been quite unconscious of his responsibilities as a judicial officer. In these cases Mr. Banerjea took the depositions of the complainants on various dates during the latter half of December 1872: he issued summonses on the defendants, and fixed the days of hearing on various dates during the first half of January 1873, directing the complainants to attend with their witnesses in most cases at Abidabad; in some instances merely "in the mofussil;" and in a few cases at Hubbeegunge. Mr. Banerjea was detained in the sudder station longer than he had anticipated, and did not begin work at Abidabad till the 21st January, when the dates fixed for the hearings had expired. Finding that the parties were not then present, he appears to have passed a general verbal order that the cases should stand over for a few days to give the parties and their witnesses an opportunity

of coming in; but it does not appear that in any one of these cases the complainant was aware of such order. The complainants failed, however, to appear, and Mr. Banerjea called up the cases during the last few days of January, and struck off all the 49 cases for default. Among the cases thus summarily disposed of were several warrant cases, which could not legally be dismissed without taking the evidence for the prosecution. We think that Mr. Banerjea's proceedings in this matter are deserving of the severest censure. Many of the complainants had never been told to attend at Abidabad at all, and those who were told to attend there had never received notice that their cases would be taken up on the day on which final orders were passed.

64. For the above reasons, although we think that the misdecision of these 49 cases has little, if any, direct bearing upon the misdecision of the case which forms the subject of the present article of the charge, we feel it our duty to find that Mr. Banerjea, on the 30th January 1873, wilfully misdecided the case of Joykrishto Koiburto *versus* Judishthir and Shoruth.

Finding upon the 9th article of the charge.

65. The 13th article of the charge sets forth that Mr. Banerjea has falsely asserted that he could not very well read a mohurrir's handwriting. From this we should ordinarily understand that he meant to intimate that he could not read a running handwriting, such as mohurrirs usually write; but if we turn to the passage of Mr. Banerjea's letter in which this statement is made, we learn from the context that he desires it to be deduced therefrom that he could not have been able to read the order *agoto misle pesh* (to be brought forward at the next sitting) recorded by Koylas, head constable, on Kali Koomar's petition for release from his liability as surety of Judishthir.

66. We will first consider the general statement made by Mr. Banerjea that he could not very well read a mohurrir's handwriting. The statement is somewhat vague; but we may observe that Mr. Banerjea's statement in all the explanations that he has furnished are also singularly vague, and rarely if ever give a definitive or satisfactory answer to the point on which information from him is called for. We have before us the following facts: that Mr. Banerjea is a native of Bengal; that, as he himself admits, he has passed "the periodical examination for selected candidates in Bengali";* that on the departmental examination held in December 1871 he passed in Bengali by the higher standard, which includes rendering into Roman characters manuscript papers in Bengali written in a somewhat difficult and running handwriting; we have it also in evidence, about which there can be no reasonable doubt, that he was in the habit of receiving and reading private letters written in Bengali; that he knew to read Bengali court papers with only occasional assistance when he came across a badly-written letter or word; and we have also before us the records† of two cases tried by him, in which the written evidence was written in Bengali under his own hand, in a running hand such as we have been in the habit of meeting in records of the Courts of Justice in Bengal. Against these facts we have Mr. Banerjea's statement that he never studied Bengali after he was seven years of age; that he never passed an examination in Bengali in his life, except the periodical examination for selected candidates in England and one departmental examination, unless perhaps when he was four or five years of age; that in the University Examination in this country he took up Latin and not Bengali as his second language; that an educated native of this country cannot ordinarily very well read a mohurrir's handwriting; that it requires a considerable practice to be able to read with facility such handwriting; and that even if such a statement of inability to read very well such handwriting be remarkable in the case of any other educated native, it cannot be held to be applicable to him.

Paragraph 19 of letter dated 7th June 1873 [exhibit A T].

† Exhibit A B to A H.

67. Now, with regard to Mr. Banerjea's explanatory statements, we would observe that they first seem to refer more to an examination in the Bengali language in a literary point of view, and not to mere ability or inability to read a running hand; and next, that Mr. Banerjea admits that without considerable practice an educated native would not be able to read with facility such handwriting. We do not think that, weighed against the facts which we have previously stated, these arguments prevail; the practice that Mr. Banerjea contends is required, has, in our opinion, been obtained during his length of service, and without it we do not think he could have passed the departmental examination of December 1871. We are accordingly of opinion that in stating that he could not very well read a mohurrir's handwriting, Mr. Banerjea has been guilty of making a false statement.

68. But when we come to consider the force of this statement as applied to Koylas head constable's writing of the order of the 31st December on the petition of Kali Koomar Deb, we have not the slightest doubt that one who could write a Bengali handwriting, as shewn in the records marked A G, A H, must, as certainly as such matters can be ascertained, have been able to read the order "*Agoto misle pesh.*" It does not follow that Mr. Banerjea did read it; but we have no hesitation in recording our opinion that if he had tried to do so, he could have had no difficulty in reading it.

69. We accordingly find that Mr. Banerjea, in paragraph 11 of the letter dated 16th May 1873, and in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of his letter of the 17th June 1873, falsely asserted that he could not very well read a mohurrir's handwriting.

Finding on 13th article of the charge.

70. There is very little to be said on the 14th article of the charge, since we have already found that Mr. Banerjea did pass the two orders of the 31st December, or authorised them to be recorded, and therefore it only remains for us to add that Mr. Banerjea, in his letter of the 16th May, No. A, and in subsequent letters, disgracefully attempted to place on his mohurrir, Doorga Churn Deb, the whole blame of the two orders which were passed on 31st December 1872 in the case of Joykrishto Koiburto *versus* Judishthir and Shoruth.

Finding on the 14th article of charge.

71. The result, therefore, of the best consideration that we have been able to give to the evidence placed before us during this inquiry is to find Mr. Banerjea guilty of all the articles of the charge, except the 3rd article. We have endeavoured to give Mr. Banerjea the benefit of any reasonable doubt that has occurred; but we have been unable, consistently with our duty as public servants, to come to any other conclusion. Our conclusions have been almost entirely based upon the evidence tendered for the prosecution, for we have unfortunately had no further explanation of any practical value suggested to us in Mr. Banerjea's defence, either by his Counsel, Mr. Montriou, or by himself, than what had appeared in his own letters, upon which he is principally accused. There is certain evidence as to character adduced by the defence, but it is not such as would affect our findings on the acts or omissions charged. On the first and second articles of the charge we think that there are some circumstances of extenuation, and that if the Magistrate of the district had exercised over Mr. Banerjea that supervision which is usual and so necessary for the education of young officers in their early career and for the correction of bad habits to which from natural carelessness or some such infirmity they may be unfortunately addicted, we have little doubt that many of the irregularities and departures from honest and straightforward conduct as a public officer and a gentleman, which form the subject of the charges, would never have been committed. Mr. Banerjea is, no doubt, possessed of considerable ability, and we have had constant cause for regret that he should have thought proper to devote it, not to the administration of justice in the execution of public duties entrusted to him, but to writing long explanations of his own shortcomings, and to the display of a desire to evade censure at the expense of truth. We have been much surprised to find that in his letters Mr. Banerjea has almost invariably evaded giving a straightforward and unmistakeably clear statement in explanation of any point on which his conduct has been questioned; and throughout the many cases tried by him which have been laid before us, we have regretted to find many instances of gross carelessness and inattention to the convenience of parties appearing in his Court, which, in our opinion, cannot but be the result of an absence of all sense of the responsibility of his position.

72. In conclusion, we desire to submit for the consideration of Government some observations, which we feel that it is our duty to make, regarding the conduct of Doorga Churn Deb, the mohurrir attached to Mr. Banerjea's Court. This man was examined as a witness for the prosecution, and both by his demeanour and by the nature of his answers when questioned on matters on which his own character was at stake, he showed us clearly that, except when corroborated, he was not entitled to our confidence. The "*firar* order" of the 31st December was written by him; he has admitted that later on the same day he saw Judishthir, but he nevertheless did not hesitate to write out, and on 7th January to get Mr. Banerjea's signature to, a warrant for Judishthir's arrest in Mymensingh, and at a time when he was seeing Judishthir constantly at Sylhet; and eventually on the 9th January he hired Judishthir to row his boat to Abidabad. How far it is owing to this man's pernicious and insidious advice that Mr. Banerjea has been induced to err we cannot say, but we are much surprised to find that notwithstanding that his delinquencies were known to Mr. Sutherland as far back as the 10th of June, Doorga Churn Deb stills remains in his former position as a servant of Government and a mohurrir of the Magisterial Courts of Sylhet.

73. The Court head constable, Koylas Chunder Deb, whose conduct was as disgraceful as that of Doorga Churn, has been allowed to resign his appointment under Government. Mr. O'Kinealy for the prosecution declined to call him as a witness, intimating his desire rather to subject him to cross-examination; and Mr. Montriou for the defence likewise signified that he did not intend to examine him. Under these circumstances we felt that it was our duty to call and examine him. His deposition we think speaks for itself, and we would only add that from the first he, like Doorga Churn, showed an unmistakeable desire to prevaricate and to withhold the truth.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
H. T. PRINSEP,
C. HOLROYD, *Colonel*, B. S. C.
H. J. REYNOLD.

On board Steamer *Koladyne*,
December 5th 1873.

LIST OF WITNESSES

CALLED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

1.	Chunder Koomar Mitter ...	Canoongoe and Surveyor.
2.	Joynarain Goopto ...	Mohurrir of Magistrate's Office, Sylhet.
3.	Bharut Chunder Kor ...	Ditto ditto, and Mohurrir of Mr. Banerjea's Court from March to June 1872.
4.	Chunder Koomar Ghose ...	Writer in the Sylhet Jail.
5.	Govind Churn Deb ...	Jailor of Sylhet.
6.	Boidonath Deb ...	Formerly Court Inspector of Magistrate's Court, Sylhet.
7.	Kalinath Dey ...	Head Clerk, Magistrate's Office, Sylhet.
8.	Bhagmut Deb ...	Defendant in a case tried by Mr. Banerjea, in which Omed and another were complainants.

9.	Gopeechurn Surma	...	Mohurir of Magistrate's Office, Sylhet, and Mohurir of Mr. Banerjea's court from May to August 1873.
10.	Mr. Aratoon Mackertich	...	Deputy Magistrate, Sylhet.
11.	Doorgachurn Deb	...	Mohurir of Magistrate's Office, Sylhet, and Mohurir of Mr. Banerjea's court from November 1871.
12.	Kalikoomar Deb	...	Revenue Agent, Sylhet, and security for Judisthir Koiburto in the theft case.
13.	Prokashchunder Dhor	...	Mookhtear, Sylhet.
14.	Gungaprashad Surma	...	Mookhtear for Judisthir Koiburto in the theft case.
15.	Hurishchunder Surma	...	Mookhtear and security for Shoroth Koiburto in the theft case.
16.	Konjolall Dhor	...	Mookhtear, Sylhet.
17.	Gopalkishto Deb	...	Copyist in the Magistrate's Office, Sylhet.
18.	Judishthir Koiburto	...	Defendant in a case of theft brought by Joykishto Koiburto.

CALLED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

19.	Koylash Chunder Deb	...	Late Court Head Constable at Mr. Banerjea's Court.

CALLED FOR THE DEFENCE.

20.	Mr. Joseph Posford, c. s.	...	Officiating Joint Magistrate, Sylhet.
21.	Joygovind Shome	...	Government Pleader, Sylhet.
22.	Hurkhali Mookerjea	...	Deputy Magistrate, Sylhet.
23.	Koylash Chunder Ghose	...	Pleader, Judge's Court, Sylhet.
24.	Grish Chunder Dass	...	Seristadar, Judge's Court, Sylhet.
25.	Doorga Koomar Bose	...	Head-master, Zillah School, Sylhet.
26.	Premchand Nath	...	Ditto, Rasbehari School, Sylhet.
27.	Ishanchunder Potronovees	..	Inspector of Police.
28.	Gourchurn Dass	...	Sub-inspector of Police.
29.	Krishna Chunder Dass	...	Head Clerk, Judge's Court, Sylhet.
30.	Boikantonath Bol	...	Translator, Judge's Court, Sylhet.
31.	Kalihur Mitter	...	Sub-inspector of Police.

List of Exhibits in MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S *Case.*

A.—Plan of Mr. Banerjea's court-room. See evidence of Chunder Koomar Mitter (1).

B.—List of cases decided by Mr. Banerjea from June 1872 to January 1873. See evidence of Joy Narain Goopto (2).

C.—Order recorded in memorandum book by Bharut Chunder Kor (3) in case of Nahir Mahomed, complainant.

D.—Warrant of sentence of Adil Mahee and Asim Mahee. See evidence of Bharut Chunder Kor (3).

E.—Bengali order recorded by Koylas, head constable, after delivery of judgment in the case of Nahir Mahomed, complainant. See evidence of Bharut Chunder Kor (3).

See at end of N. 10.

F.—Jail register of prisoners admitted. See evidence of Chunder Koomar Ghose (4).

G.—General register of cases sent in by the police during 1872. See evidence of Boidonath Deb.

GG.—Extract referring to case of Nahir Mahomed, complainant. See evidence of Boidonath Deb.

H.—Extract from register of Mr. Banerjea's court in Koylas's handwriting about the above cases. See evidence of Boidonath Deb.

I.—Hazree book of Mr. Banerjea's court in Koylas's handwriting. Same evidence.

II.—Entry of 30th August in same handwriting. Same evidence.

J.—Order book of Mr. Banerjea's court kept by Koylas. Same evidence.

JJ. Entry of 22nd January in Koylas's handwriting in that book. Same evidence.

JJJ.—Entry of 6th February in Koylas's handwriting in that book. Same evidence.

K.—Explanation of Koylas, head constable, in his own handwriting, dated 10th April 1873 and 19th March. Evidence of Boidonath Deb.

L.—Letter from Mr. Banerjea, dated 27th January 1873, and written by Koylas, head constable. Evidence of Boidonath Deb.

M.—Copy of the same letter, also written by Koylas. Same evidence.

N.—Correspondence and enclosures of letters that passed between Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Banerjea regarding the practice of Mr. Banerjea, forming subject of charges 1 and 2 and (N. 10). Judgment of Mr. Banerjea in the case of Nahir Mahomed *versus* Adil Mahee and Asim Mahee.

N. 1 to N. 10.

O.—Letter of Mr. Banerjea reporting his arrival at Sylhet, and Gazettes showing his progress in passing examination and obtaining higher powers as a Magistrate.

P.—Date affixed by head clerk on application for copy made by Krishto Chunder Deb. See evidence of Kalinath Deb.

Q.—Order endorsed by Gopee Churn Surma on application for copy made by Bhagmut Deb.

R.—Judgment of Mr. Banerjea in the case against Bhagmut Deb.

S.—Bhagmut Deb's receipt, dated 27th May, of the copy of the judgment applied for. (See Q). See evidence of Bhagmut.

T.—Miscellaneous book of Mr. Banerjea's court kept by Doorga Churn Deb and others. Evidence of Doorga Churn.

TT.—Continuation of same book for 1873. Same evidence.

U-UU.—Entry in witnesses' discharge book of Mr. Banerjea's court.

V.—Order passed in case of Hyder *versus* Gholam Russool, dated September 2nd. See evidence of Doorga Churn.

W.—Order passed in case of Anwar *versus* Bishto Chand and others, dated September 2nd.

X.—Call for explanation by Magistrate of district. Explanation, &c., from Mr. Banerjea regarding discharge of 23 witnesses, &c.

Y.—Warrant for arrest of Judisthir and proceeding relating thereto, dated January 4th. Same evidence.

Z (P).—Order of Mr. Banerjea on second application of Krishto Chunder Deb for copy of judgment in his case, dated 21st January. Same evidence.

A. A.—Judgment of Mr. Banerjea in Krishto Chunder Deb's case.

A. B.—Report of police of Bajitpore regarding warrant of arrest of Judisthir, &c., forwarded by Mr. Sutherland for Mr. Banerjea's information and Koylas's explanation. Evidence of Doorga Churn.

A. C.—Extract from feraree register of February 1872, showing an entry signed by Mr. Banerjea.

A. D.—Bengalee order on the record relating to the above matter. (Doorga Churn Deb.)

A. E.—Order, dated 1st April 1873, passed in the case of Ghoolam Hossein, complainant, *versus* Sabor Manjee, &c., who did not appear.

A.F.—Order of Mr. Banerjea, dated 31st July 1872, in the case of Mariam, complainant, regarding absconding accused Sheikh Fazil.

A.G.—A.H.—Records of two cases in which depositions are written in Bengalee by Mr. Banerjea.

A.I.—Written statement of Kali Koomar Deb, agent, dated 24th Bysack 1280, and P. S., dated 31st idem, furnished to Mr. Banerjea at his request. See evidence of Kali Koomar Deb.

A.J.—Similar written statement furnished by Prokash Chunder Mooktear, dated 9th May 1873. Evidence of Prokash Chunder Dhor.

A.K.—Letter from Mr. S. N. Banerjea to Mr. Sutherland, saying he has found among his papers the original of his office memorandum No. 29 of 7th January last, which was reported to be missing.

A.L.—Explanations by Mr. S. N. Banerjea as to the reasons why cases were pending on his file at the close of June and July last, given in detail with regard to each case on 22nd July and 8th August last, and Mr. Sutherland's remarks on the same.

A.M.—Similar list of cases pending at the close of September.

A.N.—The same for the month of October.

A.O.—Letter from Mr. Sutherland, Magistrate of Sylhet, No. 29 of 7th January 1873, asking for an explanation by Mr. Banerjea of the reason of delay in disposing of a case shown by his monthly returns for December to have been pending since September.

A.P.—Resolution by the Magistrate of Sylhet on Mr. Banerjea's conduct, dated 22nd March 1873, with endorsement, asking him for any explanation he may wish to offer.

A.Q.—Mr. Banerjea's explanation, dated 16th May 1873.

A.R.—Letter from Mr. Sutherland to the Judge of Sylhet, No. 673 of 17th May.

A.S.—Letter from the Judge of Sylhet to the Registrar of the High Court, No. 26 of 27th May 1873, sending up the record and correspondence connected with the charges against Mr. Banerjea.

A.T.—Letter from Mr. Banerjea to the Magistrate of Sylhet, dated 7th June, offering further remarks in his defence.

A.U.—Letter from the Magistrate to the Judge of Sylhet, No. 860 of 11th June 1873, offering further remarks on the case.

A.V.—From the Judge of Sylhet to the Registrar of the High Court, No. 29 of 17th June, sending on with remarks the further correspondence in the case.

A. W.—From Mr. Banerjea to the Magistrate of Sylhet, No.—— of 2nd July 1873, further exculpating himself from the charges of deceit, &c.

A.X.—Written statement of Koonjo Loll Dhor, mooktear, made at the verbal request of Mr. Banerjea, dated 6th May.

A.Y.—Another of the same character, dated 5th May 1873.

A.Z.—Annual crime returns of Mr. Banerjea's Court.

Record of the case of Queen *versus* Judisthir and Shoroth.

List of records of Cases tried by Mr. Banerjea referred to by the Commission.

No.	Name of Plaintiff.	Name of Defendant.	Section.	Date of institution.	Date of disposal.
6	Gour Chung ...	Sheik Munsoor and others	Assault ...	14th Aghran 1279, B.S.	27th Jan. 1873.
13	Chunder Nath Deb ...	Kebal Chund and others...	Ditto ...	9th December 1872 ...	27th " "
14	Soonoodee ...	Ataoolla and others ...	Ditto ...	10th " " ...	22nd " "
18	Ahmed Lusker ...	Umar Khan ...	Theft ...	11th " " ...	28th " "
20	Sheik Royab ...	Sheik Chikut and others...	Ditto ...	29th Aghran 1279 ...	27th " "
16	Sheik Khoottaj ...	Chadir Chowdry & others	Assault ...	11th December 1872 ...	27th " "
22	Sheik Chinar ...	Sheik Soorai ...	Ditto ...	14th " " ...	27th " "
24	Moniram Das ...	Kaloo Byragee and others	Theft ...	28th Aghran 1279 ...	27th " "
25	Panaoollah ...	Sheik Poran and others ...	Ditto ...	28th " " ...	27th " "
28	Sheik Khoottaj ...	Sheik Roghoo and another	Assault ...	14th December 1872 ...	27th " "
29	Krishna Churn Deb ...	Gopalram Deb and others	Ditto ...	14th " " ...	27th " "
36	Roy Chand Mali ...	Sheik Nazim ...	Ditto ...	16th " " ...	27th " "
37	Sheik Ainoollah ...	Katto Mahara and others	Ditto ...	16th " " ...	27th " "
38	Moutajuddeen ...	Sheik Keldaree ...	Section 352 ...	16th " " ...	29th " "
33	Nerai Hazi ...	Cheekoo Mahi ...	Assault ...	16th " " ...	27th " "
34	Banaram Chung ...	Sheik Heidutullah ...	Section 352 ...	16th " " ...	28th " "
39	Sheik Aroo ...	Jan Mahomed ...	Letting a dog bite the plaintiff's daughter.	16th " " ...	29th " "
41	Ridoyram Mali ...	Uma Malini ...	Theft ...	25th Aghran ...	25th " "
43	Goluck Chung ...	Kristoram Chung ...	Assault ...	17th December 1872 ...	27th " "
44	Sheik Azim Oollah ...	Varutnath and others ...	Injury ...	17th " " ...	27th " "
45	Sheik Keldar Hazi ...	Gurrib Ullah and others...	Theft ...	17th " " ...	28th " "
46	Surrut Chunder Deb ...	Jutharam Deb ...	Section 352 ...	17th " " ...	27th " "
47	Kissore Bewa ...	Brojogobind Deb & others	Ditto ...	18th " " ...	27th " "
48	Bholanath ...	Gourung Dhoopee & others	Injury ...	17th " " ...	25th " "
51	Sheik Ameen ...	Sheik Alal ...	Assault ...	17th " " ...	27th " "
50	Sheik Aheen Ulla ...	Gourung Dhoopee & others	Injury ...	17th " " ...	27th " "
52	Sheik Dagoo ...	Darbar Khan and others...	Section 352 ...	7th Pous 1279, B.S....	27th " "
53	Gour Huri Pal ...	Sheik Mea Urak ...	Assault ...	19th December 1872 ...	27th " "
54	Moorai Chung ...	Sheik Soorai and others ...	Section 352 ...	21st " " ...	28th " "
55	Dagooram Chung ...	Sheik Bukshoo ...	Assault ...	7th Pous 1279, B.S....	27th " "
57	Kebalram Kapali ...	Sheik Chunee ...	Ditto ...	20th December 1872 ...	28th " "
58	Sheik Bepai ...	Sheik Koloo ...	Section 352 ...	21st " " ...	28th " "
59	Rajram Deb ...	Sheik Asmat Ullah ...	Ditto ...	21st " " ...	28th " "
60	Kristoram Bonikya ...	Umakanto Surma ...	Ditto ...	21st " " ...	24th " "
61	Delal ...	Hanif	Ditto ...	21st " " ...	25th " "
63	Hakairam Mahara ...	Jaen Ullah	Assault ...	21st " " ...	24th " "
64	Brojonath Deb ...	Hurriram Deb ...	Section 352 ...	21st " " ...	25th " "
68	Muddunram Dass ...	Bidyanundo Sarma ...	Ditto ...	24th " " ...	28th " "
70	Bhoomai Roy Chunderbidya	Sheik Munooa ...	Assault ...	27th " " ...	29th " "
71	Kantooram Mabaru ...	Sheik Dagoo ...	Section 334 ...	23rd " " ...	25th " "
72	Buddee Mali ...	Dagoo Jalakar ...	Assault ...	26th " " ...	25th " "
76	Badulla ...	Atit Chung	Ditto ...	22nd Pous 1279, B. S..	25th " "
77	Paran Mali ...	Goluck Chunder Dutt ...	Theft ...	31st December 1872 ...	25th " "
79	Bistooram Ghose ...	Jhatai Ghose ...	Assault ...	17th Pous 1279 ...	28th " "
80	Sheik Budulla ...	Madhub Mali ...	Ditto ...	17th " " ...	25th " "
81	Abdool Nazim ...	Sooroojulla... ...	Ditto ...	20th " " ...	25th " "
82	Jhatai Ghose ...	Bishnoo Ghose ...	Ditto ...	30th December 1872 ...	25th " "
84	Kokatulla ...	Soojut Ali	Ditto ...	22nd " " ...	
1	Mohammad Hyder ...	Gholam Russool ...	Assault.		
2	Myram Bibi ...	Sheik Reizil	Ditto.		
3	Ghulam Hossen ...	Chaloo Maghee and others	Hurt.		
4	Atten Mahomed ...	Bishna Chung and others	Theft.		
	Sheik Akbar ...	Kurreem Buksh ...	Section 380 ...	8th Falgoon 1278, B.S.	17th April 1873.
	Queen ...	Ramgobind Roy ...	" 174 ...	.....	31st Dec. 1872.
	Ujeer Mahomed ...	Kazi Osman Ali ...	" 225 ...	.....	31st " "
	Sheik Golami ...	Sardar and others ...	" 426 ...	24th August 1872 ...	
	Mahomed Fazil ...	Ram Bhojan ...	" 384 ...	.....	31st " "
	Sreemoni Purni ...	Ujeer Mahomed Pyada ...	" 448 ...	30th October 1872 ...	31st " "
	Poran Sing ...	Scoltan Khan ...	" 353 ...	22nd " " ...	31st " "
	Sheik Bana ...	Roopjan Beebee ...	" 494 ...	2nd January 1873 ...	30th April 1873.
	Pundit Pal ...	Surjya Chung. ...	Sections 342 and 109 ...	5th Magh 1279, B. S.	30th " "

1. List of defendants in custody under trial before Mr. Banerjea in November 1872.
2. List of persons arrested during November 1872, whose cases have been disposed of.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Montriou, Counsel for the Defence, the 19th November was fixed for commencement of the proceedings, under Act XXXVII of 1850.

November 19*th*.—Mr. James O'Kinealy presented a letter No. H. Z. from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated 21st October last, appointing him to conduct the prosecution of Mr. S. N. Banerjea, on the part of Government.

The articles of charge were next read, and the accused, Mr. S. N. Banerjea, was called upon to plead to each, and pleaded *not guilty* to each article of the said charge.

Mr. O'Kinealy then as Public Prosecutor opened the case.

Proceedings were adjourned at 2 P. M. in consequence of the indisposition of Colonel C. Holroyd.

November 20*th*.—The following witnesses were examined :—

Chunder Koomar Mitter, | Bharut Chunder Kor,
Joy Narain Goopto, | Chunder Koomar Ghose,

and the proceedings were adjourned.

November 21*st*.—The following witnesses were examined :—

Boidonath Deb, | Bhagmut Deb,
Kalinath Dey, | Mr. Mackertich,

and the proceedings were adjourned.

November 22*nd, Saturday*.—Doorga Churn Deb was partially examined, the proceedings being adjourned before the cross-examination had terminate.d

November 24*th, Monday*.—The examination of Doorga Churn Deb was concluded, and the proceedings were adjourned.

November 25*th, Tuesday*.—The following witnesses were examined.

Kali Koomar Deb, | Gangaprashad Surma,
Prokash Chunder Dhor, |

and the proceedings were adjourned.

November 26*th, Wednesday*.—Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Reynolds, the Commissioners did not sit.

November 27*th, Thursday*.—The following witnesses were examined :—

Hurrish Chunder Surma, | Gopal Krishto Deb,
Koonjo Lall Dhor, | Judisthir Koiburto,

and the case for the prosecution terminated.

November 28*th, Friday*.—It having been intimated by the Public Prosecutor and the Counsel for the defence that neither intended to examine Koylash Chunder Deb, and the Commissioners considering that he should be examined in this enquiry, he was accordingly called and examined by the Commissioners.

Mr. Montriou then proceeded to inform the Commissioners that his client was willing to be examined on oath on any point on which the Commissioners desired his statement. The President intimated that the Commissioners were prepared to accept any statement, either written or verbal, made by the accused, Mr. Banerjea, or by his Counsel on his behalf, but that they did not consider that it was their duty to examine Mr. Banerjea.

Mr. Montriou then addressed the Commissioners for the defence, and the proceedings were adjourned.

November 29*th, Saturday*.—Mr. Montriou concluded his address, and Mr. Banerjea was allowed also to make some observations in his defence. The witnesses cited for the defence were examined, and after some explanation on the part of the Public Prosecutor with reference to some reflections made by Mr. Montriou, the proceedings terminated.

H. T. PRINSEP.

No. H. Z., dated Calcutta, the 21st October 1873.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—J. O'KINEALY, ESQ., Officiating Legal Remembrancer.

I am directed to inform you that you have been nominated to conduct at Sylhet, on behalf of Government, the prosecution of Mr. S. Banerjea, C. S., whose behaviour is to form the subject of an enquiry before Commissioners, under Act XXXVII of 1850.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA, Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet, is hereby charged as follows :—

1*st*.—That he in the case of Gholami, complainant, of Ratan Chung, complainant, of Nahir Mahomed, complainant, and in several other cases, or any of them, wilfully misdated his decisions.

2*nd*.—That he on or about the 8th of June 1872, in the case of Nahir Mahomed, complainant, having convicted and awarded imprisonment to the defendants for an offence under section 379 of the Indian Penal Code, subsequently on or about the 11th of the same month wrote a decision, convicting them for offences under sections $\frac{323}{109}$ and 379 of the Indian Penal Code and that on his Mohurir Bharut Chunder objecting and reporting that the warrant and decision did not agree, he wilfully abstained from passing any order on the said report and improperly changed, in order to meet his subsequent judgment, the previous entries in the warrant and other public documents.

3*rd*.—That he on or about Saturday, the 30th of August 1872, in order to avoid any explanation regarding the detention of witnesses, dishonestly discharged 23 witnesses to re-appear on the following Monday.

4*th*.—That he on or about the 31st of December 1872, in the case of Joykristo Koiburto *versus* Shoroth and Judisthir, dishonestly ordered the said defendants, or either of them, to be entered as absconded (*ferar*) in the monthly returns (*mashkabar*).

5*th*.—That he on or about the same date, after the said Judisthir, defendant, had appeared in court, dishonestly retained on the record the order aforesaid directing the defendants Judis-

thir and Shoroth to be entered as absconded (*ferar*) in the monthly statements (*mashkabar*).

6*th*.—That he on or about the same date intentionally and illegally omitted to accept the surrender of the aforesaid Judisthir by his surety Kali Koomar Deb, and relieve the latter from his engagement as surety.

7*th*.—That he on or about the same date dishonestly allowed an order to be recorded on the petition of the said Kali Koomar Deb (surrendering his client Judisthir), that it be taken up at the next sitting of the court, instead of immediately passing orders accepting the surrender of Judisthir by his surety aforesaid.

8*th*.—That he on or about the 7th of January 1873, knowing that Judisthir had surrendered on the 31st of December 1872, dishonorably issued a warrant of arrest to the Magistrate of Mymensingh for the arrest of the said Judisthir as having absconded (*ferar*.)

9*th*.—That he on or about the 30th of January 1873 wilfully misdecided the case of Joykisto Koiburto *versus* Judisthir and Shoroth.

10*th*.—That he on or about the 16th of May 1873, in his letter No. A of that date, addressed to the Magistrate of Sylhet, falsely denied all knowledge of the first order of the 31st of December 1872, directing the said defendants to be entered as absconded (*ferar*) in the monthly statements (*mashkabar*), and falsely asserted that with that order he had nothing to do, and that the signature to it was taken without his knowledge.

11*th*.—That he on or about the same date in the same letter falsely urged that it was clear he could not have heard the conversation which took place on the 31st of December 1872, between the said Kali Koomar Deb and the Mohurir Doorga Churn Deb regarding the surrender of the said Judisthir.

12*th*.—That he on or about the same date, in the same letter, falsely asserted that the second order of the 31st of December 1872, directing that the petition of Kali Koomar Deb be taken up at the next sitting, was, to the best of his recollection, obtained without his knowing anything about it.

13*th*.—That he in paragraph 11 of his letter aforesaid, and in paragraphs 18, 19, and 20 of his letter of the 7th of June 1873, falsely asserted that he could not very well read a mohurir's handwriting.

14*th*.—That he in the said letter of the 16th of May, No. A, and in subsequent letters, disgracefully attempted to place on his Mohurir Doorga Churn Deb the whole blame of the two orders aforesaid, which were passed on the 31st of December 1872, in the case of Joykristo Koiburto *versus* Judisthir and Shoroth.

No. 1.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1873.

The evidence of Chunder Koomar Mitter, son of Tilock Chunder Mitter, taken on solemn affirmation.—I am a Surveyor and Canoongoe in this district. I prepared a map of Mr. Banerjea's cutchery. It is this map (A). It has been prepared on the scale of two feet to the inch. It shows accurately the different positions in the cutchery.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of the Commission,
under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 2.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1873.

Joy Narain Goopto, son of Nor Narain Goopto, on solemn affirmation.—I am mashkabarnuvees of the Magistrate of this district. I was ordered to prepare the list of all the cases decided by Mr. Banerjea. This is the list (B). It commences from June 1872 to January 1873, both inclusive.

Cross-examined.—I have been 12 or 13 years Mashkabarnuvees. I have been in the habit of preparing monthly statements of pending cases and Statement No. 9. In the first part are entered the number of hajut prisoners under trial from the previous month. In the second part are entered the state of the file, the number of persons convicted with punishment, the number of cases decided, and those pending over, whether on bail or in hajut. In the statement of pending cases is entered the number of persons under trial, whether they are on bail, recognizance, or in hajut. Absconded (*ferar*) prisoners are entered in Statement 9 of pending cases only if they have been convicted during the particular month. There is no heading of *ferar*, but in the *kaifyut* it should be entered. I do not remember within the last year or two of its ever having been so entered, nor can I recollect any Statement No. 9 in which it has been entered. I prepare the quarterly and annual statements; the *feraree* prisoners are entered in them. These statements are never called *mashkabar*. There is a circular of Government for the preparation of *feraree* registers. It bears date June 9th, 1859. If the prisoners are in hajut it is a correct order (on being shown the order of 31st December 1872 passed by Mr. Banerjea). A man may be entered as *ferar* if he is in hajut or on bail. A person who is absent at the time of trial is "ferar" when he does not answer the call of the constable, but not when he is present. There was a time when a prisoner under trial was entered as a *ferar* in the *mashkabar*. It was so during my service as Mashkabarnuvees. It might be six or seven years ago, not later. I have never seen Mr. Banerjea in court, but I have learned from the mookhtears that he is rather dilatory and causes inconveniences to parties; but

I have never heard that he has done injustice. I mean that he used to be dilatory in giving judgment. I have never heard that he was untruthful or deceitful. The order of the 31st December is a correct order. I understand from this order that if the prisoners were in hajut the *mashkabar* referred to was Statement No. 9, and the prisoners would be entered as *ferar* in the *kaifyut*. If the prisoners were not in hajut the order would not be correct unless the word *mashkabar* were omitted. I cannot conceive why the order has been so recorded; it has been recorded according to usual rule. It was the custom in former days to write down persons as *ferar* in the *mashkabar*. Doorga Churn was Mr. Banerjea's mohurir. The order of 31st December is in his handwriting. He has been foujdaree mohurir before I was appointed 17 or 18 years ago. I cannot say positively without search whether I can find any similar order. I have seen other orders of the kind when a prisoner is arrested and cannot be found; such an order is correct when he has escaped from bail. The nazir formerly, and subsequently the Court Inspector, used to report a man as *ferar*, and it used to be brought before the mohurir in charge of the record. The foujdaree serishtadar would have nothing to do with it. "Mamoolee" orders are "Place with the record" and such petty orders which are passed. An order for the arrest of a witness is not of a *mamoolee* order, as it has to be brought to the notice of the hakim. It depends upon the nature of the business whether a takeed to the police is *mamoolee*. Warrants for service in other districts are signed with full signature. It is only brought to the Magistrate's notice that it requires a full signature.

Re-examined.—There is always an order for warrant in another district which has a full signature and is a *mamoolee* order. Up to last year I was employed in the Joint-Magistrate's court as misl mohurir. There was another mohurir. There was no division of work between us. The records of petty cases are kept for two years in the Magistrate's court before they are burnt. Other cases are kept longer, but I cannot say how long. They are ultimately burnt.

No. 3.

Bharut Chunder Kor, son of Radhakishto Kor, on solemn affirmation.—I am a mohurir in the Magistrate's office. I was in Mr. Banerjea's court from March to some days of June 1872. I was employed as his mohurir. He had only one mohurir. I recollect Nahir Mahomed's case. I was then misl mohurir. I had some conversation with Mr. Banerjea about that case. Two defendants were punished in that case some day in June. Mr. Banerjea did not deliver the judgment. I wrote on the misl book the order of sentence, imprisonment, and fine, under section 379. The order was passed in the Collectorate *ijlas* where Mr. Banerjea held his court. He gave a verbal order which I recorded in the misl book, but he did not give his *rai* (judgment). I got the *rai* two or three days afterwards in that *ijlas*. I saw that he had added two sections, 352 and 109, in the judgment, whereas section 379 alone appeared in the order. That (C) is in my handwriting. After writing that order I wrote the warrant and sent the prisoners to jail. That was on the same day as the verbal order. That (D) is in my handwriting, except the headings the words "adil 352[illegible], Asim 379[illegible]." These words were not in the warrant when I sent it. I don't know in whose handwriting those words are. When I saw the *rai* I told Mr. Banerjea that "the warrant has been issued under section 379. I now see that two additional sections have been entered in the *rai*. What is to be done?" He replied, "Section 379 is the principal section, and the two other sections are subsidiary. It is no harm that these two sections are not entered in the warrant." I said, "When the warrant is returned, after the release of the prisoners, and it is filed with the record, it will be seen not to correspond, and it will be said to be my fault. If you permit me, I will present a report and you can pass an order on it." I submitted a report; he was displeased, and ordered Koylas, head constable, to correct the warrant. Koylas said, "If the warrant is altered, the notice given to the police, from whom the case came, will also have to be altered." He said, "You had better correct the notice too." He returned the report to me without passing any orders. I have destroyed that report as no order was passed on it. As far as I can recollect, the report was that as I had issued a warrant in a certain case on a verbal order and two additional sections had now been entered in the *rai*, I requested that the warrant might be altered. The *rai* was given two, three, or four days after issue of the warrant. Mr. Banerjea brought it written from his house. When a case was ready for decision it is Mr. Banerjea's habit to take home the record (English and Bengali), the entire record. Mr. Banerjea can read Bengali, but he has sometimes told me to write more legibly because he had difficulty in reading my running (*Thana*) handwriting. I used to prepare his *mashkabars*. When that statement, No. 9, used to be taken to him it used to be explained to him that so many prisoners had been arrested, so many convicted, so many acquitted, so many pending. It was not read to him, but on hearing what I had to say he used to sign it. He did not, that I can remember, look over it himself. He used to use English ink and sometimes from our ink-pot in court. He had an office ink-pot. In warrants for execution in a different district it used sometimes to be told to the Magistrate that they required his full signature, and sometimes that it was a warrant in such a case.

[The following question was then put by Mr. O'Kinealy and objected to by the counsel for the defence]:—"What does a mohurir do with the *rai* after he receives it from a hakim?" Objection withdrawn. *Answer.*—The order in the first book is compared with the English order. If it is found to agree, the Bengali order is recorded by me or by the sub-inspector, or head constable, if he happens to be there. A Bengali order was recorded in the case of Nahir Mahomed. That (E) is in the handwriting of Koylas.

Cross-examined.—I have been mohurir for about 21 years. Only I and the head constable were employed in Mr. Banerjea's court. I don't remember that he ever made any mistakes. The case mentioned is the only occasion on which Mr. Banerjea recorded a judgment discrepant with his verbal order. I cannot say that other Magistrates have taken home records to write their judgments. This case was of assault and theft of rice. I do not recollect what was proved. I do not recollect remonstrating with the Assistant Magistrate that the assault was not proved. I know that they had been convicted of assault from an abstract translation. I do not recollect what the witnesses said; I might have heard. I recollect what passed between me and Mr. Banerjea, because I argued with him and he was displeased with me. When I said I would give a report, he said I may give a report, and I did so. I did not tell the saheb to alter the warrant.

In my opinion, the saheb should have passed an order for the correction of the warrant. I do not recollect that I ever said that I objected that the order should not be in my handwriting, nor can I recollect that I objected that Koylas was a relation of mine. He is a relative of mine (mother's sister's son's son). He can easily be produced in court. I think I destroyed the report then and there, but whether it was before Mr. Banerjea's face or not, I cannot say. He did not tell me to destroy it. He used to take home the records of cases after the evidence had been completed, and used sometimes to summon more witnesses and sometimes to pass judgment. He used to deliver judgment after reading the record. He used to deliver verbal orders and his judgments afterwards. Sometimes he delivered his judgments simultaneously. The head constable sometimes wrote in blue and sometimes in Bengalie ink. After the judgments were delivered I used to show Koylas, who was the only person in the office who knew English. Mr. Banerjea used to work often until 8 or 10 P. M. He did not neglect his work. I do not recollect that he ever told me an untruth. It never happened in a long pending case that an accused, who was present, was recorded as absconded. In takeed orders to the police, the Magistrate is sometimes asked for his order, and sometimes he is not asked. If a warrant is out against an accused, and before conviction he appears of his own accord, the notice to the police not to execute the warrant is considered a *mamoolee* order.

Re-examined.—A mohurir cannot issue an order for arrest without the special order of the Magistrate. If a man is *ferar*, how can a warrant issue without the orders of the Magistrate? Only one order is passed. The orders for entry of the accused as *ferar*, and for a warrant, are simultaneously passed. The amla may ask the hakim whether a warrant should issue. I have never issued such a warrant. I never have recorded an order such as this of the 31st December (in Judisthir's case, shown to him).

To Court.—Mr. Banerjea used generally to come to court at 10 or 11 A. M., and sometimes used to sit until 8 or 10 P. M., with the intermission of half an hour or one hour for tiffin. I used not to remain in attendance for the entire 12 hours.

No. 4.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1873.

The deposition of Chunder Koomar Ghose, son of Brindabun Ghose, on solemn affirmation.—I am employed in the jail of Sylhet. I take registers of admissions into the jail. I enter the names of the prisoners in the register when they come. [Reads (F), entry of register, dated 8th June 1872—"Adil Mahee, son of Budul Mahee; Asim Mahee, son of Gholam Manjee." I found these names on the warrants. The offence of which these men were convicted is entered as Section 379. I got this information from the warrant. The prisoners were sent to jail on the evening of the 8th June. This (D) was the warrant received by me. The passage within the bracket was written by me. Four or five days after the prisoners were sent to the jail, Koylas Chunder Deb, court head constable, came to the jail and spoke to me that the warrant that was sent along with the prisoners on the 8th should be rectified. He told me he came with Mr. Banerjea's permission (added by witness when read over). I asked what correction he meant to make. He said that the section which was written in the warrant was correct and that two more sections should be added to it. I told him I cannot do it without the permission of the jailor. Koylas was present when I brought it to the jailor's notice The jailor said "You can permit the head constable to put in the sections." I allowed him to do so. I had a pen and he asked me for it, so I wrote in the section. I received no written order; nothing signed by any hakim. Never in my time has any such thing occurred as this It has sometimes happened that the date of release has not been correctly entered in a warrant. I have always taken such matters to the jailor, who has sent the warrant to the amla to be corrected. I never before had a case in which the hakim had sent a head constable to have a warrant altered.

Cross-examined.—Through forgetfulness I did not make any alteration in the register.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of the Commission,
under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 5.

NOVEMBER 20TH, 1873.

The deposition of Gobind Churn Deb, son of Podo Ram Deb, on solemn affirmation.—[Witness tendered by Mr. O'Kinealy for cross-examination by Mr. Montriou for the defence.] When this warrant (D) was brought to me the entries in the bracket were not in it. Koylas, head constable, came and told me that four or five days ago a warrant had been sent in which some sections had been entered by mistake, and that Mr. Banerjea had sent him to add them, I had no objection to make. I had known Koylas for a long time. As far as I know he is a good man. I know nothing against his character. I have known Mr. Banerjea as long as he has been in Sylhet. I do not believe him to be capable of falsehood or deceit.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of the Commission,
under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 6.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1873.

The evidence of Boidonath Deb, son of Boloram Deb, taken on solemn affirmation.—I was court inspector of the Magistrate's court in Sylhet. I kept the general register of cases. All cases reported by the police are entered in it. This (G) is the general register of 1872. The portion in red ink (GG) is in my handwriting. That entry was changed after it was first made. I cannot recollect how long afterwards it was made. As far as I can recollect, Koylas, head constable, told me he had corrected the warrants in jail, and he wanted to correct this register too; so I corrected it. Koylas was court head constable in Mr. Banerjea's court, and he kept a register called each Magistrate's register book. I know Koylas's handwriting. [Mr. Montriou for defence objects to the witness proving Koylas's handwriting when he himself can be called as a witness.] This (H) is in Koylas's handwriting. This book is the each Magistrate's register of Mr. Banerjea's court [holding book in which H is written]. Every court head constable also keeps the register of parties, including witnesses present, called the hazree register, the register of summons and warrants, register of bail and recognizances, and some other miscellaneous books. If any Magistrate passes any order on the police, the head constable would enter that order in his order book, and send copy to the police. [Mr. Montriou again objects to evidence of Koylas's handwriting.] This (I) is the hazaree book of Mr. Banerjea's court in Koylas's handwriting. This entry (II) of the 30th August is also in his handwriting. The words "Bing jong" mean "Bhina zabanbundee," that is, the witnesses are discharged without having their depositions recorded. This (J) is the order book of Mr. Banerjea's court kept by Koylas. [Objection repeated.] This (JJ) is in Koylas's handwriting (entry of 22nd January *admitted by accused, Mr. Banerjea, to bear his signature*). This (JJJ) (order of 6th February, admitted by Mr. Banerjea to bear his signature) is also in Koylas's handwriting. This (K.) is in Koylas's handwriting. [Objection repeated.] This (L) is in Koylas's handwriting (admitted by Mr. Banerjea to bear his signature.) This (M) is also in Koylas's handwriting (admitted to bear Mr. Banerjea's handwring at the top.)

Cross-examined.—I was court inspector while Koylas was head constable in Mr. Banerjea's court. I ceased to be court inspector from 8th September last, in consequence of Mr. Banerjea's report. I was never charged with criminal misappropriation of property. Yes, when I was naib jailor I was accused of criminal breach of trust, but I was acquitted by Mr. Smith. I was charged with bribery in 1864, and acquitted by Mr. Tayler. I have had nothing to do with Mr. Banerjea's court since I left. I was degraded in rank in consequence of Mr. Banerjea's report. I do not recollect any Magistrate ever writing his judgment after giving his final order. [Witness reminded of the case against Peary Mohun Goho, and question repeated; witness repeats his answer.] I have always recorded every order of the Magistrate as it was delivered. I cannot say how others do. I used to bring the orders of two or three days at the same time for signature by the subordinate Magistrates, and sometimes, when they were in the mofussil, of months. I know nothing of Koylas's practice. I used to sign bail-bonds at once and *mochulkas* next day. (Did you ever know Mr. Banerjea to be guilty of falsehood or deceit?) In the case of Nahir Mahomed the head constable informed me that Mr. Banerjea gave the decision after two or three days. (Anything else wrong about Mr. Banerjea's proceedings?) In my case I was told by Bharut Chunder Mohurir that the complaint made against me by Kassee Dass (of which I asked Mr. Banerjea for a copy, as well as for copies of other papers), was, he thought, torn up. Mr. Sutherland asked Mr. Banerjea in writing if he had anything to say on that point, but Mr. Banerjea gave no explanation. Shortly afterwards Mr. Banerjea was suspended, and Mr. Sutherland took up my case and degraded me for three months.

To Court.—The alteration made by me in the general register (GG) consisted in the addition of 109, 352, and 379, $\frac{352}{109}$.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of Commission,
under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 7.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1873.

The evidence of Kalinath Deb, son of Sibnath Deb, taken on solemn affirmation.—I am head clerk in the Magistrate's office. In the course of my business I receive papers and reports for distribution. I send them to the sherista. This (P) (words 22-1 and initial) is in my handwriting; it means that I received this paper on the 22nd January. It is my duty to examine the criminal statements, to translate them, and to forward them to the Judge and Commissioner. I send the statement of the files, and the quarterly and the annual statements to the Judge. Any case of long standing would appear in a statement of the files, and explanations are given of cases pending above three months, and are forwarded to the Sessions Judge. Every month explanation of such case must be given. Only pending cases are entered in that statement, as well as defendants in jail or on bail or recognizance. The cases of absconded prisoners would not be entered in that statement, nor would any explanation be entered regarding such cases, nor would absconded prisoners be entered in that statement.

Cross-examined.—I have been for twenty years in the Magistrate's office. Absconded or *feraree* prisoners are entered in a separate book called the *feraree* register. I have nothing to do with that register. I have prepared the statement of the state of the files ever since it has been issued by the High Court. Prisoners who are *ghair hazir* are entered as *feraree*. The former monthly statements *feraree* used to be entered. It was formerly the practice, and is so now, to enter as *feraree* all prisoners who were *ghair hazir* on the last day of the quarterly and annual statements. There used to be a heading of *ferarees* in the former statement. It is now explained in the remark columns of the quarterly and annual statement how many prisoners are *feraree* (order of 31st December in Judisthir's and Shoroth's case put into witness's hand); it is not the custom now to enter orders in that form. The mohurir made a mistake. I have never heard that Mr. Banerjea is capable of falsehood or deceit, but I cannot say so.

Re-examined.—If prisoners were absent at any other time they would not be entered as *feraree*, but a warrant would be issued for their arrest; but in the last day of the year they would be entered as *ferar*.

To Court.—The new statement of the state of the files was issued in 1856 or 1857.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of the Commission,
under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 8.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1873.

Bhagmut Deb, son of Soobit Narain Deb, on solemn affirmation.—I was an accused in a case brought before Mr. Banerjea by Omed Ali. I was fined by Mr. Banerjea Rs. 30, and Dagoo Singh was fined Rs. 15. I presented an application for a copy of the judgment on the day that the case was decided; but I did not get one. I returned on the following day and asked Gopee Thakoor Moonshee in Mr. Banerjea's sherista for the copy. Gopee Thakoor asked Mr. Banerjea something, and then told me that the judgment was not ready. One or two days afterwards I came and asked Koylas Baboo. Nine or ten days after the case had been decided, I saw the record of my case brought by a Mussalman orderly to Gopee Thakoor's house. I got the copy two days after that.

Cross-examined.—I saw the record brought to Gopee Thakoor's by an orderly whose name I don't know. He brought it from the saheb's house, so Gopee Thakoor said. It was eight or nine days after the case was decided. It was last Joishtee. I told Gopee Thakoor first and afterwards Banerjea Saheb one day when Koylas Baboo said there was no order to give copies. Koylas said this of his own accord. How can I say why he said this? I did ask Gopee whether the judgment was with the record. I don't know when the judgment was written. The judgment covered six pieces of stamp paper.

Re-called.—This (S) was my signature. It is a receipt for the copy of the judgment in my case.

No. 9.

Gopee Churn Surma, son of Sib Churn Surma, on solemn affirmation.—I have been a mohurir for nine or ten years. I have served as mohurir in the sherista of Mr. Banerjea's court, also as an assistant mohurir. I served from 8th May to 6th August last. I wrote this. [Endorsement (Q), order on application for copy made by Bhagmut Deb.] That order was passed on an application for a copy made in a case decided during May. I think that the petition was presented on the very day that the case was decided. The copy was not then given because I did not get either the record or the judgment. The record was with Mr. Banerjea. He had taken it before he passed the order of conviction. I did not see him read out any judgment, nor did I see any judgment when Mr. Banerjea passed the order. I cannot say how many days the record was with Mr. Banerjea. It may be more or less than four or five days, but when I received it I gave the copy. A chuprassee of Mr. Banerjea brought it to me at my house. I copied the judgment and then sent it with the record to Mr. Banerjea for signature. The record again then came to me. Mr. Banerjea in court used

to write with black English ink, and sometimes used to use Bengali ink. I never saw him use blue ink in court. I have seen Mr. Banerjea compare the *mashkabar*. He never complained he could not read it. It was in my handwriting. Mr. Banerjea used to give orders for warrants in some cases and summonses in others. I never issued a warrant or summons without his order. Processes for other districts are always signed with a full signature. A *roobacarree* used to be drawn up and signed. When application for a copy is made, the application and the judgment are sent to the copyist. If they cannot be sent on that day, they are sent on the following day.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Michael made the copy. I cannot say how long he was making it. I cannot recollect whether Mr. Banerjea in passing sentence said anything else. I used to write the *mashkabar* in slightly better handwriting than usual, but still in a running hand. I do not know that Mr. Banerjea has ever been guilty of falsehood or deceit.

No. 10.

NOVEMBER 21ST, 1873.

The deposition of Aratoon Mackertich who on oath saith.—I am a Deputy Magistrate in Sylhet. I have known Mr. Banerjea for one and half years, and also in the Doveton College. I know Doorga Churn, his mohurir. I have seen Doorga Churn pretty often at Mr. Banerjea's house. He used to come with records and used to ask Mr. Banerjea for judgments. He used also to read what Mr. Banerjea wanted from the records. Sometimes Mr. Banerjea used to take the records to his house, that was very often, and sometimes Doorga Churn used to bring them. I cannot recollect the names of the parties, but I recollect one occasion when the party was in jail, and Doorga Churn came and asked Mr. Banerjea for his judgment. That was during September before last. I do not recollect any other particular instances, but I have seen Mr. Banerjea record judgments after the orders had been passed. I know that it was after the orders had been passed, because he used to refer to a private memorandum book and sometimes to pieces of papers. This is the book that he used usually to refer to. [Mr. O'Kinealy then asked Mr. Banerjea to inform him whether there is anything in this book regarding the cases mentioned during the trial. Mr. Montriou, for the defence, declines to allow his client to answer this question.] (The book is not put in. Mr. Banerjea states that the other book required has been telegraphed for.) Mr. Banerjea went out into the mofussil about 8th or 10th December and returned about Christmas, and returned into the mofussil on the night of the 15th or 16th January. I recollect when Doorga Churn was going into the mofussil the second time. He came and asked Mr. Banerjea for the judgments of some cases. Doorga Churn came with ten or fifteen records. That was about 8th January last. I have been present in Mr. Banerjea's court when Doorga Churn used to ask him to sign papers, and Mr. Banerjea used to put him off and sometimes used to sign. Doorga Churn used to complain that his sherista was not in order because cases were not disposed of. I have often been in Mr. Banerjea's cutcherry. The whole record of cases used to be in Mr. Banerjea's house. I have seen him read Bengali letters and one or two petitions. He said he could not read very bad handwriting. I think that this was after he was called upon for explanation, but I cannot positively say. One petition I especially recollect Mr. Banerjea reading, because I assisted partially, as he could not read it all. It was also after this case. I have been in Mr. Banerjea's court after the explanation was called for in Judisthir's case. He called for a *kaifyut* from Kali Koomar Mookhtear. The court was cleared, but I think Koylas remained. Mr. Banerjea asked the mookhtear, or agent, if he knew anything about this case. He said he was surety for Judisthir and had to pass an examination, and he had brought Judisthir into court, asking to be relieved from his suretyship, as he could not always be present. He gave this petition to Doorga Churn, and Mr. Banerjea was writing. Then a conversation took place between him and Doorga Churn, which attracted Mr. Banerjea's attention, when Mr. Banerjea told him that this was not the man that he wanted, that he wanted Shoroth. Then something else passed which I don't recollect, but the end of it was that Mr. Banerjea asked him to write out what he had to say.

Cross-examined.—I am on intimate terms with Mr. Banerjea. We live together. I was first asked about this matter, because I think Doorga Churn mentioned my name. I should not be surprised to hear that Mr. Banerjea cannot read ill-written Bengali. Mr. Banerjea read his explanation to me. I asked him not to write what he did about the *feraree* register, as no one but those who knew him would believe it. I do not believe Mr. Banerjea to be guilty of wilful deceit or falsehood. I have no doubt about it. I recollect one morning an explanation was brought by Doorga Churn to Mr. Banerjea's house. He said to Mr. Banerjea—"I will not give you this until you return me the first explanation." I did not know anything then about it. I think Mr. Banerjea kept both explanations. I went into my room. Mr. Banerjea had one in his record box and one in his hand. I do not recollect having seen the first explanation that morning, but Mr. Banerjea said he had it. I do not know what took place after I left. Those papers (1-2) bear the signatures of Mr. Bruce, Secretary and Treasurer of the Doveton College, and Mr. Roberts, the Principal.

I was not in the Doveton College with Mr. Banerjea, but I have seen him there. The conversation between Kali Koomar and Mr. Banerjea occurred in April, or May, or June last, and it was brought to my recollection when Mr. O'Kinealy sent for me. As far as my recollection goes, it was not in any way different from what I have stated. I have no doubt that I have

correctly stated it. I had no occasion to bring it to my recollection before I went to Mr. O'Kinealy.

Cross-examined by the accused.—Mr. Banerjea read to me the explanation that he first sent. I have passed by the higher standard in Hindustani. I may have read only one or two manuscript papers before I passed; I don't remember. I don't suppose I have ever told you that I firmly believed you were innocent of these charges. I take home my judgments to write them, Bengali *nuthee* and all. I have sometimes delivered my judgments after delivering the final orders, but I have invariably recorded the finding and sentence.

Re-examined.—Mr. O'Kinealy told me not to say anything that had occurred confidentially between me and Mr. Banerjea.

To Court.—I have become a Deputy Magistrate after Mr. Banerjea joined. I have not passed all my examinations. I have to pass in Law and Bengali for the higher standard.

H. T. PRINSEP,
President of the Commission,
Under Act XXXVII, 1850.

No. 11.

NOVEMBER 22ND, 1873.

Mr. Montriou produced this morning the several memorandum books which he said was one of the books spoken to by Mr. Mackertich.

Doorga Churn Deb, son of Gunga Narain Rai Chowdry, on solemn affirmation.—I am a foujdari mohurir, and have been in Government service for 33 years. I know Mr. Banerjea. I was a mohurir under him for about 1½ years from the time he came to this zillah. In the interval I took leave for 5 months on a Government case, and sometimes I have taken leave for 1 or 1½ months. I performed all the work connected with his foujdari sherista, and used to sit in the court. I know Mr. Banerjea's habit to hear the evidence and to deliver judgment of conviction or acquittal, but at the time of the *mashkabar* he used to decide many cases and pass final orders, giving in judgments afterwards. After the final order was passed, I used to enter it in the miscellaneous book. This is the book (T); so far is in my handwriting (passage marked); then follows Bharut Chunder up to this (passage marked); then, mine recommences. This (TT) is the book for 1873; so far (marked) is in my handwriting, the rest is in that of Gopee Surma. The entries in T (*Novishta shood*) mean that the *rais* have been obtained and compared with the Bengali order in the book on which these words are entered on the margin. The absence of these words from this book against several orders is, because I was transferred to the Joint-Magistrate's Court, and many judgments had not been delivered, many cases having been dismissed, and the book was transferred to Gopee Surma. There were many cases in which orders of dismissal were passed, and which were, therefore, not appealable, but in which judgments were delivered afterwards, some in January, some in February, some in March, and some in April. I compared and recorded *Novishta shood* in, I think, nearly all the cases in which I received judgments. I also kept the witnesses' discharge book. This (U) is that book. The entry marked is in my handwriting. Two witnesses are entered as discharged on that date, 29th August, in the case of Hyder, complainant, *versus* Surkoon. On 2nd September there were witnesses of the 29th August in only two cases remaining undischarged, viz., in the case of Shaik Anwar, complainant, *versus* Rotton Deb, and three witnesses, and in the case of Hyder, complainant, *versus* Gholam Russool, three witnesses. The names of witnesses are entered in the book when their examinations commence. This (V) is not in my handwriting, but I caused it to be written by copyist Gopal Kisto Deb. It is signed by Mr. Banerjea. (Reads—"After taking the examination of the witnesses, it is ordered that they be discharged, and the accused be in attendance on bail of Rs. 25.") This order was passed in the case of Hyder, complainant, *versus* Gholam Russool, on the 2nd September. This (W) is in my handwriting. (Reads—"The depositions having been taken, let the witnesses be discharged.") This order was passed on the 2nd September 1872 in the case of Anwar, complainant, *versus* Bishto Chand and others. The witnesses of that two and of two or three other cases attended on the 29th August. On that day Mr. Banerjea sat in court until 8 P. M. The mookhtear was very importunate about the discharge of these witnesses, as he saw they had been suffering much inconvenience. Mr. Banerjea at first said, "Very well; let them be discharged without examination." I remonstrated and said that this could not be done without their being examined. Mr. Banerjea hesitated. The mookhtears again represented, and he eventually said they will be discharged. The court head constable Koylas wrote something in his book. He was sitting on the other side of the table from me. I did not attend whether he wrote in English or Bengali. Next day or the day after a letter came from the Magistrate, and Mr. Banerjea went to the Magistrate and returned to the court. I asked him, "What has happened about the witnesses?" He said, "the saheb has told me to fine you." I said, "What is my fault? I told you not to discharge the witnesses and did not enter it in the report of their attendance made by the court inspector." I was not fined by Mr. Banerjea. For some days of December last year and again in January, February, and March I was in the mofussil. I returned to Sylhet at the latter part of December, and so did Mr. Banerjea. On 11th December Mr. Banerjea held his court at Nubbeegunge. On 23rd December he returned to Sylhet. On 19th January he went to Abidabad. I left for Abidabad on the 8th, and I think I arrived on the 12th. We remained there until the 1st February, when we started for Lushkerpore. We left Lushkerpore for Sunkerpassa on the 17th. We left Sunkerpassa with the records for Lakai on 2nd March, and the saheb left on the 3rd. The saheb took all the records into the mofussil and decided many cases. On the 30th January (reads from TT) Mr. Banerjea decided the case of Joykishto Koiburto *versus* Judishthir and Shoruth, dismissing the case, and ordering the boat to be given to complainant. This is the last order *dated 30th November* before we went into the mofussil. Many parties and mookhtears went into the mofussil with us; we took the record of this case. There was no order passed on the 28th December, the date fixed for the next hearing. The case was then taken up, but the defendants were not found. Shoruth and his mookhtear Hurree Thakoor were present at Nubbeegunge while we were there. They went home when we went to Sylhet. Judishthir's surety, Kali Koomar, agent, was called twice on that day. He came. Mr. Banerjea said, "Produce your defendant." He replied, "I understood that the case was to be taken up in the mofussil; he is there, how can I produce him?" Mr. Banerjea said, "The 31st is the end of the year; you must produce him on that day, or I will proceed against your bail." On the 31st both the accused were called for, but neither they nor their sureties were found. I reminded Mr. Banerjea that this case had been pending since July, and that all the witnesses for Judishthir had been examined and one for Shoruth remains, and that if this case remained undecided the explanation will be given up to Government. I added that the accused might be entered in the *mashkabar* as *feraree*. He replied, "Write them as *feraree*." I said, "That cannot be done so. You must get from the head constable who called them a report of their non-attendance, and on that I will write the order of *feraree*. That report was submitted, and I asked Mr. Banerjea, and he told me to write the order. That order (passed on 31st December, reads from record) was the order recorded by me. The names of these men were struck off the *Bakyát Bakee*, and they were entered as *feraree* in the quarterly and annual returns (first says in the *mashkabar*, but on being asked by the court says as before recorded). If the accused again appeared they were to be again arrested and the case re-entered. On the 31st December, after the passing of this order at 1 or 2 P. M., Kali Koomar, agent, appeared. Mr. Banerjea said, "Where is the accused?" He said, "I have brought him," and he produced Judishthir. He also produced a petition. I said to the saheb, "This man is present and his case is finished. It can be decided, and the case against Shoruth, who is absent, can remain, especially as Judishthir has been entered as *ferar*." He said, "What does it concern you? If the case against him is proved by the remaining witness for the defence, shall I do injustice by passing order on him now?" Kali Koomar urged for an order on this petition, asking for release from his suretyship. The mookhtear represented this three or four times, but the saheb would not pass any order. I said, "Some order must be passed." He said, "Very well; write to be brought forward with the misl." I had occasion to go into the Mohafiz-khana, so I gave the petition to the head constable and told him to write the order. After I returned I saw that the order had been written by the head constable. The warrant against Shoruth and the proceeding at the back dated 7th January are in my handwriting. This warrant (Y) dated 4th January against Judishthir, and the proceedings dated 7th, are in my handwriting. Both these warrants and both these proceedings were signed by Mr. Banerjea with his full signature. The papers requiring full signature were always brought to the notice of the saheb; they were either examined as concerning such a matter, or he read them himself, or they were read to him. The saheb kept some *nuthees* with him in which judgment had to be written, and I took the other *nuthees*, and this among them into the mofussil. The order of the 20th January on this paper (Z) is in my handwriting. I asked Mr. Banerjea and obtained from him that order. The record of that case had remained with Mr. Banerjea from the 31st December or 1st January for the purpose of writing his judgment. On the 8th ultimo, I was going into the mofussil. I took from Mr. Banerjea's house the records of all the cases in which he had to write judgments. The record of the case of Joy Narain Deb alone remained with him. I told him to keep this case and write his judgment, as an application for a copy has been made, and that he could send the papers to the mohafiz to give the copy. (Judgment of that case put in marked AA.) The record of this case and the judgment came into my hands when we returned to Sylhet, and they were then in the Mohafiz-khana. It was my duty to translate the substance of judgments, but I made none of this judgment because it never came to me, and was sent direct to the mohafiz (Mr. O'Kinealy draws attention to the fact that no such translation appears on this record.) We held cutcherry from the 20th January at Abidabad. I recollect seeing Boidonath, witness for defence of Shoruth, under arrest the day after I arrived. (Reads order of 22nd January.) This order was passed because Boidonath was present on that day and Shoruth was absent. When an order was passed on the police, it is entered in the head constable's book, and signed by the saheb; but if it was a judicial and final order requiring an order to the police to stay arrest of any person, or to arrest any of the accused, it would be also entered in my book. The head constable used then to carry out the order which used to be executed by the thannah police. The head constable used also to countersign the original order and mark it as *jaree*. I cannot make out on what day Shoruth appeared while we were at Sunkerpassa before going to Lakai. I learnt that a *nuthee* had been sent for by the Magistrate. I asked Mr. Banerjea, and was told it was Judishthir's *nuthee*. He added that he had sent an explanation from Abidabad.

and that he had lost the letter calling for it. That was the first that I heard of the matter. That record and five or seven others remained with him in his tent. He used black English ink in his court. He can now read Sylhet Bengali, but when he first came he could read clear language and clear writing only; he could not read the language and writing of this country used by Mahomedans. I used to go and read with him before he passed his examinations. He could read my handwriting, and used to read it. I don't write badly. I have seen him read my handwriting, and he used now and then to ask me when he could not read a letter. The last annual statement of Mr. Banerjea's court was prepared in Sylhet. I copied it, and read and showed it to Mr. Banerjea, and then gave it to the Mashkabarnuvees. Gopal Krishto made the fair copy. I read this paper (AB) to Mr. Banerjea, who gave no written order. I gave it then to Koylas, head constable, who furnished an explanation to Mr. Banerjea. This (K) is in Koylas's handwriting. *Question*—Was the order of the 31st December in Judishthir's case on Kali Koomar's petition (shown to witness) obtained by you from Mr. Banerjea without his knowing anything about it? [Mr. Montriou states that this not being a trial he makes no legal objection, but he considers this question part of an improper mode of conducting this inquiry. Mr. Montriou declines to state now what the other part he refers to is.]—It could never have been passed without his knowledge. Mr. Banerjea told me and told the head constable to write it. Mr. Banerjea knowingly gave that order.

Cross-examined.—I have been a fouzdari mohurir in the Magistrate's office since 1849, October, or some month. For some months I have been in the charge of the sheristas of Bejoy Madhob Baboo, Mr. Godfrey, the Joint-Magistrate, the Moulvie Dilawar Ali. I considered it my duty to endeavour to keep Mr. Banerjea from doing wrong; but for six months he did no work, and I had no occasion to tell him anything. He used to act according to my suggestions. But after six months, if I had occasion to say anything, he used to say, "What do you understand; why do you interfere?" I then considered that he was a competent man, and did not think it was my duty to interfere. I cannot say what the hakim does; whether it is justice or injustice. [Witness declines to answer the question as to whether Mr. Banerjea does justice or injustice, saying that he cannot express an opinion in public on such a matter]. During the first six months Mr. Banerjea used sometimes to give judgments from the bench, but at the end of the month, when there were a number of cases, he would write the judgments afterwards, but not often so. Afterwards he had more work. He was not a lazy Magistrate. He used to write the examinations at length, and took four hours to do what other Magistrates would take two hours. For that reason he used to work until nightfall. He used to have a good deal of work to do, but less than Mr. Mackertich has now. He used to ask more questions than other officers did. I should have considered him an ordinary Magistrate if Government had not increased his powers. I cannot interfere with the hakim's work. Why should I tell the Magistrate that Mr. Banerjea was slow over his work? If I had told the Magistrate he would have pulled my ears, as he would say that Mr. Banerjea works from morning until 7 or 8 or 10, and from 12 to 10. I do not consider that his work was foolish. The words *Narishta shood* were my private memoranda. The book is a public book. If I were to see that book some years hence, and I was to notice those words entered in places and omitted in others, I would say that the vernacular order had not been recorded. Gopee Thakoor, my successor, took the book. He did not write *Novishta shood*, because he did not know Persian, and because he knew his own responsibility. I cannot tell any particular case, though there were five or seven cases decided in December, in which he gave in the judgments in April. They were cases which had been dismissed. I cannot say more. The saheb has admitted everything in his *kaifyut*. An order that is not *mamootee* is made known to a Magistrate, and therefore I know that every such order has been made known. When an order has a full signature it must have been explained to the Magistrate. I first gave an explanation to Mr. Banerjea in April. It was not altogether true, for I wrote what an inspector advised me to write. I was reminded of what had occurred ever since what occurred at Sunkerpassa. I did not know that I should be required to give an explanation. I knew it first when Mr. Banerjea called upon me to give a *kaifyut*. He called upon me to give a *kaifyut* in connection with the *ferarre* order. I do not recollect that any one was then present. I sat in the Mohafiz-khana and wrote out a rough copy of a *kaifyut*. I sent it to Mr. Banerjea's court, and he said give it like that [(E.) *Prokare do*]. It was fifteen or sixteen days after he called for it. I refused to give one for that time. I then made the fair copy and gave it to Mr. Banerjea. Five or seven days after, I went to the saheb's house on business. I was also under the impression that the saheb would not give a true explanation, and people said so too. I asked, and he said he had not written an explanation. I said, "What will you write?" He said, "What I will write will not be bad for you or me." I said, "I have heard that there is a *gool*; don't turn it upside down. Write what is correct, and if you clearly state what has happened, I shall not get blamed. You are a young man and have lately got this appointment. God grant that you may be promoted; but don't write anything false." Then I read out a portion of what I had written as a *kaifyut*, but he would not attend, and I went away. Mr. Mackertich was then present. When I said this he was there, but I don't know if he was there throughout the time. I did not give the *kaifyut* into Mr. Banerjea's hand.

NOVEMBER 24TH, 1873.

Cross-examination continued.—It is not my habit to commit irregularities. I may have done so through inadvertence (*bhool*). [Babu Joy Govind Shome, Government Pleader, was here sworn as interpreter.] I first saw this paper (AB) in March, after the 11th; a little after; two or three days after. I know this, because the Magistrate's order on it is dated the 11th. I cannot recollect exactly whether we were in the mofussil or in Sylhet when we received it. I do not remember from whom I received this paper. I received it that the head constable might give *kaifyut*. I cannot say whether the constable had the paper before me. He may have had it, but I do recollect that I showed it to Mr. Banerjea, and then gave it to the head constable to give his *kaifyut*. If it was sent by dâk in the mofussil, it would go to the head constable first. From the misl book it appears that on 13th March we were at Hubbeegunge. It is two days' dâk from Sylhet if there is no interruption. (Attention called to writing in blue ink, 13th March 1873, on AB.) Don't know that this is Koylas's handwriting. If it was Koylas's handwriting it would mean that he received it on the 13th. His duty would be when he got that paper, if he got it, to give it to me. It is not his duty to bring such reports before Mr. Banerjea, unless I should happen to be absent. In the office of the Magistrate of the district it is usual for the court inspector to read the police reports, A and B forms, but sometimes they are read by the amla. Such reports as A B are laid before the Magistrate by the amla. Koylas gave a *kaifyut*. The saheb told me to give the report to Koylas. Two, or three, or four days after Koylas brought it to Mr. Banerjea, who said he would not take it, but that Koylas must send it to the Magistrate. Both I and Koylas asked Mr. Banerjea to put some order on it. It is my opinion that Mr. Banerjea should have written an order *forwarded to the Magistrate*, because Koylas was a subordinate of Mr. Banerjea. I was in Sylhet when Koylas took the *kaifyut* to the Magistrate. I do not know anything about the giving of the "chit" by Koylas. I only know by seeing these papers. Koylas never spoke to me about giving the chit either before or after. I knew of it first when (AB) this paper fell into my hands. I do not consider this chit to be a regular act. Information should have been given by *roobacaree* or regular order. This (3) is the *kaifyut* I gave Mr. Banerjea. One part of it is false. The portion (marked X in 3) is false. I knew it to be false when I wrote it. Mr. Banerjea told me to write it. He told me to do so before I wrote anything. He told me to write such a *kaifyut* that will not make a *goolmal* and settle the matter quietly. He did not leave it to me. He told me simply that there was to be no *goolmal*. I wrote it, and he read it to me, and he said, "Give it to me in this way." When he had accepted it, I concluded that it was what he wanted. It is not true that many cases were decided on that date, nor that many prisoners were discharged or convicted; but it is true that Kali Koomar presented a petition. "*Emot shamoy*" refers to the time of passing orders of acquittal and conviction, which were not many. "While I was busy writing out the orders;" this is false, I was not busy. It is not true, "I could not attend whether he presented a petition about the *ferarre* prisoners or some other prisoners." It is true that I was busy going to the Mohafiz-khana, and that, therefore, the head constable wrote the order. In consequence of what the saheb said I wrote all this. I did not show any *kaifyut* to Kali Koomar, nor did I describe to him what I intended to write. I asked Kali Koomar "What can you say about the petition you gave?" He told me the whole story, about his giving the petition to be released from the surety for a prisoner, of the conversation that had passed with Mr. Banerjea, and all about this matter. I was aware of it all before Kali Koomar was asked. I had seen and heard it. Nothing else passed between me and Kali Koomar. There was nothing agreed upon between us as to what should be written. There was no dispute between us on the subject. I do not recollect whether I sent for Kali Koomar that evening to my house or not. I do not recollect any occasion on which Kali Koomar, Juggut Jeebun Nazir, and I talked as to what should be said. I can say positively that there was no such conversation. I have lands in Sunkerpassa, a little in my own name, and some *benamee*, for which I pay Rs. 100 Government revenue. I do sometimes employ *taid* mohurirs, but that is not regular. I can prepare Statement No. 9 without assistance. I was not obliged to get Gopaul Krishto to prepare this statement, because I could not do it myself. He sometimes wrote the monthly statement because I had no time, not because I did not know how to do it. Judishthir came to see me when I went to Abidabad before the saheb came. He went with me to Abidabad in my boat, because he had no means to go. He came to me on the night of 8th January when I went to the boat. I saw him on the 31st December, but I cannot recollect whether I saw him between that date and 5th January. He came of his own accord on the 8th. He was not under arrest. There was no occasion, as the saheb knew he was here, and saw him on the 31st December, and he was under bail of Kali Koomar. I do not know what became of him after we arrived at Abidabad as we separated. I saw him afterwards occasionally. He used to come to the cutcherry and stop two or four *dandos*. When the warrant was issued for his arrest he was in Sylhet in the house of the collectorate sherishtadar, and I knew that he was there. That (3) was the only *kaifyut* that I gave Mr. Banerjea. I was sorry for giving the false *kaifyut* from the time that I gave it. I first told Mr. Banerjea about my having given a false *kaifyut* when he was himself being called upon for an explanation, and again after he had sent in his explanation. He told me not to be afraid. As far as I know, no one also knew

that I had given this false report. I recollect having a conversation with Mr. Sutherland on the subject. I told him that Kalinath Nundy has told me to give a *kaifyut* that would not give the saheb trouble. He urged me to give a *kaifyut* and not about the *goolmal*. I first told the Magistrate that I had given a false report, but when I cannot say; but on that day he called for the explanation about the witnesses. Mr. Sutherland asked me some questions which I answered, and then I told him that I had given a false report. He reproached me because I had given this false report and for other irregular practices of Mr. Banerjea—that the saheb used to deliver judgments after verbal orders; that he did not sign the witness book; that he kept on the case against other defendants to give them trouble when the case against only one defendant was not closed. He also reproached me for not having told him about the saheb sitting with Bengalis at his house and wasting his time instead of doing his work. Mr. Sutherland told me, "Why did you not report to me all these matters?" Mr. Sutherland was very angry with me about all this, but he did not punish me. I was then employed in the Magistrate's court. I used to go to Mr. O'Kinealy's sometimes twice or thrice a day; some days I did not go. I used to bring him records he required and answer his questions. I have heard that Mr. Banerjea has been charged with improper orders. If these orders were passed without his knowledge, of course I should be to blame. I am in debt. I could not realize my rent, and therefore fell into arrears. I paid up some, and some of my property was sold. Nund Kishore's property was sold for my debt, but I compensated him for it. Ramdyal Shukul has executed a decree and sold some of my property. I was suspended for one year, while I was in the police, on the report of Koylas's father. I was suspended once or twice when I first entered the Magistrate's office. I was also in 1871 recommended for dismissal. Mr. Banerjea fined me Rs. 20 at Sunkerpassa because I was late in arriving there and making use of a mirasdar's elephant. Were you not recommended for dismissal for embezzlement?—No. Were you not reported for keeping money which you ought to have paid to Government?—No. I know Baboo Hur Khally, Deputy Magistrate. I don't remember talking to him about this *feraree* business. I might have done so, but I don't recollect. I told Hur Khally Baboo at his lodging that an explanation had been called for in Mokoondo's case and had been sent for Judishthir's. No such conversation took place at Mr. Banerjea's place in Gopee Thakoor's presence. I can tell from reference to the record book how many cases were decided on 31st December. There may have been five or six cases. The mookhtears who had cases attended. I know Noorooddin Mookhtear, Don't recollect that he was then present, but cannot say whether he was not present. Know Prokash Chunder Dhur, mookhtear. Believe he was present. Believe that Koonjo Lall Dhur was present. Cannot recollect whether Biddyanand was present. Nasiroolla was a mookhtear in a case of that day, but whether he was present or not I cannot tell. Azhur Ali Mookhtear might have been there. There were probably five, seven, or ten persons present. Mr. Banerjea was not harsh in his treatment of me. The head constable used sometimes to get orders signed singly, and sometimes several together. Sometimes Mr. Banerjea used to ask me to read the *juwabs* and other papers, because he was not able to make out some words, not because he could not read them entirely Know Pitambar Chowdhry. Never received any letter from him about Shoruth's security.

Re-examined.—Mr. Banerjea did no Treasury work on 31st December, nor when he was at Abidabad and in the mofussil. The custom I have stated as to explaining orders to a Magistrate was the custom with Mr. Banerjea. I went to Kali Koomar's to learn what he had to say about the matter, because Mr. Banerjea did not wish to make it all known, and to make it *oolta*, and because what Kali Koomar would say would be the foundation of the case. I told Mr. Banerjea the conversation. I told him that Kali Koomar "speaks *oolta*." He said, "Let him say so."

After the close of this written examination, and after his deposition had been put in, Mr. O'Kinealy put in as evidence the *feraree* register, drawing attention to a particular entry marked (AC). He also put in the record of Mr. Banerjea's court in that case containing entry marked (AC). He also put in the record of Mr. Banerjea's court in that case containing the vernacular order of which the entry in the register was an extract. Mr. Montriou objects to the admission of this paper without its being proved. Mr. O'Kinealy claims to have it admitted under section 114 of the Evidence Act, illustration (E.) Mr. Montriou was accordingly allowed to cross-examine the witness Doorga Churn on this matter.

Cross-examination continued.—I recollect when that order (A D) was passed. Before that order was passed the descriptive roll of the accused was proclaimed. That is the usual custom before writing an order of *ferar*. If a man is entered as *ferar* on the last day of the year or of the month, it is not irregular (*be zabita.*) This was always the custom.

Re-examined.—The descriptive roll is issued by the police.

Mr. O'Kinealy puts in A E—A F.

NOVEMBER 25TH, 1873.

Mr. O'Kinealy puts in the records of two cases (A G—A H) in which the evidence was recorded in Bengali by Mr. Banerjea in his own handwriting; admitted by Mr. Banerjea.

MR. O'KINEALY tenders the records of 53 cases, which, he states, had been wilfully mis-decided by Mr. Banerjea, and in proof of the falsehood of his statement that he was over-whelmed with work. Mr. Montriou objects to the admission of these cases as not being properly in evidence before the Commissioners, because the falsehood alleged does not prove part of the charges, and because these cases have nothing to do with the charges under inquiry.

Mr. O'Kinealy contends that the records are evidence under sections 8, 11, 15, of the Evidence Act. The cases were admitted as evidence, and read.

No. 12.

Kali Koomar Deb, son of Manick Ram, on solemn affirmation.—I was surety for Judishthir in a case of boat theft on the 1st Srabun, or the 15th July. I remained surety for five months and seventeen or eighteen days. Mr. Banerjea went into the mofussil in Agrahan; before he went he told me to order Judishthir to attend before him at Abidabad on 28th December. I told Judishthir to attend. So he went away. I was at Sylhet on 15th Pous (28th December). Mr. Banerjea held cutcherry that day in Sylhet. I went to his court of my own accord to learn what he was going to do about Judishthir. Mr. Banerjea was sitting in court. He said, "Produce the accused." I said, "Whence can I produce him? You told him to attend at Abidabad." He said, "Pay up the Rs. 150 bail." I said, "I must pay if he does not attend at Abidabad to-day in accordance with your order." He said, "I know nothing of this: produce him." I asked for two weeks' indulgence to produce him. He gave me two days and said, "Produce him on Tuesday," 31st December. I returned home. On the Monday Judishthir appeared. On the Tuesday, at 10 or 11 A.M., I produced Judishthir, and applied for release from the suretyship. Mr. Banerjea then held court at the Circuit-house. (Reads his petition on the record.) That is the petition I presented. I took it into the court. Seeing me at some distance off, the saheb said, "Where is the accused?" I said, "Here is Judishthir," and I give in my *istofa*, showing it. The saheb said, "Where is Shoruth? I want him." I said, "He is under the bail of Hurree Thakoor. I have nothing to do with him." The saheb put his head down to write. I placed Judishthir alongside of the rail on which the mookhtears stand, and said, "Release me." Doorga Churn Moonshee said, "To-day is the annual and monthly statement; take him away to-day and produce him to-morrow." I was unwilling, and said, "I won't keep him for an hour." Doorga Churn got angry and said to Koylas, giving him my petition, "Write—'Let it be brought forward to-morrow." I repeated two or three times to the saheb, "This is not proper; relieve me from my suretyship and order the accused to give other bail or to go to jail". The saheb gave no answer. I was standing against the rail so far [points about 8 feet from where he was sitting writing.] Koonjo Lall Dhur and Prokash Shoonder Dhur, mookhtears, said to me, "Why don't you go? we saw you give your *istofa*." I left; Judishthir remained behind in the court. I have never paid the Rs. 150, or been called upon to pay it since the 15th Pous. In Bysack Mr. Banerjea called me up and said, "Write what happened or what you can recollect in Judishthir's case." I said, "Will your honor write; I will say what I know." He said, "I won't write; you write what you can recollect." I returned in half an hour and gave in my written statement. Next day or the day after he sent for me and said, "You have not written or recollected all that happened. Take this paper back and think it over and write it out again." I took it away, and on the same day I wrote out this paper (AI) with the exception of the latter part (marked) written in blue ink. When the first statement was returned to me, Mr. Banerjea was in court. I gave this paper (AI) to the saheb also in cutcherry. I cannot recollect whether there was anybody in court when I took the first report away. When I was first called for, Mr. Banerjea's court was closed; no one was allowed to come in, and the glass doors were closed. When I gave in this report (AI) there were persons in court. Two or four days—I cannot say exactly how long—after I gave in this report, a court constable, whose name I don't know, came and told me at my house that Mr. Banerjea was calling me. I went into his court. Mr. Mackertich, Ishan or Kalinath Inspector (who of these two I cannot say), there may have been a constable or orderly of the saheb, but no one of the public were present. It was one or two *dandos* before nightfall. Mr. Banerjea said, "What do you know about the *ferar*?" I said, "I know nothing; I had no conversation about the *ferar*". He said, "Write what you know." So I sat in the court and wrote the latter portion of that paper (AZ). I then left for my house. I know nothing about this affair of the *ferar*.

Cross-examined.—I cannot recollect in what respect the first statement differed from the second (AI). The first was more of an abstract. There was no contradiction. The saheb told me to write a brief statement; that is why I did not mention that he had stated, "I want Shoruth, not Judishthir." I thought that the saheb returned the first *kaifyut*, because there was something too much in it, or he wanted something to be added. I never said these words of Mr. Banerjea's to any one before to-day. One day I told Hur Khally Baboo all about this matter. That was a few days after I gave my *kaifyut*. I never heard that there was an order for a warrant against Judisthir when I produced him. Doorga Churn Moonshee did not tell me so that day. Judishthir remained afterwards a few days in the town. He then went into the mofussil with the saheb. He told me that Doorga Churn Moonshee had offered to give him *khorakee*, if he worked as a rower in his boat. He used to eat in the house of the Collectorate Sheristadar. He did not hide himself after Judishthir went into the mofussil. I have not seen him until now. Doorga Churn and I have once talked about this *kaifyut*. In Joishtee last he sent for me. He asked me what I knew about Judisthir's case, as the saheb had called upon him for a *kaifyut*. He said, "Who gave the order to Koylas

to write '*agoto misle pesh hai?*'" I said, "You did." He then said, "Very well," and tore his paper up. On that evening, or it may be some other evening, he again sent for me. There were some Mussulmans and Jug Jewan Nazir there. He said, "Will you take money and say falsely? You will have to give evidence about that matter. Who told Koylas to write that order?" I said "I shall tell the truth, as I before told you. You told him." I have been in the habit of attending Mr. Banerjea's court. I think he is a good man. I don't think he would tell a falsehood. When I went to his court there were mookhtears and persons about him, so I suppose he was engaged in cases; but when he saw me, he asked me about Judisthir. I went at the opening of his court.

No. 13.

Prokash Chunder Dhur, son of Lall Govind Biswas, on solemn affirmation.—I think on the last day of the year about 3½ P.M., Kali Koomar Mookhtear produced a petition to Doorga Churn Moonshee, when he was sitting before Mr. Banerjea. There was a considerable dispute between Kali Koomar and Doorga Churn about it. By looking at my *kaifyut* I recollect that Mr. Banerjea then said something. What he said or to whom he spoke I cannot recollect. I don't know Judisthir. I gave this *kaifyut* (AJ) to Mr. Banerjea on the 9th May. I was sick for some days at home, when Koylas came to me and said that Surendra Nath Saheb was wanting me. I said, "I am sick; but if it is anything important I will go." Koylas said, "You must write what you can recollect about Kali Koomar presenting a petition on Judisthir's case." I wrote it out; Koylas took it away. Some days after—it may be one, two, or three days, I cannot exactly recollect—I was in Mr. Banerjea's cutcherry on business. He said, as far as I can recollect, "Explain to me what you have written in this *kaifyut*." I did so. He said, "What you say does not correspond with what you wrote." I then had some argument with Mr. Banerjea. I said, "There is no difference." He said, "There is." I cannot recollect whether he told me or whether I offered to write out a fresh *kaifyut*. I took the *kaifyut* and destroyed it, and wrote this (A J). I gave him that second *kaifyut*. He said, "Do you recollect this distinctly?" I said, "I do." After he had returned from Calcutta under suspension, I went to his house to make my *salaam*. We spoke together. Mr. Banerjea never told me that he did not believe me, or that I had contradicted myself. I never made contradictory statements to him. Kali Koomar filed a petition for release from his suretyship.

Cross-examined.—I had not been in court all that day. How many times I went I don't know. I don't remember where I went. I recollect, from looking at this (AJ), that Mr. Banerjea did say something about the matter, but what it was I don't recollect, while Doorga Churn and Kali Koomar were disputing. I told Mr. Banerjea that I did not exactly recollect what had happened. In my opinion the saheb is a very good man. I cannot say whether the saheb can read mohurrir's handwriting, but I have seen him point to some names to have them read for him. (Pointing to the deposition now being written, witness says)—This is what I call a mohurrir's handwriting.

Re-examined.—I cannot say how long I was in Mr. Banerjea's court while this conversation was going on between Kali Koomar and Doorga Churn.

To Court.—This (AJ) is somewhat better than a mohurrir's handwriting. After I gave this in, Mr. Banerjea questioned me and said, "Do you know anything about a *ferar asamee*." I said, "No." He said, "Then write it," and I did so. I cannot recollect whether I had any cases before Mr. Banerjea on the day that Kali Koomar and Doorga Churn disputed, but I think I went to hear a judgment read.

No. 14.

Gungapershad Surma, son of Bhowany Pershad Surma, on solemn affirmation.—I was Judisthir's mookhtears. Kali Koomar was his bail. Judisthir attended frequently in that case. After Mr. Banerjea returned from the mofussil, I was going one day to the Collectorate cutcherry, and I met Kali Koomar, and Judisthir with him. Kali Koomar said, "I am going to petition for release from Judisthir's bail." Four or six *dandos* after I went to Mr. Banerjea's cutchery, and I saw Judisthir sitting in a corner near which the mookhtears stand (marks place in plan). I asked him what has happened. He said, "I cannot say." Mr. Banerjea was then present. I left. I don't remember seeing Judisthir afterwards.

Cross-examined.—I have been a mookhtear for 36 years. I have seen many Judges and Magistrates. I have done business in Mr. Banerjea's court. I consider him to be a good man, and not capable of telling a falsehood.

To Court.—I did not go into the mofussil with Judisthir.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1873.

Doorga Churn Deb, re-affirmed and re-examined (to the Court at Mr. Montriou's request.)—Mr. Banerjea signed the order of 31st December on Judisthir's case, "*mashkabaree ferar ishha jai,*" immediately after passing it. I think it was before 12 o'clock. The second order *agoto misle pesh* was passed at 2 P. M. I was not present when it was signed. I was absent for four or five minutes, and found it signed on my return. That was about 2 P. M. He (Mr. Banerjea) may have signed whatever papers were left on that day at the close of his court. I cannot recollect what he did on that day, or whether there were many orders. If so, his practice was that of other officers, to sign at the close of the day whatever papers were remaining for signature.

H. T. PRINSEP.

No. 15.

Hurish Chunder Surma, son of Chand Ram Surma, on solemn affirmation.—I was Shoroth's mookhtear, and also his bail. I went to Mr. Banerjea at Nubbeegunge in the cold weather, and so did other mookhtears. I think Soroth went with me to Nubbeegunge. Mr. Banerjea held court there some fifteen or sixteen days. From that place Mr. Banerjea went to Sylhet, and at the time he was going to Sylhet he said—"Let all the persons who are connected with the cases go to Abidabad. I am going to Sylhet for two or three days, and will return and hold court there." After eight days I went home from Abidabad; as the saheb did not come, I returned to Abidabad and remained there some five days; and as the saheb did not come, I went home again. I went to Abidabad a third time, and saw Doorga Churn Moonshee there. He told me that the saheb would probably arrive in a day or two. Mr. Banerjea came on the night of the Kali Poojah. He asked me in court, "Where is your Shoroth? If you don't produce him in three days I will forfeit your bail." I sent a letter to Pitambar Chowdry, Shoroth's master, and two or four *dandos* afterwards Shoroth appeared of his own accord. Mr. Banerjea never demanded the forfeiture of my bail because Shoroth was not present at Sylhet. He never told me that Shoroth was *ferar*, nor do I know that a warrant was issued against him.

Cross-examined.—I was not present in Sylhet at Mr. Banerjea's court on 31st December. I was in the mofussil. I cannot recollect that at Abidabad Mr. Banerjea told me that a warrant had been issued against Shoroth. If such a remark had been made I may or may not have heard it. I am in the habit of attending Mr. Banerjea's court. I don't recollect that Doorga Churn Moonshee ever told me that a warrant had been issued against Shoroth. I am not aware that he was arrested. I do not know that he ever hid himself. I saw him at Abidabad, and then I went home. I saw him at Mathoor Rai's house, where I was staying. Mr. Banerjea's serishta was in charge of Doorga Churn. I have been a mookhtear for ten or eleven years. Doorga Churn used occasionally to make mistakes. In the case of Queen *versus* Wahidoolla and others, in which Mr. Banerjea convicted two persons and ordered a warrant against Wahidoolla, he issued a summons instead, and when this became known to Mr. Banerjea he rebuked Doorga Churn, who excused himself as an old man, and asked to be allowed one year's leave. That was in Cheyt 1279. Doorga Churn and Mr. Banerjea used to have altercations regarding the fixing of dates in the mofussil. I was present on the first day that Mr. Banerjea held court at Abidabad. He took up in the three days 150 to 200 cases. When parties were absent, he gave orders to be brought up in three or five days. I cannot say whether the orders were or were not recorded. I have seen some. I think I heard Mr. Banerjea ask Doorga Churn why he had not recorded an order for putting one Radhanath on bail for Rs. 50. The order for the trial of cases at Abidabad was given to the mookhtears, but to whom I don't know. As far as I know as a mookhtear Mr. Banerjea has never told a falsehood, nor do I think he would wilfully do so.

Re-examined.—The *goolmal* about bail between Doorga and Mr. Banerjea occurred after they had returned from the mofussil.

Mr. Banerjea used sometimes to say that he could no read "*Thánd*" handwriting.

To Court.—I do not know (nor did I see the record) whether the order to produce Shoroth in three days was recorded in writing.

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1873.

No. 16.

Koonjo Loll Dhor, son of Sibnarain Dhor, on solemn affirmation.—I am a mookhtear of the foujdari courts. Used to practise before Mr. Banerjea. This is my *Kaifyut* (AX). One day in December or January last, at the commencement of the chutcherry in Mr. Banerjea's court, Kali Koomar Deb said to me, "This man was a defendant under my bail. I have produced him and applied for a release." Kali Koomar and I were standing there (points to the place marked F), and the defendant to our left and behind. There was a petition in Kali Koomar's hand. He said, "They will not take it." I cannot recollect the exact words. Doorga Churn said in my presence, "It will not be taken;" but whether it was before or after our conversation, I cannot say. I went away, leaving both Kali Koomar and the defendant there. I remained one or two *dandos* there. Mr. Banerjea was in court. Doorga Churn spoke out openly. I could hear what he said. Mr. Banerjea could have heard what passed. He was engaged in some business, but on what business I cannot say. I gave a written statement to Mr. Banerjea twice, but they were both the same statements. I went one day to the post-office, and was told by a constable that Mr. Banerjea was calling me. I went to his court and found he had left. Koylas, head constable, and I, went to Mr. Banerjea's house about nightfall. He was outside; another

saheb was with him. He told me to sit down and write all I knew about the defendant that Kali Koomar had produced. I sat down and wrote, and came and gave it to Mr. Banerjea. I read it to him. He asked me about some matter that I cannot recollect, but which was not entered by me. It was, I think, about whether he had spoken to or answered Kali Koomar, so I wrote a postscript. He said—"It isn't well to write a postscript; take it and write it out in the body and bring it to my cutcherry." I accordingly wrote it all out in this (AX). There is no difference in the substances between this and the previous statement. I had written so far as the words "*abogoto nahin*" (marked). I took both this and the first statement to Mr. Banerjea's cutcherry in case he should say that I had changed anything. I gave him both of the statements, and he asked me and I wrote my answer at the end of the *kaifyut*. I then left, and was again recalled on the same day, and he asked me—"Did you recollect anything about that defendant being entered in the *ferar register*?" So I wrote the postscript. Both the two statements remained with Mr. Banerjea. I cannot recollect what I said, but I asked for the first statement. This (AX) is the first statement. I added these words [reads]. I strongly believe the saheb paid no attention and passed no order.

Cross-examined.—I cannot recollect whether I or Kali Koomar came first, or whether Mr. Banerjee was in court when I came. There were many people in court—about 15 or 20. The cutcherry had commenced about one *dando*. I do not recollect that there was any examination of witnesses going on. I used to think Mr. Banerjea a reliable person, but since this matter has arisen I cannot say. He used to decide his cases in an ordinary way, and with labor, as he used to work until night 8 or 9 P. M. I believe that I have written the statement correctly. He told me to write correctly for my sake.

No. 17.

Gopal Kisto Deb, son of Mohesh Chunder Deb, on solemn affirmation.—I have worked under Mr. Banerjea. I prepared the annual statement of his work. After I faired them I took them to his court to Doorga Churn Moonshee. I said, "A takeed has come for this, do you send it quickly." He said, "Wait, and I will show it to the saheb." I said, "I cannot wait," and I went away. This (A Z) is the annual statement in my handwriting. It shows two men as *ferar*. I wrote the order (at back of K), but I did not lay it before the Magistrate, but I wrote it in his presence. Mr. Posford, who signed it, was empowered to hear the ordinary reports. I cannot recollect whether Mr. Posford or some amla told me to write that order. Among the three amlas in attendance it may be that one read him that report.

Cross-examined.—I have been Nukulnuvees for six years. I entered the two men as *ferars* from the order book. Doorga Churn told me to write the annual statements, but nothing about these *ferars*. I commenced the annual statements in December and finished them on the 1st or 2nd January.

No. 18

Judisthir Koiburto, son of Bharo Dass Koiburto, on solemn affirmation.—Joykishto Koiburto charged me with boat theft before Mr. Banerjea. I came on account of it on the days fixed in Asarh, Srabun, and Bhadur, not in Assin, but nothing was done; and I came in Kartick, but nothing was done. Then I came in Agrahan, when my moonshee mookhtear, Kali Baboo, told me to be present on a certain day in Pous in the mofussil. Before the day fixed in Pous I started from home and went to Lakai. I asked the police amla where the hakim was. Thence I went to Sunkerpassa, thence to Nubbeegunge, where I learnt that the saheb had gone to Sylhet. I went to Sylhet. I went to my mookhtear, Kali Koomar, who took me to the saheb in cutcherry the next day after midday. Kali Koomar had a conversation with the moonshee, which I did not understand. All that I understood was that an *istafa* was given in. The hakim was there. I don't know whether he saw me. He was writing. Kali Koomar left, and I remained standing. Nothing was done that day. I said to Doorga, "My *istafa* has been given, where am I to stay?" He said, "Stay where you were before." I remained at Kali Koomar's. I remained twelve or thirteen days at Sylhet. I went to cutcherry during that time, but I could not see the saheb. I went to Abidabad in the Moonshee Doorga Churn's boat. I remained some times in the boat and sometimes in the moonshee's lodging. I remained fourteen or fifteen days at Abidabad, during which time I went to cutcherry, but I did not see the saheb. I never went inside the cutcherry. Four or five days before the saheb gave his decision he took the examination of a witness. In Phalgoon, while I was at home, I heard that the police were going to arrest me, so I went after the saheb and went to Sunkerpassa. I went to the moonshee, who sent me to Koylas, who gave me a *chittee* to give to the Bazitpore thannah. The daroga refused to accept it, and chellaned me to Lakai, whence I was sent to Sunkerpassa, where I was dismissed at midday while Mr. Banerjea was holding cutcherry. I was kept outside just opposite the cutcherry about five or seven *kaths* distant. Mohesh left me and went into the cutcherry, and shortly afterwards Koylas came out and said, "You may go."

Cross-examined.—I was not Doorga Churn Moonshee's servant. He fed me. I rowed his boat. I did not know him before this case. He fed me two or four days at Abidabad. I ate once or twice with the moonshee before I went in his boat. Every day before I went.

NOVEMBER 28TH, 1873.

Called by the Commissioners under Sections VIII and XIV.

Koylas Chunder Deb, son of Gaur Chunder Deb, on solemn affirmation.—I used to be court head constable in Mr. Banerjea's court. I am now out of employ. I resigned my appointment on 18th June last. It was accepted on 1st July. I continued doing my work up to the end of June. I resigned my appointment through fear, as I had heard from the court inspector that the Magistrate had written a letter to the Judge for my transfer. I have served in the police for about one and half year, and before that I was a keranee in Mr. Peterson's income-tax establishment. I served there for six or seven months. Before that I acted for two months as clerk in the office of Protector of Laborers. Before that I served as naib jailor under Dr. Deacon. I acted as naib jailor for three weeks. Before that I was a village teacher. I was also for two weeks acting as second writer in the District Superintendent's Office, and I also served for one or two days in the office of the Judge of this district. With these exceptions, I never served under Government. I served in Mr. Banerjea's court about one year up to the 18th June last. It was my duty to issue warrants and summonses, and orders to the police, to report the attendance of parties, &c., and, when ordered by the saheb, to write statements (*istefsar*); and when ordered by the saheb, to write orders and to *pesh* papers (corrects himself). I used not to "*pesh* the misls," but used to read orders to the police. It was not my duty to do any business with the misls or special court work, but I used sometimes to assist Doorga Churn Moonshee. I used to write orders sometimes from the saheb's own mouth, and sometimes what the moonshee told me. I used sometimes to write orders, not from the sahib's mouth, but as I was told by the moonshee. I did not do this very often, but sometimes. I know this paper (D). I went to the jail to get this warrant altered in the jail. At that time the two prisoners were in confinement under it in the jail. I went there in accordance with Mr. Banerjea's order. The saheb said, "If it can be corrected, why should it not be corrected." I was in the habit of constantly going to the jail as I was intimate with the people there, so I told some one, whom I cannot recollect exactly, to alter it, and said it was the saheb's order. [Reminded of Chunder Koomar, and asked if he cannot say that it was not Chunder Koomar to whom he told this.] It may have been Chunder Koomar. Mr. Banerjea never told me directly to go and get the warrant altered. He said, "If it can be altered, get it altered." I cannot say to whom he said this; it may have been to me and it may have been to the moonshee. The writing of alteration is Chunder Koomar Ghoses. It may have been that he altered it. It was altered in my presence. Mr. Banerjea knew of this, as he overheard a conversation I had on the subject with Bharut Moonshee. I don't think I told the saheb myself. Since I have given my resignation I have heard that I have been blamed about this matter. I did not hear of it before. This (E) is in my handwriting. I wrote it instead of Bharut Chunder Moonshee, because he must have been busy, and told me to write out the order. I cannot say the date on which he said this. I think it was 3, 4, or 5 days after the date of this order. I don't think Bharut Chunder refused to write it; because if he had done so, I would not have written. If Barut had objected, and Mr. Banerjea had given a special order to me to write it, I should not have done so without consulting Bharut Chunder; and if there had been a *gool*, I should have reported to the saheb. This (K) is in my handwriting, so are (L) and (M).

I do not recollect at what time Mr. Banerjea's court opened on 31st December. That report (reading) regarding the absence of Judisthir and Shoroth on 31st December is in my handwriting. It was, I think, written in the commencement of the cuchery. That is a true report. I did not report to the saheb that Judisthir and Shoroth were absent. I do not know how their names were called out. I believe that their names were called out. I cannot say exactly (*teek*). The Moonshee Doorga Churn told me to write a report of the absence of Judisthir and Shoroth. I asked, "Have they been called." He said, "Yes." I asked, "By whom." He said, "That constable." I asked the constable, and wrote it. I don't recollect the name of the constable. I did not mention his name in the report, nor on whose information I wrote it. I gave the report to the moonshee, who did not *pesh* it, but kept it by him. I did not hear the saheb give any order on this report. I can say so positively, and I think that I saw the moonshee write out the order on it. I think that when I finished gave the paper to the moonshee he had something also in his hand, and that when he was writing that he wrote the order on my report. I think, but I cannot recollect exactly, that I first read this order when a *kaifyut* was called for from the saheb. I knew Kali Koomar Deb by name only when the *kaifyut* was called for from the saheb. Before that I knew him only by sight, but for how long I cannot say. I cannot say whether it was Kali Koomar who filed this petition (petition applying for release from suretyship). I believe some mookhtear presented it. I cannot say when it was presented. I was not paying attention. I don't recollect any conversation that passed on that day in court about that petition, nor did I hear. The order at the back is in my handwriting. I recollect that the moonshee told me to write that order. The saheb never gave that order to me or to the moonshee. I wrote that order at 2½ or 3 watch. I think so. I did not read the petition when I wrote that order. The moonshee gave it to me to write as he was busy. I cannot say that there was any necessity for writing it at once. I cannot say that Judisthir Koiburto was present in court on the 31st December. I did not see him. I think that the case of Judisthir was decided towards the end of January at Abidabad. I don't know that at that

time there was a warrant out for his arrest. (Shown Y.) I see now that a warrant was issued to the police of Mymensingh for his arrest. (Says afterwards). When a *kaifyut* was called for from Mr. Banerjea, I read over the *nuthee* and saw that a warrant had been issued. (Again says) I knew of it before, but I cannot recollect when. A *kaifyut* was, I think, called for from Mr. Banerjea. I think one or two months before I gave my resignation. This (L) is a *kaifyut* of this case.

After the decision of his case, Judisthir appeared under arrest in custody of a constable at Sunkerpassa where the saheb was holding cutchery. This was one to one and half months after we left Abidabad. Along with Judisthir there was a letter of mine *chellaned* in. I gave that letter to the sherista. The letter was addressed to the sub-inspector of some thannah mentioned to me by Judisthir. Ten or twelve days previously (I think it was) Judisthir came to me at Sunkerpassa. He told me that the moonshee had told him to ask me to write a letter to the Bazitpore police to say that his case had been decided and that he was not to be arrested on the warrant. It may have been that before this I first learned that there was a warrant out againt Judisthir. (Again says) I firmly believe that was the first that I heard of the warrant. On being told by Judisthir, I went and asked the moonshee. I did not ask Mr. Banerjea, because I think he was not in his tent, but had gone out in the morning. The moonshee told me to write the *chittee*, so I wrote it. The *chellan* of Judisthir under arrest and the *chittee* came to me. I let him go according to rule without telling the saheb. Mr. Banerjea never asked me why I had released him without telling him. I don't think he ever did. I cannot recollect that any *kaifyut* was ever called for from me regarding this case (shown K). Now I recollect having been called upon for a *kaifyut*. I also was called upon by Mr. Banerjea to give a *kaifyut*. (Told to read K).—You see that you there said that Mr. Banerjea verbally ordered you to give a *chittee* to stop the execution of the warrant against Judisthir? Yes—Is that true? Yes; but I received no verbal order from the saheb—You first said, my *Kaifyut* is true, then you said, I got no verbal order from Mr. Banerjea to write the chit; you have written in your explanation that you acted on a verbal order of Mr. Banerjea. What is your meaning? the *Kaifyut* is true. I did not enter in it that the saheb told the moonshee, and the moonshee told me to write the chit. It is true that the *Kaifyut* is mine. I wrote this *Kaifyut* from what the moonshee told me. I gave it twice to Mr. Banerjea, who on the first occasion got angry and said—"You have asked me to write wrongly. I will report you and the moonshee." That was the substance of what he said. He did not read it, but I told him the substance of it. On the next occasion he said, "Why did you bring this forward before again on that day? I know nothing of this; send it to the Magistrate." After that I added the last part of my *Kaifyut* and sent it to the Magistrate. I wrote the last part in consequence of my conversation with the saheb, and of my own accord and not from dictation. I did not write this part from the moonshee's dictation. This (H) is in my handwriting, so is H. *Bing jung* means discharged without examination. So is JJ; also JJJ.

FOR DEFENCE.

The deposition of Joseph Posford, who on oath duly administered saith.—I am Officiating Joint-Magistrate of Sylhet. I was Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet at the same time with Mr. Banerjea. I know nothing against his character for truthfulness and honesty since he has been here.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Joy Govind Shome, son of Dhol Govind Shome, who on oath duly administered saith.—I am Government Pleader of this district and a Master-of-Arts of the University and an Elder of the Free Church. I am acquainted with Mr. Banerjea intimately. As far as my knowledge goes, I think him very truthful and a man of honorable feelings. As far as I know, I do not think he would act dishonestly or dishonorably in his office.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

The deposition of Koylas Chunder Ghose, son of Madhub Chunder Ghose, on solemn affirmation.—I was lately acting as Government Pleader, and I am a pleader of the Judge's court. I have been acquainted with Mr. Banerjea ever since he came here. As far as I know him, he is truthful and honest. So far as I know of him, I have no reason to believe him to be capable of dishonesty or fraud.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

The deposition of Hurkally Mookerjea, son of Bhoiro Chunder Mookerjea, who on solemn affirmation saith.—I am Deputy Magistrate here, and have been so for upwards of three years, and I was before that Deputy Magistrate at Cuttack, and before that Deputy Inspector of Schools. I have been very well acquainted with Mr. Banerjea since I have been here. I consider him perfectly truthful and a perfectly honest gentleman. I do not believe him capable of dishonesty or deceitful conduct in his office as Magistrate.

[The Commissioners here intimate to Mr. Montriou that they do not consider it to be their duty further to examine this witness regarding anything that he may have done in this case. Mr. Montriou declines to examine him himself.]

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Doorga Coomar Bosu, son of Shudanundo Bosu, on solemn affirmation.—I am Head Master of the Sylhet Government School, and a graduate of the Calcutta University. I have known Mr. Banerjea for the last two years. I believe him to be a good man, truthful and honest. I don't think him to be capable of deceitful or dishonest conduct in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Grish Chunder Dass, son of Gopeenath Dass, on solemn affirmation.—I am Judge's Sheristadar, and have been so since 1865. I have known Mr. Banerjea since his residence here. I believe he is an honest and truthful man. I don't think a man of his education would be deceitful or dishonest. I do not believe that he is capable of deceitful or dishonest conduct in his office.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Ishan Chunder Patronuvees, son of Roghoonath Patronuvees, on solemn affirmation.—I am Inspector of Police in Sylhet, and have been so since 1868. I have been acquainted with Mr. Banerjea since his residence here. I believe him to be an honest man. I certainly do not think him to be capable of dishonesty or deceit in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

The deposition of Prem Chunder Nath, son of Fakeer Chund Nath, who on oath duly administered saith.—I am Head Master of the Rash Behary School. I have been acquainted with Mr. Banerjea during his residence here. I believe him to be an honest and truthful man. I do not think that he is capable of deceit or dishonesty in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Gour Churn Dass, son of Lukhon Ram Dass, who on oath duly administered saith.—I have been Sub-Inspector of Police in Sylhet for seven years, and am so now. I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Banerjea since his residence here. As far as I know of him, he is a good and honest man. I don't believe that he could be capable of dishonest or deceitful conduct in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Kristo Churn Dass, son of Kishon Dass, on solemn affirmation.—I am Head Clerk of the Judge's Office, and have been so since 1866. I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Banerjea since his residence here. I believe him, as far as I know him, to be an honest man, and I don't believe that he is capable of dishonest or deceitful conduct in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Boikanto Nath Bol, son of Hur Persad Bol, on solemn affirmation.—I am Translator of the Judge's Court, and have been so since 1866. I have been acquainted with Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea since his residence here. He is an honest and good gentleman. I don't believe him to be capable of dishonest or deceitful conduct in his office as Magistrate.

H. T. PRINSEP.

The 29th November 1873.

Kali Hur Mitter, son of Loknath Mitter, on solemn affirmation.—I am Sub-Inspector of Police. I knew Mr. Banerjea since he came to Sylhet. I believe him to be a truthful man. I do not believe him to be capable of dishonesty in his office as Magistrate.

The 29th November 1873. H. T. PRINSEP.

No. 9, dated 6th February, 1874.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We transmit herewith, for Your Grace's consideration, a copy of the papers cited on the margin, having reference to the official conduct of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, of the Bengal Civil Service, late Assistant Magistrate of Sylhet. From these papers Your Grace will perceive that the charges made against this officer were so serious that we deemed it expedient to direct that an enquiry should be made into them in accordance with the procedure laid down by Act XXXVII of 1850. In so doing we followed the precedent afforded by the case of Mr. P. Humphery, of the Bengal Civil Service, which was the subject of a Special Narrative forwarded to the Secretary of State under our despatch here cited,* and which is in many particulars similar to the case now before us. The enquiry was held at Sylhet under the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and the report submitted by the Commission forms one of the enclosures of the letter from the Government of Bengal dated the 20th December last.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3489, dated 29th July 1873, and enclosures.
To ditto, No. 2820, dated 1st September 1873.
From ditto, No. 5443, dated 20th December 1873, and enclosures numbered 1 and 2.

* No. 93, dated the 12th August 1870.

2. The nature of the issues referred to the Commission is such that they cannot all be decided with the same degree of certainty; but the Commission have evidently spared no pains in making their investigation, and we find no reason to differ from the conclusions which they have unanimously adopted. We observed that on the 3rd article in the list of charges Mr. Banerjea was acquitted; and we should add that in forming our judgment upon the whole case we have virtually set aside the 1st and 2nd articles, as containing charges comparatively slight and subordinate. Nevertheless we are of opinion that all the charges, except one, are proved.

3. Therefore, as we concur with Sir George Campbell in accepting the conclusions of the Commission, we could hardly avoid concurring in his recommendation that Mr. Banerjea should be removed from the Civil Service, even if we agreed with the Lieutenant-Governor that the worst feature of the case was that which is put forward as such in the 9th paragraph of the letter, dated the 20th December 1873, from the Bengal Government. But while we think that the censure passed in that letter by Sir George Campbell upon this part of Mr. Banerjea's conduct is deserved, we consider that the investigation has disclosed that which in a Judge is a yet worse offence than dishonest fabrication of his judicial record, or than false assertions and attempts to shift the blame upon others. It discloses a palpable abuse by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea of his judicial powers, and the infliction by him of injustice on innocent persons for the purpose of screening his own faults. These are the charges which appear to us the most serious. They are numbered 5, 6, 8, 9 in the list furnished to the Commission—and we now proceed shortly to state the nature of them.

4. It will be borne in mind that Mr. Banerjea's irregularities and his dilatory procedure as a Magistrate had already been animadverted on by his official superior, and that at the end of 1872 the case of the prosecution against Judishthir and Shoruth was in such a condition that Mr. Banerjea found himself liable to be called to an account for his slovenly conduct of it. To avoid detection he passed on the 31st December 1872 what has been called the *firár* order, that is, the order to enter the two accused persons as absconded. Now in the latter part of December 1872 Mr. Banerjea was sitting at Sylhet. He had intended, it seems, to go to Abidabád, and there to try this case. Judishthir had been ordered to attend at Abidabád and had obeyed that order. He was at large on bail, his surety being one Káli Koomár, a pleader practising in the Court at Sylhet.

5. In this state of things Mr. Banerjea on the 28th of December suddenly called on Káli Koomár to produce Judishthir at once. Káli Koomár reminded the Magistrate that Judishthir was at Abidabád in obedience to the Court's order,

and asked for a fortnight's time to produce him at Sylhet. Of course such a postponement would have prevented the making of any order recording the man as *firár*, or absconded. But Mr. Banerjea would only allow time until 31st December, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Káli Koomár, and his representation that it was physically impossible to send to Abidabád and procure Judishthir's attendance by the 31st, Mr. Banerjea peremptorily ordered Káli Koomár to produce Judishthir by that day under penalty of forfeiting Rs. 150, the amount of his bailbond.

6. Early in the morning of the 31st December the names of Judishthir and Shoruth were called, and on their non-appearance the *firár* order was made, placing the names of these two men upon the register of accused persons absconded; the object being, as the Commission explain, that Mr. Banerjea's neglect to dispose of this particular case within the calendar year might escape censure. It happened, however, that Judishthir, so far from absconding, had of his own accord set out to seek the Magistrate, and so had arrived at Sylhet on the 30th. In the forenoon of the 31st (between 10 and 11 o'clock) Káli Koomár took Judishthir to the Court, and called Mr. Banerjea's attention to his presence. Mr. Banerjea, however, merely said that he wanted the other defendant Shoruth, and then occupied himself with writing. He did not discharge the *firár* order as against Judishthir, though the man was there before his eyes; but on the contrary, after having on the 28th December peremptorily required Káli Koomár to produce the man for whom he was surety, when the man had been produced the Magistrate refused to release the surety; and, instead of releasing him, made an order that his petition to be released should stand over till the next hearing of the case. An altercation took place between Káli Koomár and the Court writer, varied by appeals to Mr. Banerjea himself, all which (according to the evidence) he pretended not to hear, keeping down his head and writing. Ultimately Kali Koomar left the Court, his brother pleaders intimating that they would be his witnesses as to what had taken place.

7. Contemporaneously with the *firár* order was given (as would seem to be the custom) an order to issue warrants for the arrest of the absconded persons. Such a warrant was issued against Judishthir on the 4th of January 1873, and he was subjected in consequence to the hardship of unnecessary arrest and confinement. As to these warrants, the finding of the Commission is that "Mr. Banerjea on the 31st December deliberately ordered their issue, that he knew that Judishthir was subsequently brought into his Court by Káli Koomár, and that he nevertheless failed to withdraw the order for his (Judishthir's) arrest."*

* Paragraph 36 of Commission's Report.

8. Mr. Banerjea's sole defence is that all these things were done quite unconsciously by him, that he knew nothing of the orders recording these men as absconded and postponing disposal of the surety's application to be released, and that his signatures to these orders were taken without his knowledge. He says also that he heard nothing of Káli Koomár's urgent oral application for release. This is a story which no one who has officially enquired into the case has found himself able to believe. We find, therefore, that, both in his treatment of Judishthir and in his treatment of Káli Koomár, Mr. Banerjea committed an intentional violation of justice, and caused substantial wrong, in order to cover his own judicial irregularities.

9. Mr. Banerjea's eventual acquittal of the two defendants is found by the Commission to be a wilful mis-decision of the case. If this be so, it constitutes a third instance of his abuse of judicial powers to screen himself from the consequence of failure in the performance of his duty. But though there is good reason to believe that the Commission are right, it cannot be positively asserted that the acquittal is not explicable by other considerations. We have, therefore, dwelt particularly on his treatment of Judishthir and Káli Koomár, which seems to us absolutely inexplicable on any hypothesis other than the wrong motive which the Commission attribute to him.

10. We doubt whether the interests of justice can ever be safe in the hands of an officer who has shown such a want of conscientious regard either for his own duties as a Magistrate or for the rights of others, and we consider that it would be a very bad example to continue in the service of the Government

one who has manifested such a determination to make his power as a Judge the means of hiding his own misconduct, and who for this purpose has not hesitated to commit acts of injustice toward those who are brought under his judicial authority. We are unable to allow that Mr. Banerjea's youth, or the absence of judicious official supervision to which the Commission have alluded,* can be accepted in palliation of such offences, which are of a kind affecting the public service much more materially than the misconduct for which Mr. Humphery's removal from the Civil Service was recommended in 1870 by the Government of India, in the despatch† which we have already quoted. And we feel that we have no other course than to recommend to Your Grace that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea be removed from the Covenanted Civil Service.

* Paragraph 10 of Commission's Report.

† 12th August 1870.

11. If our recommendation in this case be confirmed, Your Grace may probably see fit to permit us to make some compassionate allowance to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, such as has been frequently made to officers who have been dismissed from the Indian Civil Service. Having regard to the circumstances of this case, to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea's position in India, and to the fact that Natives of India constantly earn but a small pension after a long and honourable service, we propose that the allowance which may be granted to Mr. Banerjea for his life shall not exceed fifty rupees monthly.

No. 47, dated 31st March, 1874.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

1. The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated the 6th of February, No. 9 of 1874, relative to the case of Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea of the Civil Service, has been considered by me in Council.

2. Your Lordship in Council after a full investigation by a commission appointed under the provisions of Act XXVII of 1850, considering Mr. Banerjea to have been guilty of falsehood and of a palpable abuse of his judicial powers, has recommended his dismissal from the service of Government.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has also arrived at a similar conclusion.

4. I am compelled, with great regret, to state that I concur in the views expressed by your Lordship in Council, and that I must direct the removal of Mr. S. N. Banerjea from the Civil Service.

5. I will accord my sanction to the grant of a compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Mr. Banerjea.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of March 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals. Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Supply of water in the Canals. Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Area leased during the month.	Dalwa Rice Irrigation. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Area leased during the month.	Tobacco, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Area leased during the month.	Oil-seeds and Pulses. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Area leased during the month.	Sugar-cane and other crops. Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rain-fall. Inches during month.	Rain-fall. Inches during Rubbee Season.	Rain-fall. Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	263	67	17	84	155	8	1,961	78	2	80	8	24	32	2,167	2,820	0·52	4·94	2·38	*a.* The details of column 18 are— Acres. Cotton ... 2,142 Sugar-cane ... 134 Huldee ... 14 Oil-seeds ... 92 Pulses ... 17 Garden produce ... 78 Dalwa ... 91 Wheat ... 1 TOTAL ... 2,569
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	179·04	4	...	4	8	64	97	6	...	6	...	7	7	81	84				
		Taldundah ...	1,300	61	...	3	3	77	20	112	23	...	23	6	16	35	168	120				
		Matchgong ...	650	38·56	...	...	...	62	50	113	1	...	1	19	47	60	173	245				
		TOTAL ...	...	...	71	20	91	233	233	4,234	108	2	110	40	94	134	2,668*a*	3,189	...	...	9 years 4·36	
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	162·16	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	43	...	1·13	5·43	3 years 3·3	*b.* The details are— Acres. At the rate of Rs. 4 Ditto ,, 2 Ditto ,, 1-8 Ditto ,, 1-6 Ditto ,, 1 Ditto As. 0-10 4 TOTAL ... 226
		Panchkoorah...	240	40·24	183	...	183	28	...	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	226	724	1·09	3·54	...	
		TOTAL ...	...	...	183	...	183	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	269	724	...	...	...	
		GRAND TOTAL...	...	...	254	...	274	2,029	233	2,262	122	2	124	41	94	135	2,795	3,923	...	...	...	

H. W. GULLIVER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 30th April 1874.

L

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	13 0 A	14 4	13 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	13 0	12 12	17 0	13 8	13 8	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	13 12 B	14 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	23 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 4	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 8 C	13 8	19 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 4	21 0	...	...	35 0
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	27 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0	D 17 12 to 20 0	17 12 to 21 0	15 0 to 32 0	E 9, 10 and 10 8	9 8 10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 14 D	12 0	...	14 0 D	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8 F	11 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 0	13 5	14 8 to 16 0	14 0	14 4	22 8 to 26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 5	17 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 14½	13 14½	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 0 H	10 10½	16 13½	11 3½ G	11 7	18 14	...	...	...
8	Jessore	14 8 I	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 10	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	D 20 to 22	20 to 22	30 to 40	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	D 24 0
10	Dinagepore	11 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	22 8	7 8	7 8	24 0	8 2	8 8	27 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	35 0	9 0	9 8	22 0	9 8	10 0 to 10 8	23 0	15 0	...	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0 J	12 0 to 12 12	17 4	26 4	30 0	33 12	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	11 4 to 12 0	11 0 to 12 0	22 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 15	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	8 3	6 14	14 0	9 6 K	8 0	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	11 4	11 8	32 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 12	16 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 12	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 L	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Jalpigoree	9 0	9 0	12 0	D 18 0	10 0	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 to 15 M	15 0	28 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 0 N	7 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 O	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	12 8 P	11 4	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 Q	14 0	23 0	18 6	17 8	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0 R	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 5	13 5	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 7	16 0	16 0	37 5	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 8	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	520 0	400 0	...	7 12	7 0	8 12	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	22 0	120 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	10 12	19 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 16 14	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 15½	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 15	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	16 8	16 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.	
17	Jalpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 5	6 5	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	D 20 0	20 0	...	13 4	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 4	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 25th April 1874.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, barley from 20 to 28 seers, best rice from 10-12 to 13-2 seers, and common rice from 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 20 to 27 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and common rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, barley from 15 to 18 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 8 to 11-8 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.
H In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11-8 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 9 to 10-8 seers, and common rice 11 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
J Cheaper at Bhowanigunge sub-divisions.
K Highest price of common rice at Punchbeebee 8-4 seers, and lowest at Shibgunge at 12 seers per rupee.
L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 14 seers per rupee.
M Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 14 to 16 seers per rupee.
N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.
O In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 13-5 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers per rupee.
P In the interior price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15-8 to 19-4 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 16 to 18 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
R In the interior price of best rice ranges from 15 to 20 seers, and of common rice from 1 to 23 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 2nd May 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	31 4	11 8	12 0	...	13 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...
28	Gya	S 12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 8	29 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	9 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	T 14 8	14 12	19 0	19 0	19 8	30 0	10 12	11 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	U 10 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	13 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	7 8	7 12	13 0	12 4	12 4	18 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun*															
33	Monghyr*															
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	14 8	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	10 8	22 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	13 0	14 0	D 14 0 to 22 8	19 0 to 25 0	30 0 to 42 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	16 0 to 17 5	16 0 to 19 0	21 0 to 40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	17 1	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	X 26 4	27 9	27 12	32 13	...	...	...
38	Pooree	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 14	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore*															
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh*															
41	Lohardugga†	13 0	12 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	12 8	23 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BEHAR.																	
27	Patna	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.	
28	Gya	D 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 17 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	14 0	14 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	D 15 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 19 8	23 0	D 20 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	...	...	...	D 11 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 19 0	13 0 to 55 0	13 0	12 8	25 0	140 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	7 8	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	18 0	18 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	17 12	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun*																Chumparun.*	
33	Monghyr*																Monghyr.*	
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	35 6 to 60 0	16 6	16 6	29 1	176 12	151 8	164 2	7 4	7 9	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	D 18 0	18 0	...	D 10 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 25 0	...	11 0	13 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	ORISSA.																	
37	Cuttack†	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	27 9	28 14	28 15	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Cuttack.†	
38	Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 10	28 10	28 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.	
39	Balasore*																Balasore *	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																	
40	Hazareebagh*																Hazareebagh.*	
41	Lohardugga†	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 0	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
42	Singbhoom†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom.†	
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	23 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	Manbhoom.	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 25th April 1874.
S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-6 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, lesser millets from 13 to 17 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14-4 to 14-12 seers, barley from 18 to 20 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to12-8 seers, bulrush millets from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 17 to 19 seers per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7 to 14 seers, barley from 11-8 to 20 seers, best rice from 6-8 to 12 seers, and common rice from 6-12 to 13 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17 seers, per rupee.
V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 20 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 9-9½ to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 15 seers, per rupee.
W Prices in the interior range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 16 seers, best rice from 8 to 16 seers, common rice from 10 to 18 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers per rupee.
X In Jajipore rice is sold at 34 seers, and at Kendraparah at 42 seers per rupee.
Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barely from 17 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st-half of April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhua, Nuglee), *Panicum, Eleusine, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhua, Nuglee), *Panicum, Eleusine, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kararu, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhua, Nuglee), *Panicum, Eleusine, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
	Ganjam	8 13	18 15	14 14	...	...	...	17 14	18 0	26 1	26 5	24 11	27 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 6	41 7	41 5	43 9	43 9	43 9	391 4	391 4	...	16 15	16 15	16 15	Ganjam		
	Vizagapatam	14 2	13 2	17 2	...	...	...	13 9	12 6	11 5	15 15	14 12	18 4	26 1	26 1	32 10	24 1	28 1	32 0	38 11	26 10	36 14	42 11	40 5	37 15	97 12	97 12	...	14 5	14 5	14 5	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	10 14	10 13	12 10	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	19 3	19 3	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 13	33 0	33 0	40 1	42 5	29 9	162 5	162 5	...	18 12	18 12	18 4	Godavery		
	Kistna	13 6	14 2	11 14	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	15 1	19 12	18 2	18 14	25 2	21 4	18 14	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	26 12	35 6	34 8	23 5	130 0	130 0	...	18 4	18 4	18 4	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 12	10 14	7 4	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 9	16 3	15 2	16 12	20 6	20 13	24 1	...	...	...	35 10	22 7	27 8	23 12	23 5	18 10	78 13	78 13	...	16 11	16 11	16 11	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	13 6	13 6	8 13	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	10 13	12 8	12 8	11 10	20 11	20 11	20 11	25 10	25 10	27 13	36 7	26 7	28 11	23 6	23 6	21 11	244 6	244 6	...	18 2	18 2	18 2	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	15 8	14 9	10 2	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	11 5	13 9	13 9	12 8	28 2	31 6	26 10	30 5	30 5	29 4	38 5	34 5	34 5	29 7	29 7	31 11	97 12	97 12	...	18 9	17 14	17 2	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 12	14 12	10 14	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	13 6	13 11	13 1	30 6	29 10	26 3	26 8	25 3	25 3	36 1	23 8	23 8	27 3	27 3	24 14	195 9	170 14	...	17 1	17 1	17 8	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 13	11 2	9 13	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 9	11 14	11 7	16 5	16 15	19 1	25 7	18 2	18 2	22 10	38 14	23 5	23 5	29 0	22 0	22 0	59 4	59 4	...	17 4	17 9	17 4	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	16 15	13 0	13 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 13	24 13	24 13	29 7	22 0	18 14	21 0	82 2	93 14	97 12	18 4	18 4	18 4	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	10 4	11 7	10 4	...	...	...	14 2	12 5	16 15	15 4	14 4	18 15	...	...	29 5	19 15	21 9	33 8	28 8	29 5	39 11	21 13	22 14	23 3	188 3	188 7	...	17 4	17 4	18 5	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	8 5	8 10	7 7	...	...	...	12 12	13 13	17 2	...	13 11	17 11	20 4	18 10	...	17 1	17 1	24 13	19 5	19 5	28 2	19 13	19 5	20 11	249 5	249 5	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	8 72	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	13 1	12 12	15 14	...	...	...	19 15	19 15	26 0	18 2	18 2	27 1	23 9	22 9	31 13	20 3	20 3	24 12	146 9	146 9	...	18 12	18 12	17 13	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	10 11	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	12 6	12 5	15 3	13 3	13 3	16 1	18 5	18 5	...	20 8	19 18	28 8	32 10	26 8	36 4	20 11	21 9	26 15	122 3	122 3	...	17 9	17 9	15 [illegible]	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	9 6	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	12 5	12 10	16 13	12 12	13 3	17 6	21 4	...	...	20 13	25 5	33 7	19 5	19 5	28 2	18 14	18 14	22 15	66 15	66 15	...	15 5	15 5	18 5	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	8 1	8 1	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 9	13 9	10 9	12 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 13	15 14	23 13	22 5	22 5	29 12	19 10	21 5	31 4	122 3	122 3	...	16 3	16 3	16 3	Tinnevelly		
	Coimbatore	11 0	11 2	11 0	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 1	11 14	11 14	13 9	18 4	18 4	22 2	21 11	21 11	28 12	18 18	16 1	22 0	14 4	14 4	20 3	139 13	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 6	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	9 6	...	11 9	...	...	...	8 1	8 13	10 7	8 13	9 11	11 5	15 4	17 1	24 13	14 4	14 4	22 1	24 2	24 2	31 2	20 13	22 3	29 9	139 11	122 3	...	17 1	17 1	16 1	Nilgiris		
	Salem	11 3	11 3	9 11	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	16 10	15 0	14 4	17 9	19 5	19 5	22 9	20 8	20 8	24 1	25 0	25 0	27 4	16 6	16 15	20 4	73 5	73 5	...	16 3	16 3	17 11	Salem		
	South Canara	12 3	11 12	8 1	...	...	...	10 13	11 10	9 3	13 6	13 15	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 1	23 13	23 1	17 1	15 5	22 15	97 12	97 12	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	South Canara		
	Malabar	11 5	11 12	9 8	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	15 0	12 5	12 5	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...													Malabar		
	Bombay	13 2	12 4	11 2	19 1	19 1	22 5	8 6	8 6	7 9	15 8	16 2	10 8	25 0	25 0	17 5	20 8	20 8	16 [illegible]	30 6	10 6	...	17 8	17 6	14 6	81 9	81 9	64 8	14 1	14 1	16 8	Bombay		
	Ahmedabad	14 7	14 5	13 6	30 0	27 0	26 2	7 0	6 5	6 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	23 5	23 0	20 [illegible]	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 7	100 0	100 0	70 0	17 5	18 0	16 5	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	13 2	14 4	...	32 0	...	...	8 7	9 3	...	12 5	13 2	...	25 4	26 5	...	23 2	23 5	...	...	...	...	14 4	16 0	...	91 3	91 3	...	16 6	17 2	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 8	14 8	13 3	7 4	7 4	7 4	8 4	8 4	8 3	14 8	13 4	10 9	19 9	19 7	19 7	18 5	21 1	18 [illegible]	...	...	...	12 3	13 4	12 3	111 0	111 0	92 4	11 3	11 3	14 8	Surat		
	Broach	16 0	16 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	9 5	9 5	...	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	100 0	120 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach		
	Tanna	13 0	12 0	...	17 2	17 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	12 5	12 0	...	17 2	18 2	...	18 2	18 2	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	80 0	80 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	20 2	23 6	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	...	10 8	10 8	...	33 7	30 4	...	24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 2	...	150 0	150 0	...	13 2	12 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	17 9	17 9	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 3	...	26 9	26 9	...	35 0	35 0	...	17 6	18 8	...	107 5	107 5	...	17 7	17 7	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	24 0	23 6	...	39 0	39 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 3	10 5	11 3	9 0	39 0	41 1	29 6	31 5	33 4	24 [illegible]	...	...	...	21 8	22 5	17 3	100 0	100 0	84 0	15 0	15 7	14 6	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Poona		
	Sholapur	21 6	21 6	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 7	...	15 5	14 6	...	38 4	37 4	...	35 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 2	...	120 0	120 0	...	14 6	14 4	...	Sholapur		
	Kaladghi	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	11 5	11 5	...	30 0	30 0	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	112 9	112 9	...	15 0	15 0	...	Kaladghi		
	Satara	17 6	17 6	...	14 7	14 7	...	11 1	11 1	...	13 7	13 7	...	33 6	33 3	...	31 1	31 1	...	28 4	28 4	...	18 6	18 6	...	158 1	158 1	...	17 3	17 3	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	14 0	14 5	...	20 0	20 0	...	23 0	24 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	12 5	14 0	...	150 0	150 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	21 4	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 5	15 7	16 0	11 5	25 4	25 0	22 5	26 4	26 0	22 6	38 0	38 6	...	14 4	14 5	10 5	92 7	92 7	92 7	18 0	18 8	16 0	Dharwar		
																										(Bundles.)	(Bundles.)							
	Ratnagiri	11 4	11 4	9 4	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	7 1	15 6	15 6	15 7	17 4	17 4	15 0	19 4	19 4	13 [illegible]	26 0	26 0	...	13 5	12 2	10 7	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 6	16 5	16 0	18 0	18 5	20 0	17 [illegible]	24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 5	213 0	213 0	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	10 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 2	28 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0	20 [illegible]	26 0	26 0	...	23 0	23 0	19 1	200 0	200 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 2	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	8 0	8 6	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 4	...	7 0	7 5	...	17 2	14 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	60 3	60 3	...	32 0	32 0	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	13 5	13 5	...	21 3	26 2	...	23 5	22 7	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 6	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda		
	Deesa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deesa		
	Neemuch	15 0	15 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	19 7	19 7	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	140 0	140 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	Neemuch		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	17 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	32 0	32 [illegible]	...	30 0	20 0	...	16 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Karachi	13 11	12 8	13 10	21 0	21 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	22 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 [illegible]	...	29 0	29 0	...	16 0	16 0	13 0	132 0	124 0	122 0	60 0	60 0	53 0	Karachi		
	Haidarabad	13 0	13 0	14 2	24 13	21 9	28 2	7 9	8 10	7 0	16 3	16 3	10 0	24 13	25 14	22 1	24 13	25 [illegible]	...	22 10	21 9	18 0	22 10	21 9	18 0	140 2	150 14	140 12	30 3	25 14	40 3	Haidarabad		
	Shikarpur	15 0	14 8	18 0	23 0	21 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	26 8	31 0	31 [illegible]	...	0	0	...	14 0	14 0	25 8	240 0	240 0	320 0	40 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parker	12 8	12 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	14 8	24 0	24 0	...	20 0	20 [illegible]	...	0	0	...	8 0	8 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parker		
	Western Districts.																															*Western Districts.*		
	Burdwan	15 0	16 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	13 4	13 0	16 12	13 12	13 5	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	15 0	21 4	22 0	110 0	110 0	...	9 8	9 4	9 4	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	14 4	14 8	17 8	21 0	18 8	22 8	12 0	12 0	17 12	13 12	13 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	15 0	14 4	22 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 14	7 12	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	13 8	11 0	20 0	18 0	...	24 0	10 8	11 0	22 8	12 8	13 8	24 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	13 8	12 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	13 0	12 0	16 0	17 12 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	25 0 to 32 0	10 0 and 10 8	10 0½ and 10 8½	...	12 8 and 13 0	12 0 and 13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	13 8	12 0 and 13 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 0	17 8	13 4	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	14 8	14 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 12	9 4	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																															*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	12 0	11 10	...	14 8	13 5	...	9 0	7 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	15 0	15 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	12 14 to 13 5	13 4 to 16 0	17 8 to 18 14	16 0	26 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 5	12 14	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	13 5	13 14	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 6	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	14 9	15 4	16 13½	24 10	22 8	32 0	10 10½	11 0	17 12	11 7	11 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	15 4	15 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	13 4	11 6	16 0	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	20 0	14 8	15 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	11 6	20 0	160 0	120 0	...	7 0	6 4	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	13 0	24 0	17 to 24 0	36 to 40 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 8	11 4	23 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	35 0	35 0	...	18 0	18 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kuttara, Veragá, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhnee, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Districts—contd.																																		
Dinagepore ...	12 0	11 0	12 0	...	10 0	22 8	8 2	11 0	24 0	9 0	10 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	12 12	16 0	200 0	160 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore ...		
Maldah ...	15 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	35 0	10 0	9 0	23 8	10 8 to 11 0	9 8	24 8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
Rajshahye ...	...	13 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	10 8 to 11 4	...	...	12 0 to 12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	320 0	...	...	7 4	...	Rajshahye ...		
Rungpore ...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	...	...	128 0	...	...	6 12	...	Rungpore ...		
Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	6 12	6 12	18 12	12 0	10 8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	17 4	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 12	8 0	Bograh ...		
Pubna ...	16 0	17 4	22 8	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 12	8 8	Pubna ...		
Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
Julpigoree ...	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	...	Julpigoree ...		
Eastern Districts.																																		
Dacca ...	14 8	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
Furreedpore ...	20 0	10 0	21 8	25 0	...	40 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	11to16	17 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 12	Furreedpore ...		
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
Mymensing ...	11 4	11 0	9 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 8	8 8	Mymensing ...		
Sylhet ...	8 0	8 0	11 0	7 ...	7 0	11 8	13 2	11 10	23 0	16 10	14 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Sylhet ...		
Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	16 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	9 0	Chittagong ...		
Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	...	280 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	Noakhally ...		
Tipperah ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	14 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah ...		
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	9 6	16 0	12 5	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
Hill Tipperah ...	8 0	...	10 6	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	26 2	17 7	16 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
Behar.																																		
Patna ...	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	31 4	11 8	11 0	...	13 0	12 0	21 0	19 0 21 0 13 0 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna ...		
Gya ...	12 4	11 8	17 0	17 0	17 4	32 0	8 4	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	to 17 0	to 16 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 12	Gya ...		
Shahabad ...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0 12 4	19 4 11 0	30 0 27 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 12	18 0	19 8	18 4 and 19 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	8 0	Shahabad ...		
Tirhoot ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	to 19 0	to 18 8	to 46 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	9 0	8 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 to 42 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	140 0	...	7 12	7 8	7 8	Tirhoot ...		
Sarun ...	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	18 0 15 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 0	17 0	29 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
Chumparun ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	to 18 0	28 0	8 4	9 0	13 0	9 0	10 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 51 0	13 8	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Chumparun ...		
Monghyr ...	15 2	14 7	19 9	21 0	21 0	38 8	8 4	8 4	12 6	12 6	12 6	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 1	33 6	147 0	168 0	...	7 3	7 3	8 1	Monghyr ...		
Bhaugulpore ...	15 2	15 2	18 11	20 3	18 15	31 9	10 1	10 1	15 3	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 6 and 60 0	17 0	25 4	176 12	176 12	170 2	7 9	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
Purneah ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	30 0	9 8	12 0	22 0	10 8	13 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	20 0	160 0	200 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	13 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	22 0 to 30 0	...	11 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
Orissa.																																		
Cuttack ...	17 1	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	21 0	26 4	27 12	30 3	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 14	28 4	28 15	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	8 8	9 0	Cuttack ...		
Pooree ...	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	21 0	28 14	27 9	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree ...		
Balasore ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	80 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Balasore ...		
Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																																		
Hazareebaugh ...	11 0	12 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	...	8 0	8 12	12 0	12 8	11 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 ...	12 0	18 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 4	6 0	7 4	Hazareebaugh ...		
Lohardugga ...	...	9 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 ...	...	11 0	...	...	180 0	...	...	6 0	...	Lohardugga ...		
Singhboom ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singhboom ...		
Maunbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	20to22	28 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	14 0	14 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	28 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	7 4	7 4	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
Cachar ...	10 0	10 0	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 13	16 0	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	16 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 4	6 15	8 6	Cachar ...		
Goalpara ...	15 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	128 0	128 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Goalpara ...		
Garrow Hills ...	Discontinued, as there is no Bazaar to collect the statistics.																														Garrow Hills ...		
Kamroop ...	8 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 0	8 0	Kamroop ...		
Durrung ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Durrung ...		
Nowgong ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 8	Nowgong ...		
Seebsaugur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugur ...		
Lukhimpore ...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore ...		
Khasi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi Hills ...		
Naga Hills* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6	3 6	...	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	Naga Hills* ...		
Dehra Doon ...	16 8	15 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Doon ...		
Saharunpore ...	18 8	18 5	20 8	26 14	26 15	32 5	8 10	9 11	10 4	11 13	12 6	15 1	26 12	25 14	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 14	25 0	24 13	129 0	129 0	144 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Saharunpore ...		
Moozuffernuggur ...	18 12	18 12	23 10	35 3	27 8	37 6	6 1	6 1	6 1	11 0	12 2	14 5	25 5	25 5	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	24 3	25 5	110 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur ...		
Meerut ...	18 4	17 10	22 10½	28 2	24 10	32 8	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	23 12	22 13	31 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 5½	22 8	27 10½	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	10 0	8 4	Meerut ...		
Boolundshuhur ...	19 0	18 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	34 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	21 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	20 0	28 8	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur ...		
Allygurh ...	18 8	17 0	...	24 8	24 0	...	7 0	7 8	...	11 8	11 8	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
Kumaon ...	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	Kumaon ...		

* For the week ending 4th April 1874.

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of April 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
[illegible] ...	13 0	13 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	18 10	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] ...	18 0	16 5	19 11	29 4	20 4	28 2	10 2	10 2	11 13	10 2	11 4	13 8	20 4	20 4	24 12	15 12	13 8	22 8
Moradabad ...	19 1	15 15	20 10	27 4	26 4	31 14	8 2	8 12	9 6	11 8	11 12	15 10	21 4	21 4	25 0	16 4	18 12	23 2
Budaon ...	15 14½	16 12½	22 3	21 0	22 12½	34 3	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	10 12½	11 12½	15 9	...	16 12½	28 12½	16 12½	18 0	24 0
Bareilly ...	15 15	17 3	20 0	20 10	25 0	31 14	6 4	6 4	6 4	10 15	11 4	15 0	16 4	17 8	20 0	13 12	15 10	20 0
Shahjehanpore ...	17 8	17 0	20 13	23 0	25 0	31 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	16 4	21 0	...	...	...
Terai Pergunnahs ...	18 2	15 8	18 12	25 0	20 0	31 4	8 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	18 12	...	...	18 12	...
Muttra ...	17 0	16 0	18 0	24 8	24 8	28 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	28 0	15 0	16 0	20 0
[illegible] ...	15 3½	14 4½	16 14½	22 5½	21 2½	24 2½	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 8	10 7½	12 0	23 0	19 15	24 14	16 6	16 2	20 0
[illegible]uckabad ...	15 2	12 6	20 10	20 10	19 4	28 9	6 14	6 14	9 2	11 11	11 11	15 2	22 0	19 4	...	19 4	17 14	...
[illegible]poorie ...	16 12	14 4	21 8	20 0	20 4	28 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 8	...	...	20 6
[illegible]rah ...	16 8	14 8	18 8	19 0	19 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 8	10 8	14 0	19 8	19 8	...	15 0	17 0	...
[illegible] ...	18 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	23 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]un ...	18 0	13 0	16 8	22 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
[illegible]sie ...	14 8	13 12	16 6	23 11	21 5½	25 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	20 12½	16 0	16 8	18 8½
[illegible]ltpore ...	20 2	19 0	16 4	26 0	28 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	9 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	17 6
[illegible]pore ...	16 0	16 12	18 4	22 8	22 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 4	...	20 0	20 0	...
[illegible]hapore ...	16 0	16 8	16 4	20 0	20 0	23 0	10 12	10 12	10 0	13 12	13 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]a ...	16 14	18 0	15 12	20 14	21 4	19 4	11 2	11 4	9 12	12 10	12 4	17 12	17 4	17 8	19 4	16 2	16 4	19 4
[illegible]habad ...	14 4	14 4	15 0	18 4	18 8	20 0	7 0	6 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	15 0	18 4	18 8	20 0	17 4	18 0	17 8
[illegible]eerpore ...	16 14	15 0	15 12	18 0	18 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 10	11 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 4	16 0	17 0	17 0
[illegible]pore ...	17 4	16 15	16 15	22 4	22 15	22 9	9 14	9 14	12 11	10 9	11 4	14 13	...	...	26 13	14 13	18 14	21 8
[illegible]rkpore ...	13 2	14 14	17 8	19 0	15 12	22 12	8 12	9 10	16 10	10 8	11 6	19 4	15 12	14 0	...	15 12	14 14	...
[illegible]re ...	14 6	15 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	8 7	8 7	13 12	9 6	9 6	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]garh ...	14 12	14 0	15 14	20 10	20 10	21 6	9 10	9 10	12 9	11 13	11 18	15 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	...
[illegible]pore ...	15 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	19 0
[illegible]ares ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 0	18 0	7 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	22 0
[illegible]hazeepore ...	14 13	14 13	14 13	20 9½	16 12	21 14½	7 11½	6 7	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	16 12	19 5	19 5	27 0	16 12	15 7½	20 9½
Dehli ...	18 8	18 0	20 0	28 0	27 8	23 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	32 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
Gurgáon ...	18 8	18 0	21 0	29 8	29 0	34 0	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
Karnál ...	19 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	29 0
Hissár ...	19 0	19 0	19 0	34 0	31 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	37 0
Rohtak ...	14 8	16 8	19 0	24 0	26 0	35 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	21 8	22 8	30 0
Sirsa ...	22 0	21 12	25 0	38 0	37 8	50 0	...	...	...	8 0	11 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	50 0	26 8	26 0	38 4
Ambálah ...	19 0	20 8	21 8	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	28 0
Ludiánah ...	21 12	22 8	26 0	34 0	35 8	42 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	31 0	30 0	46 0	26 0	26 0	37 8
Simlá ...	14 0	14 0	14 12	19 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jálandhar ...	20 0	21 8	23 8	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	18 0	20 0	30 0
Hushiárpur ...	22 0	22 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0
Kángra ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	18 10	20 11	24 5	30 13	30 11	36 8	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 4	28 13	28 11	34 8	24 0	25 5	28 8
Siálkot ...	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 5	22 8	39 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	27 0
Gurdáspúr ...	19 0	19 12	29 0	30 0	30 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Lahore ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	32 0	29 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	20 0	21 0	33 0
Firozpúr ...	23 0	23 0	24 0	40 0	38 0	45 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	42 0	28 0	28 0	42 0
Gujránwála ...	15 13	16 0	23 4	30 0	30 0	42 0	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	12 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	24 0
Ráwalpindi ...	16 0	16 8	16 12	24 8	25 0	27 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 8	24 8	28 0	19 8	20 0	23 8
Jhelam ...	16 8	16 8	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0
[illegible]t ...	15 0	16 8	25 0	36 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
[illegible]pur ...	17 0	17 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	30 0
[illegible]e ...	16 0	16 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	32 0
[illegible]omery ...	17 4	18 4	24 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	27 0	26 0	34 0
[illegible]ffargarh ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible] Ismael Khán ...	16 0	16 5	20 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	31 0
[illegible] Ghazee Khán ...	25 0	25 0	20 0	38 12	37 8	50 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	38 12	38 12	43 12	37 8	37 8	50 0
[illegible] ...	16 8	16 8	19 6	30 10	30 10	27 3	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	30 0	33 2	40 0	27 12	...	...
[illegible] ...	25 13	27 6	24 3	50 8	50 8	63 3	...	...	...	60 13	6 13	6 4	43 3	45 0	50 0	32 8	...	...
[illegible] ...	15 5	15 10	19 6	26 0	27 8	27 5	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	9 13	20 13	20 13	27 8	22 12	...	...
[illegible]ábád ...	18 8	18 8	21 0	42 0	42 0	44 10	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	29 5	...	...
[illegible]zára ...	17 0	17 8	17 0	23 8	24 0	25 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	21 8	21 0	24 0	...	...	...
Lucknow ...	16 5	16 7	17 7	20 5	23 0	24 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 5	12 0	16 0	20 5	19 0	19 0	17 0	16 [illegible]	
Unáo ...	15 7	16 0	16 7	20 0	20 0	23 7	8 0	8 0	9 7	12 0	12 0	16 7	17 0	21 7	21 7	18 0	[illegible]	
Bára Banki ...	14 4	15 3	15 4	17 5	19 3	21 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 7	10 5	13 1	15 7	19 2	19 2	12 2	[illegible]	
Sítápur ...	18 5	14 5	21 0	21 5	23 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardui ...	16 9	14 0	19 7	22 5	24 3	29 3	6 5	6 1	6 1	10 5	12 2	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri ...	19 6	17 5	20 5	36 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 1	[illegible]	
Faizabad ...	15 7	18 8	16 1	20 5	19 3	26 0	10 5	7 0	13 1	12 1	12 2	18 1	17 1	...	...	...	[illegible]	
Bharaich ...	15 0	14 5	15 5	23 0	22 7	28 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...
Gonda ...	15 1	16 2	17 1	18 9	21 1	27 8	10 0	10 3	12 0	11 4	11 7	17 1	16 6	24 8	24 8	14 0	[illegible]	
Rái Barelí ...	17 8	18 0	15 8	20 0	22 0	26 4	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sultánpur ...	17 3	17 5	17 0	22 5	22 5	24 0	8 5	8 5	12 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 5	22 0	22 0	16 0	[illegible]	
Pratábgarh ...	17 3	17 7	16 0	21 1	22 5	24 0	10 3	10 0	8 0	13 6	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 4	6 2	Gurhwal ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	23 1	18 0	21 6	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 9	20 15	26 14	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 4	9 3	Moradabad ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 4½	21 0	34 3	240 0	240 0	...	9 0	8 11½	8 12½	Budaon ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 6	20 10	28 12	137 8	125 0	150 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	29 6	160 0	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Shahjehanpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	200 0	175 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Terai Pergunnahs ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	25 8	26 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	22 12	21 2½	20 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 4	16 8	30 4	165 0	158 2	165 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	Furruckabad ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 8	20 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	Etah ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 15	20 13	19 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	24 4	27 4	20 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Lullutpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 4	21 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 4	Cawnpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	24 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 2	23 4	23 8	180 8	163 0	160 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Banda ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	22 0	120 0	105 0	100 0	8 4	8 0	7 12	Allahabad ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	22 4	22 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	21 3	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	15 12	14 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	180 0	7 2	7 2	6 12	Goruckpore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	23 12	160 0	160 0	...	7 3	7 3	6 9	Bustee ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	17 11	17 11	25 13	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mirzapore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	Benares ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 5	16 12	27 0	206 0	207 8	...	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Ghazeepore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	25 8	24 8	25 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dehli ...	Panjab.	
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	27 0	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	Karnál ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	36 0	31 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	32 0	120 0	140 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	38 0	37 4	43 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	44 0	Sirsa ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	30 0	30 8	35 0	121 0	121 0	121 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Ambálah ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	32 8	32 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	85 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ludiánah ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 0	17 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 5	7 8	7 4	Simla ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 0	110 0	100 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jálandhar ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpúr ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	20 0	160 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	Kángra ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	30 0	31 5	30 13	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Amritsar ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Siálkot ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	28 8	27 8	31 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Firozpúr ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	23 8	22 0	26 8	130 0	113 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Ráwalpindi ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelam ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	Gujrát ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jhang ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Montgomery ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	40 0	38 12	40 0	125 0	125 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 2	27 13	22 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	30 0	31 4	30 0	Derah Ghazee Khán ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	40 6	40 13	43 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	20 4	104 0	110 0	...	55 13	45 13	49 8	Pesháwar ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 15	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	15 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 3	Hazárá ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	20 5	21 0	25 6	140 0	140 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Unáo ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	16 1	19 2	21 8	140 0	140 0	...	6 6	6 5	6 5	Bára Banki ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 2	20 0	30 7	192 5	192 0	192 0	7 7	7 5	6 8	Hardui ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 3	7 5	7 0	Kheri ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	17 9	15 3	25 8	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Faizabad ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	Bharaich ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	15 1	15 6	24 1	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	7 1	7 1	Gonda ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 1	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 3	8 5	8 0	Sultánpur ...		
[illegible] ...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	24 8	166 0	166 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort.)			Rice (common.)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	19 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 0	24 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 7	18 4	15 7	50 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	23 2	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	36 0	23 5	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur ...	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 5	19 0	11 5	12 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	17 0
	Sagar ...	20 5	20 0	17 0	...	...	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 5	11 5	13 5	...	...	24 0	...	...	19 0
	Damoh ...	22 5	22 5	22 0	...	...	26 0	11 2	12 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	22 5	22 5	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	12 5	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 5	18 7	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	20 0	19 5	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 0
	Nimar ...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 0	...	30 0	27 1	...	30 0	30 0	...
	Raipur ...	44 0	44 0	52 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	26 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	40 0	40 0	56 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	45 0	50 0	25 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...																		
	Bolaram ...																	Return not	
	Chudderghat ...																		
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	10 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	16 0
	Ellichpoor ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	28 0
	Woon ...	18 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	40 0	42 0	27 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	18 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	28 0
	Buldana ...	21 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Bassein ...	22 5	23 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	9 0	14 0	14 5	9 5	53 0	43 5	23 5	26 5	28 0	20 0
	Bangalore { Wholesale.	12 2	12 2	8 2	13 0	13 0	10 2	10 0	10 2	10 2	12 5	13. 5	13 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	11 7	12 0	8 0	12 5	12 5	10 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 7	22 2	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	...	...	8 5	9 2	9 2	...	13 1	13 1	15 5	15 4	15 4	20 7	...	...	44 3	...	...	42 5
	Retail ...	...	...	8 3	8 4	8 4	...	12 9	12 9	15 3	15 1	15 1	20 6	...	...	43 3	...	...	41 6
	Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	12 5	12 5	10 0	12 5	12 5	10 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 5	14 5	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	11 4	11 4	9 4	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	11 2	13 1	13 1	11 4	...	...	52 4	29 7	29 7	31 4
	Retail ...	11 0	11 0	8 7	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	10 4	12 5	12 5	11 2	...	...	50 3	29 3	29 3	29 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	13 5	12 5	9 0	14 7	13 7	10 0	13 7	14 2	14 0	14 7	15 7	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	12 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12 2	12 0	10 6	14 4	...	...	12 6	13 0	...	14 4	14 2	...	38 0	37 2	46 0	33 3	33 0	36 0
	Retail ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	28 0	32 0	30 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Retail ...	7 9	7 8	7 9	8 8	8 6	8 3	11 9	10 8	10 1	17 1	17 6	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana Agency.	Jaipur ...	12 8	12 8	...	17 8	18 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	13 2	13 2	...	16 10	16 10	...	7 12	7 12	...	8 8	8 8	...	15 2	15 2	...	14 2	14 2	...
	Ulwar ...	16 8	15 12	18 3	24 4	24 0	25 2	8 0	8 4	10 2	8 8	8 12	11 2	17 0	19 8	25 12	19 0	19 8	26 0
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	16 0	16 8	...	26 8	25 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	18 0	19 0	...	13 8	15 8	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	15 0	11 14	...	20 15	18 12	...	10 0	10 10	...	11 4	11 14	...	16 4	15 0	...	15 0	15 8	...
	Ajmir ...	12 11	12 11	13 6	16 14	15 9	23 14	4 11	4 11	6 9	8 7	7 15	9 6	12 11	13 9	21 9	12 3	12 10	19 1
	Erinpur ...	16 0	16 4	14 8	23 8	23 4	22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	19 8	19 8	18 12	18 4	18 4	20 0
	Sirohi ...	14 8	15 8	12 8	23 8	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	17 0
	Aboo ...																	Return not	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	26 15	25 14	23 11	43 2	43 2	37 7	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 0	15 10	11 8	21 8	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	14 1	...	...	18 2	...	...	5 10	...	...	7 8	...	...	15 0	...	...	15 10	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	14 2	14 7	...	14 11	17 11	...	5 13	5 13	...	7 5	7 5	...	14 11	17 6	...	14 11	15 7	...
	Bundi ...	16 1	15 1	18 2	21 0	20 4	28 2	9 1	8 8	...	10 1	9 8	10 1	20 1	18 14	26 1	...	...	...
	Kota ...	15 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	...	9 1	9 3	...	19 5	20 4	...	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	12 6	13 9	16 1	17 12	17 7	27 1	6 0	6 2	...	9 1	9 3	9 1	17 1	17 6	28 3	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	14 9	14 9	15 9	17 4	...	...	8 0	7 0	...	9 1	7 12	10 1	19 1	18 0	20 1	17 1	16 1	...
	Shahpoora ...	13 1	...	14 4	20 1	...	23 1	7 9	...	...	10 1	...	11 5	17 4	...	31 8	14 9	...	20 0
	Indore ...	13 12	14 2	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 12	10 0	25 8	25 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	13 5	13 1	14 10	17 6	17 6	19 4	6 14	6 14	7 5	8 4	8 4	8 11	15 9	16 1	18 5	14 10	14 10	14 10
	Goona ...	17 8	16 12	18 4	16 0	16 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 0	25 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Rutlam ...	14 8	15 0	12 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 12	13 12	13 4	20 0	21 12	17 8	20 0	21 0	18 0
	Baglekhund ...	18 8	19 0	17 8	24 0	...	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 8	17 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	...	17 0	18 0	...

India for the 1*st half of April* 1874—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
...	...	...	26 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	Bhandara ...		
...	...	...	30 3	30 3	20 4	287 0	287 0	255 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chanda ...		
...	...	...	22 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
...	...	...	25 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 5	7 5	7 0	Balaghat ...		
25 0	26 0	23 5	28 5	23 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 0	8 0	Jabalpur ...		
...	...	32 3	23 5	23 5	20 5	180 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 5	7 0	Sagar ...		
...	...	...	26 2	26 5	27 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 7	Damoh ...		
...	...	...	27 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Seoni ...		
20 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 5	6 5	6 0	Betul ...		
23 7	21 5	21 0	28 0	30 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 5	Chindwara ...		
...	...	...	17 0	21 5	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	Hoshangabad ...		
27 5	26 0	32 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5	Narsinghpur ...		
...	...	...	20 0	19 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 7	9 0	...	Nimar ...		
...	...	...	44 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	7 7	8 0	7 0	Raipur ...		
...	...	...	28 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 5	6 5	7 0	Sambalpur ...		
55 0	60 0	100 0	32 0	35 0	48 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
...	...	...	18 0	24 0	15 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Upper Godavery ...		
												Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
received.												Bolaram ...		
												Chudderghat ...		
												East Berar.		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Ellichpoor ...		
...	...	...	18 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Woon ...		
												West. Berar.		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Buldana ...		
...	...	...	24 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 5	6 2	6 5	Bassein ...		
34 2	35 5	42 0	19 7	21 0	27 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 2	Bangalore Wholesale.	Mysore and Coorg.	
33 2	34 5	41 5	19 2	20 5	27 5	72 0	72 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Bangalore Retail ...		
37 3	37 1	61 8	23 2	23 2	28 0	...	172 0	...	13 5	13 8	14 6	Kolar ... Wholesale.		
37 1	36 5	60 8	22 8	22 8	27 7	172 4	172 0	...	13 2	13 5	14 3	Kolar ... Retail ...		
58 0	58 0	65 2	25 0	25 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Toomkoor Wholesale.		
56 0	56 0	61 2	24 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Toomkoor Retail ...		
29 7	29 7	46 2	22 0	22 0	29 3	78 0	78 0	...	11 4	11 4	11 2	Mysore ... Wholesale.		
29 3	29 3	44 8	21 0	21 0	28 3	70 0	70 0	...	11 2	11 2	10 4	Mysore ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... Wholesale.		
42 0	48 2	46 0	16 7	20 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	...	11 5	11 5	11 0	Hassan ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Shimoga... Wholesale.		
40 0	40 0	40 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	Shimoga... Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kadoor ... Wholesale.		
36 0	40 0	36 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	Kadoor ... Retail ...		
54 4	51 5	60 6	23 8	25 0	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chitul-droog. Wholesale.		
48 0	44 0	50 0	21 0	21 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 [illegible]	10 0	9 0	Chitul-droog. Retail ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... Wholesale.		
38 5	38 9	39 3	17 6	19 5	25 9	110 0	188 8	...	12 6	12 6	11 2	Coorg ... Retail ...		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
...	...	...	24 4	24 0	22 2	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	Ulwar ...		
17 12	19 0	...	25 14	25 6	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	175 0	175 0	...	31 4	30 0	...	Kerowlo (City) ...		
...	...	...	15 7	14 11	20 10	103 0	98 0	89 0	37 8	37 8	38 9	Ajmir ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 8	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Ezinpur ...		
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	60 0	60 0	4 0	Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
received.												Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
...	...	...	16 0	16 10	18 8	100 0	100 0	...	25 0	25 0	28 0	Meywar ...		
...	...	...	15 0	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
...	...	...	19 0	18 2	...	131 8	117 10	...	78 7	69 8	...	Bikaneer ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	...	30 1	29 14	32 2	Bundi ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	140 8	140 10	...	24 0	24 0	...	Kota ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	130 7	120 7	...	37 6	38 3	40 1	Tonk ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 5	105 7	...	27 1	...	28 9	Jhallawar ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	...	...	35 2	...	37 10	Shahpoora ...		
...	...	...	15 0	15 12	15 4	106 8	106 8	106 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	Indore ...	Central India.	
...	...	...	17 0	17 6	17 3	91 8	91 8	91 8	13 5	13 5	12 13	Gwalior ...		
...	...	...	23 4	22 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Goona ...		
...	...	...	18 8	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	10 12	12 0	Rutlam ...		
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	6 4	Baglekhund ...		

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL RUBBEE IN THE N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st MARCH 1874.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Actual throughout feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal. Northern	10·00	7·82	740	612
Meerut	8·30	6·30	969	516
Anoopshuhur	6·80	Report not received.	700	Report not received.
Boolundshuhur	7·35		972	
Allygurh	5·50		994	
Etawah	4·80	3·0	771	489
Cawnpore	6·20	4·34	958	733
Total, Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	3,340
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	2·39	1,250	706
Doon Canals	...	...	...	37
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund Canals	...	...	...	50
Grand Total	...	...	...	4,133

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL.

Principal Items of Traffic. Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.
Grains :— Wheat	1,775	...	31,702	...	33,477	...
Gram	...	...	27,768	...	27,768	...
Rice	200	...	...	...	200	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain	...	...	27,561	...	27,561	...
Oorud	...	...	1,684	...	1,684	...
Moong	...	...	1,893	...	1,893	...
Urhur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musree	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar	...	...	4,410	...	4,410	...
Bajra	...	...	3,710	...	3,710	...
Maize or Indian Corn	...	...	441	...	441	...
Total	1,975	...	99,169	...	1,01,144	...
Cotton	...	...	6,768	...	6,768	...
Oil-seeds	20	...	839	...	859	...
Salts	1,118	...	1,016	...	2,134	...
Metals	5,187	...	818	...	6,005	...
Building Materials	252	...	28,100	...	28,352	...
Miscel. Goods	7,000	...	11,267	...	18,267	...
Firewood	10,020	...	78,329	...	88,349	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	14,64,730	...	14,64,730
Poles & unsquared Timber	...	...	...	1,100	...	1,100
Kurrees, squared Timber	...	1,543	...	6,920	...	8,463
Logs	...	30	...	7	...	37
Miscellaneous	...	130	...	247	...	377
Live-stock	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	25,572	1,703	2,26,306	14,73,004	2,51,878	14,74,707
Total during the corresponding month of last Rubbee, 1872-73	38,311	705	1,97,531	3,19,980	2,35,842	3,20,685
Increase	...	998	28,775	11,53,024	16,036	11,54,022
Decrease	12,739	...	...	...	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE). Zillah.	Acres.
Saharunpore	28,021
Moozuffernuggur	66,885
Meerut	105,168
Boolundshuhur	58,230
Allygurh	56,921
Muttra	13,404
Agra	1,750
Etah	16,212
Mynpoory	47,388
Futtehgurh	19,518
Etawah	61,207
Cawnpore	68,344
Dehra Doon	5,416
Bijnour	769
Terai	2,943
Bareilly	24,055
Jhansie	1,912
Humeerpore	1,000
Total	579,205
Total corresponding period of last year	549,269
Increase	29,936

RAINFALL. Total from 1st November 1873 to 31st Mar. 1874.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
6·3	4·9
2·5	3·8
3·0	2·6
1·4	1·8
·2	2·8
·2	1·7
·2	1·6
·1	1·5
·1	2·1
·2	1·7
·1	1·6
·1	1·7
12·6	7·4
5·2	4·1
2·6	4·2
1·2	3·1
...	1·5
·2	1·7

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solanee aqueduct ... 4,340 c. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :—
Etawah Division Tail ... 114
„ „ Escapes 394
Cawnpore „ Tail ... 258
„ „ Escapes 234
1,000

Balance expended... 3,340

Rubbee irrigation completed, Sugarcane and Indigo waterings commenced, the areas of which will be included in April's Statement.

E. J. Canal.—Moderate demand for Sugarcane and Indigo.

Traffic.—Traffic Manager reports a slight falling off in grain traffic compared with last month owing to a check in the demand for the Cawnpore market. But compared with the corresponding months of last year, these returns exhibit an increase both in grain and material.

Allahabad, The [illegible] April 1874.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India at the Office of Superd. Govt. Printing, 8, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Remarks.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
		Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavuni, Venugoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralloo, Murhwa, Nagkee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Nagpur		24 0	23 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Bhundara		26 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 5
	Chanda		30 3	30 3	20 4	287 0	287 0	255 0	8 0	8 0	7 8
	Wardha		22 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Balaghat		25 0	22 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 5	7 5	7 0
	Jubulpur		23 5	23 5	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 2	8 0	8 0
	Sagar		28 3	28 3	23 5	180 0	200 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Damoh		26 2	26 2	20 5	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 7
	Seoni		27 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 5	8 5	8 5
	Mandla		30 0	30 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Betul		20 0	22 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 5	6 5	6 0
	Chindwara		28 0	30 0	25 0	280 0	280 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 5
	Hoshungabad		17 0	21 5	24 0	120 0	160 0	120 0	6 5	6 5	5 8
	Nursinghpur		22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 5
	Nimar		20 0	19 4	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 7	8 7	...
	Raipur		44 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	7 7	7 7	7 0
	Sumbalpur		28 0	18 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	...	7 8	7 9	...
	Bilaspur		32 0	35 0	28 3	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	7 0
	Upper Godavery		18 0	24 0	15 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
	Seconderabad		...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Bohrum		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chudderghat		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Berar.										
	Oommutee		...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0
	Ellichpoor		...	...	...	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	Woon		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	7 0
	West Berar.										
	Akola		...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Buldana		...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 5
	Dumeah		...	...	...	...	...	...	6 2	6 2	5 4
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore	Wholesale	18 2	18 2	12 8	18 2	18 2	12 8	13 0	13 0	12 8
		Retail	18 0	18 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Kolar	Wholesale	13 6	13 6	13 0	13 6	13 6	13 0	13 6	13 6	13 0
		Retail	13 2	13 2	13 0	13 2	13 2	13 0	13 2	13 2	14 3
	Toomkoor	Wholesale	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
		Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Mysore	Wholesale	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4
		Retail	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 4	10 4	10 4
	Hassan	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 5	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Shemoga	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Kadoor	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	12 0	12 0	...
	Chitul-droog	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	...
	Coorg	Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Retail	12 6	12 6	11 8	12 6	12 6	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
Rajpootana.	Jaipur		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kishengurh		19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Ulwar		40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	24 0
	Bhurtpur (City)		24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Kerowlo (City)		21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	22 0	22 0	...
	Ajmir		81 4	80 0	81 0	81 4	80 0	81 0	38 0	38 0	38 0
	Beejepur		87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	87 8	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Sirpoli		40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Aboo		60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	6 4	6 4	6 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar		25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Marwar		50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bikaneer		73 0	69 8	...	73 0	69 8	...	38 8	38 8	...
	Bundi		80 1	29 14	33 2	80 1	29 14	33 2	40 0	40 0	40 2
	Kota		24 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	40 0	40 0	...
	Tonk		37 6	38 3	40 1	37 6	38 3	40 1	40 0	40 0	40 1
	Jhalawar		27 1	...	28 9	27 1	...	28 9	40 0	40 0	40 0
	Shahpoora		35 2	...	37 10	35 2	...	37 10	40 0	40 0	40 0
Central India.	Indore		9 8	9 0	8 8	9 8	9 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Gwalior		13 5	13 5	12 13	13 5	13 5	12 13	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Goona		17 0	17 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	8 0	8 0	...
	Rutlam		11 4	10 12	12 0	11 4	10 12	12 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bagleklund		7 8	8 0	6 4	7 8	8 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0
			106 8	91 8	106 8	106 8	91 8	106 8	40 0	40 0	40 0
			140 10	140 8	140 10	140 10	140 8	140 10	40 0	40 0	40 0
			120 7	120 7	120 7	120 7	120 7	120 7	40 0	40 0	40 0
			105 7	90 5	105 7	105 7	90 5	105 7	40 0	40 0	40 0
			...	160 10	...	...	160 10	...	40 0	40 0	40 0
			106 8	91 8	106 8	106 8	91 8	106 8	40 0	40 0	40 0
			180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
			160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
			200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0

N.-W. PROVINCES UP TO 31st MARCH 1874.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.

CANAL DIVISIONS.	Water distributed during the month of March 1874.	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauges.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second.	Nature of Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total up and Down.
					Mds.	Mds.	No.
Ganges Canal. Northern	Full supply, feet. 10·00	Actual through out, feet. 7·82	Estimated full discharge. 740	Actual average throughout. 612			
Meerut	8·30	6·30	969	516			
Anoopshuhur	6·80	Report not received.	900	Report not received.			
Boolundshuhur	7·35	Report not received.	972	Report not received.			
Allygurh	5·50		994				
Etawah	4·80	3·0	771	489			
Cawnpore	6·20	4·34	958	733			
Total, Ganges Canal	...	...	6,104	3,340			
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	2·39	1,250	706			
Doon Canals	...	...	...	37			
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...			
Rohilkhund Canals	...	...	...	50			
Grand Total	...	...	...	4,133			

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat	1,775	...	31,702	...	33,477	...
Gram	...	...	27,768	...	27,768	...
Rice	200	...	...	...	200	...
Paddy or Dhán	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain	...	...	27,561	...	27,561	...
Oorud	...	...	1,684	...	1,684	...
Moong	...	...	1,893	...	1,893	...
Urhur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mussee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jowar	...	...	4,410	...	4,410	...
Bajra	...	...	3,710	...	3,710	...
Maize-or Indian Corn	...	...	441	...	441	...
Total	1,975	...	99,169	...	1,01,144	...
Cotton	20	...	6,768	...	6,768	...
Oil-seeds	1,118	...	859	...	859	...
Salts	5,187	...	2,134	...	2,134	...
Metals	252	...	6,005	...	6,005	...
Building Materials	7,000	...	28,352	...	28,352	...
Miscel. Goods	10,020	...	18,267	...	18,267	...
Firewood	...	...	88,349	...	88,349	...
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles & unsquared Timber	...	...	14,64,730	...	14,64,730	...
Kurrees, squared Timber	...	...	1,100	...	1,100	...
Logs	...	1,543	...	6,920	...	8,463
Miscellaneous	...	30	...	7	...	37
Live-stock	...	130	...	247	...	377
Rubbee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	25,572	1,703	2,26,306	14,73,004	2,51,878	14,74,707
Total during the corresponding month of last year	38,311	705	1,87,581	3,19,980	2,25,892	3,20,685
Rubbee, 1872-73	...	998	28,775	11,53,921	16,036	11,54,022
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	12,739	...	...	...	...	...

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).

Zillah.	Acres.
Saharunpore ...	28,021
Moozuffernuggur	66,885
Meerut ...	105,168
Boolundshuhur..	58,230
Allygurh ...	56,421
Muttra ...	13,404
Agra ...	1,750
Etah ...	16,212
Mynpoory ...	47,388
Futtehgurh ...	19,518
Etawah ...	61,207
Cawnpore ...	68,344
Debra Doon ...	5,416
Bijnour ...	769
Terai ...	2,943
Bareilly ...	24,055
Jhansie ...	1,912
Humeerpore ..	1,000
Total ...	579,203
Total corresponding period of last year ...	549,269
Increase ...	29,936

RAINFALL.

	Total from 1st November 1873 to 31st March 1874.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
	6·3	4·9
	2·5	3·8
	3·0	2·6
	1·4	1·8
	·2	2·8
	·2	1·7
	·2	1·6
	·1	1·5
	·1	1·7
	·1	1·6
	·1	1·7
	12·6	7·4
	·1	2·1
	·2	1·7
	5·2	4·1
	2·6	4·2
	1·2	3·1
	...	1·5
	·2	1·7
	...	...
	...	...
	...	...

REMARKS.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... 4,340 c. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :—
Etawah Division Tail ... 114
" Escapes 394
Cawnpore " Tail ... 238
" " Escapes 254 1,000

Balance expended... 3,340

Rubbee irrigation completed. Sugarcane and Indigo waterings commenced, the areas of which will be included in April's Statement.
E. J. Canal.—Moderate demand for Sugarcane and Indigo.

Traffic.—Traffic Manager reports a slight falling off in grain traffic compared with last month owing to a check in the demand for the Cawnpore market. But compared with the corresponding months of last year, these returns exhibit an increase both in grain and material.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., Irrigation Branch.

Allahabad, *The 23rd April* 1874.

Printed and Published for the Govt. of India at the Office of Superd. Govt. Printing, 8, Hastings' Street, Calcutta.

No. 20 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A Supplement *to the* Gazette of India *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette *may receive the* Supplement *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the Gazette of India *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* Calcutta Gazette, *will be included in the* Supplement. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* Gazette *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XII of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 28th Mar. 1874.	For week ending 29th Mar. 1873.	Total from 1st January to 28th Mar. 1874.	Total from 1st January to 29th Mar. 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25th April 1874...	East Indian, Main	8,87,343	5,94,754	1,00,64,046	72,02,265	28,61,781	...
25th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	66,859	42,690	6,36,605	5,23,376	1,13,229	...
18th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	91,620	50,960	9,51,193	7,08,632	2,42,561	...
4th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	51,908	20,647	3,91,383	2,03,168	1,88,215	...
18th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi ...	2,18,919	1,25,192	21,76,088	13,05,972	8,70,116	...
11th *ditto* ...	Madras ...	1,00,261	1,48,518	14,19,704	17,95,055	...	3,75,351
18th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	16,853	24,092	2,05,272	3,03,304	...	98,032
18th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	591	595	7,793	7,898	...	105
25th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	6,27,062	5,17,131	66,92,297	65,23,354	1,68,943	...
	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,72,525	1,42,589	15,06,882	14,61,766	45,116	...
	Total ...	22,38,941	16,67,168	2,40,51,263	2,00,34,790	40,16,473	...
	State.						
18th April 1874...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	2,105	2,001	27,002	28,047	...	1,045
25th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,558	2,111	22,230	24,206	....	1,976
18th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,434	...	49,887	...	49,887	...
18th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	1,836	...	22,861	...	22,861	...
28th March 1874	Holkar ...	802	...	802*	...	802	...
18th ditto ...	Khamgaon ...	1,839	729	15,753	9,247	6,506	...
18th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,446	981	13,418	10,174	3,244	...
	Total ..	14,020	5,822	1,51,953	71,674	80,279	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	22,47,961	16,72,990	2,42,03,216	2,01,06,464	40,96,752	...

* Receipts from 22nd to 28th March 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHUREEF, 1873-74.

No. 374 A, dated Allahabad, the 2nd April 1874.

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

READ the following papers:—

A 6.—Comparative statement of irrigation and rainfall for khureef, 1873-74.
B 6.—Statement of crops irrigated by districts.
C 6.—Statement of crops irrigated by Canal Divisions.
Comparative statement of revenue for the khureef, 1872-73 and 1873-74.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results shown in these returns, taken as a measure of the progress of the canals towards a state of sound financial prosperity, are the best which this Government has ever yet had to record.

In a season not marked by any such failure of rain as to require the irrigation of the lower classes of crops, and in which, therefore, the total area irrigated was 100,000 acres less than the maximum attained in the year 1868-69, the gross revenue is still within Rs. 14,000 of the highest ever reached, and is, indeed, one lakh of rupees in excess of the revenue of the khureef of 1868-69, though the area irrigated is 83,000 acres less than it was in that year. The cause of this is the steadily increasing spread of cultivation of the more valuable crops, which has been so marked of late years.

2. Table No. I shows the areas irrigated, and gross revenue assessed in each khureef since 1866-67:—

TABLE I.

YEAR.	Areas irrigated in khureef.	Irrigation revenue from all sources in khureef.
	Acres.	Rs.
1866-67	321,476	8,89,140
1867-68	289,910	9,27,102
1868-69	484,485	12,19,344
1869-70	501,625	13,39,807
1870-71	396,399	12,07,265
1871-72	333,117	10,42,814
1872-73	353,619	11,01,288
1873-74	401,576	13,26,281

The present khureef is thus third on the list as to areas irrigated, and second as to revenue.

3. Statement A6 shows that the increase over the areas irrigated in 1872 is common to all districts except Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Muttra, and Agra. In the two former the decrease is considerable owing to a large falling-off in rice irrigation (explained below), not counterbalanced as in other districts by an increase in indigo, because that crop is not grown to any great extent higher up the Doab than Meerut. The falling-off in Muttra and Agra is trifling. The largest increase of all is in Bareilly, which is highly satisfactory, as showing that the remodelled canals in Rohilkhund are beginning to do good work.

The general failure of the early rains in June may account to some small extent for the increase in irrigation, but the main cause of the good financial result is to be found in the increased cultivation of indigo and sugar-cane.

4. Statement No. C6 shows that all canal divisions contributed more or less to the increase except the Eastern Jumna Canal, which traverses a country wherein much rice and little indigo is grown, and which is therefore more affected by the falling-off in rice than any other division.

The same cause affected the Northern division of the Ganges Canal, where the increase was only nominal: but it is difficult to account for the smallness of the increase in the Allygurgh and Cawnpore Divisions, where it amounted to less than 2 per cent., as compared with an increase in other divisions ranging from 21 per cent. in the Meerut Division to 35 in the Etawah Division.

5. Table II. shows the areas of sugar-cane, rice, indigo, and cotton irrigated in each year since 1866-67, and also the areas of the 4th class crops, principally consisting of the commoner grain and fodder crops:—

TABLE II.

YEAR.	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Fourth-class khureef crops.
1866-67	76,876	116,355	72,290	27,145	27,475
1867-68	87,050	97,867	77,976	8,265	11,836
1868-99	97,555	111,019	76,687	52,992	141,256
1869-70	104,596	117,548	130,248	55,883	83,979
1870-71	112,141	96,479	118,897	35,070	28,087
1871-72	94,816	76,850	119,617	20,365	9,228
1872-73	102,043	83,607	130,982	14,793	12,504
1873-74	130,284	73,875	149,073	16,354	28,035

The areas of sugar-cane and indigo are higher than they have ever been; cotton, though higher than last year, still shows but a limited area, and there is a large falling-off in rice, owing to the water-rate charged for it on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals having been raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per acre. This falling-off would have been much larger but for a very large increase on the Rohilkhund Canals, where the rate remained unchanged.

6. As it is important to judge of the effect of the rise in the rate for rice, a more detailed analysis of the returns, as regards this crop, is necessary. From the returns for the past two years it appears that the area has decreased by 5,848 acres, or 21 per cent., on the Ganges Canal, and by 16,271 acres, or 43 per cent. on the Eastern Jumna Canals. And the fluctuations in water-rate derived from this crop in the two years have been approximately,—

Ganges Canal	Increase of Rs. 24,000
Eastern Jumna Canal	Decrease of „ 6,000
	Net Increase Rs. 18,000

This, however, gives rather too favourable a view of the effect of the increased rate; for it is probable that had the rate remained the same, the area irrigated in 1873 would have been larger than in 1872: but it would take 38,000 acres on the Ganges Canal, and 39,000 acres on the Eastern Jumna Canal, to produce at Rs. 3 per acre the revenue derived from rice in 1873 at Rs. 5; and such areas as these have never been irrigated except in excessively dry seasons. It may, therefore, be said that the change has certainly not resulted in any loss to Government in the year under review. The limitation of irrigation on this crop, which requires a large and often wasteful expenditure of water, is, on general and sanitary considerations, not to be regretted. The area of fourth class crops, though much larger than last year, is still very small compared with the enormous area irrigated in the year of drought 1868-69.

7. It is a question of great interest whether, in a future season of drought, equally large areas of fourth-class crops and rice could be protected, without sacrificing the two great staples, indigo and sugar-cane, of which the cultivation has been so largely developed since the last dry year.

Those areas were of rice 87,000 acres, and of fourth-class food crops 113,000 acres in excess of the results of 1873-74. With such additions, the past khureef irrigation would have extended to 550,000 acres, about 50,000 acres in excess of the area of 1869-70: but there is every reason to believe that our resources are equal even to such a strain as this; the irrigation of the additional area of fourth-class crops secured in a year of drought, commences late in the season when the last hopes of rain are fading away; and by this time indigo is matured, and requires no more water. The water employed at present for 130,000 acres of indigo becomes available in due season for the use of 150,000 acres of fourth-class crops, and of rice, of which the irrigation commences as that of indigo is finishing.

Sugar-cane which requires water all the year round, might appear liable to suffer to some extent from the additional demand for food crops in a famine year; but the greatly improved economy which has been effected in the distribution of water since 1868-69, gives reasonable expectation that the sugar crops would not be seriously affected by the additional demand, and that the canal-irrigated districts of these provinces may in future years of trial, again, as in 1868, become the granaries of adjoining countries, without prejudice to the skill, capital, and labour, which is invested in the cultivation of sugar-cane and indigo.

8. It is a matter of much gratification to Sir William Muir to leave the Ganges Canal with its financial prospects in so satisfactory a condition, and with the expectation of its benefits being so largely developed, as they soon will be, by the extension to be derived from the additional volume to be taken off at Nurora. For this prosperity, his best thanks are due to the able administration of Colonel Brownlow, Captain Moncrieff, and Major Jeffreys, and their staff, and to the unremitting labours of Colonel Greathed. To all these officers he tenders his cordial thanks.

ORDER.—That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of India and circulated as usual, and that it be published in the *Government Gazette*.

By order,

W. H. GREATHED, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. Provinces.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zillahs.	Areas in acres.	Cultivated acres.	Areas irrigated. Khureef, 1873-74.	Areas irrigated. Khureef, 1872-73.	1873-74 over 1872-73. Increase.	Decrease.	Rainfall in Khureef Months. April. 1873.	April. 1872.	May. 1873.	May. 1872.	June. 1873.	June. 1872.	July. 1873.	July. 1872.	August. 1873.	August. 1872.	September. 1873.	September. 1872.	Total. 1873.	Total. 1872.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
Seharunpore ...	1,425,825	1,001,518	33,901	39,098	...	5,197	...	·7	·7	·4	·1	5·9	18·6	12·4	7·3	10·3	13·3	1·7	40·0	31·4
Moozuffernuggur ...	1,052,005	703,459	49,221	50,552	...	1,331	...	·4	·7	·1	·1	2·9	14·0	10·4	6·3	8·0	7·1	7·1	28·2	28·9
Meerut ...	1,511,661	1,082,196	78,084	68,497	9,587	...	...	·1	·5	·3	·2	1·8	9·5	10·8	6·3	10·3	7·7	1·9	24·2	25·2
Boolundshuhur ...	1,221,373	823,004	50,665	39,758	10,907	...	...	...	1·9	·1	·3	2·3	11·3	9·7	7·0	12·6	13·0	2·8	33·5	27·5
Allygurh ...	1,190,118	932,640	41,597	4,070	1,527	...	...	...	1·1	·3	·4	2·9	10·4	12·8	4·7	13·5	13·6	1·5	30·2	30·0
Muttra ...	1,032,021	831,124	6,136	6,412	...	276	...	·2	1·0	1·0	1·2	2·5	28·1	12·1	10·1	11·8	9·5	6·2	49·9	33·8
Agra ...	1,199,037	886,774	513	589	...	76	...	·5	1·5	1·2	2·1	1·5	18·8	6·4	13·4	9·0	10·5	6·0	46·3	24·6
Etah ...	898,838	585,330	9,537	8,433	1,104	...	...	·6	1·4	...	·2	4·0	12·3	13·1	6·8	8·9	3·8	2·6	24·5	29·2
Mynpoory ...	1,066,534	576,615	20,112	16,542	3,570	...	...	1·2	2·0	1·0	·1	1·0	10·0	10·8	2·8	12·7	8·5	2·7	22·4	29·4
Furruckabad ...	1,084,399	674,034	9,485	9,159	326	...	...	1·2	·1	...	·7	2·0	11·5	18·0	6·4	10·0	7·3	1·5	26·0	32·7
Etawah ...	1,044,123	572,221	25,875	20,390	5,485	...	...	·1	1·3	·8	·7	3·9	21·4	9·9	6·0	9·4	11·5	2·3	40·9	26·4
Cawnpore ...	1,514,343	855,663	33,147	27,389	5,758	...	...	·1	...	·2	...	5·1	9·7	19·5	13·1	12·9	3·3	2·3	26·1	40·1
Dehra Doon ...	653,271	86,657	6,182	5,217	965	...	...	1·2	1·1	1·2	·7	11·7	28·0	22·0	18·5	20·5	10·0	14·4	58·3	71·0
Bijnour ...	1,204,659	685,026	2,680	1,246	1,434	...	...	·4	·4	·3	·4	5·0	14·5	12·7	5·0	11·4	17·5	6·7	29·8	36·6
Terai ...	469,760	91,735	4,362	3,449	913	...	...	1·8	2·0	1·0	·8	8·8	12·0	15·4	5·3	20·2	6·1	12·4	26·2	59·6
Bareilly ...	1,518,579	1,084,290	29,641	16,507	13,134	...	...	1·2	·2	·8	·2	11·6	16·3	15·2	3·8	10·2	10·9	5·8	31·4	44·8
Jhansie ...	1,029,295	504,475	39	21	18	...	...	·5	·2	...	·8	3·8	13·4	12·1	17·9	15·8	11·6	1·8	43·9	34·0
Humeerpore ...	1,464,641	783,987	399	290	109	...	...	·5	1·4	...	1·2	4·4	17·2	17·8	5·8	14·0	11·7	1·7	37·3	38·4
Total ...	20,582,542	12,760,938	401,576	353,619	54,837	6,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated, khureef, 1872-73 ... 353,619
Ditto 1873-74 ... 401,576
Net increase ... 47,957

Crops.	Seharunpore.	Moozuffernuggur.	Meerut.	Boolundshuhur.	Allygarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mynpoory.	Furruckabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Dehra Doon.	Bijnour.	Terai.	Bareilly.	Jhansie.	Humeerpore.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	711	445	1,216	864	562	230	19	713	597	184	684	633	223	...	1	155	...	16	6,659	6,659
2. Sugar-cane ...	12,284	27,431	49,406	4,472	958	211	6	767	4,161	3,142	7,861	8,508	696	2,412	90	7,584	32	273	1,30,284	1,30,284
3. Cereal Grains—																				
(a) Rice ...	18,441	13,728	6,517	97	891	59	1	262	676	228	1,030	464	4,944	265	4,271	21,895	5	101	73,875	...
(b) Bajra and Jowar ...	...	368	1,559	199	1,140	186	12	206	236	21	237	445	3	...	..	...	...	7	4,709	...
(c) Other Grains ...	465	1,851	3,666	1,145	1,874	452	6	548	2,848	464	2,305	960	8	...	...	...	...	...	16,592	95,176
4. Pulses ...	30	27	85	1	9	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	231	231
5. Fodder Crops ...	306	305	673	949	82	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,326	2,326
6. Fibres—																				
(a) Cotton ...	479	1,991	4,910	3,716	4,001	461	13	329	297	4	39	102	11	...	...	...	1	....	16,354	...
(b) Other Fibres ...	107	631	663	371	5	3	1	...	349	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2,132	18,486
7. Dyes—																				
(d) Indigo ...	404	1,747	8,179	38,666	32,061	4,519	455	7,226	10,646	5,063	13,707	21,340	32	...	...	7	...	...	1,44,073	...
(b) Other Dyes ...	68	137	662	130	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	1,45,084
8. Drugs—																				
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
(b) Other Drugs ...	82	17	39	37	1	...	...	...	41	45	4	19	265	...	...	...	...	..	550	568
9. Oil Seeds—																				
10. Miscellaneous ...	524	473	509	18	...	...	...	...	239	319	5	672	...	2	...	...	1	...	2,762	2,762
Total ... 1873-74	33,901	49,221	78,101	50,665	41,597	6,136	513	4,537	20,112	9,485	25,875	33,147	6,182	2,680	4,362	29,641	39	399	4,01,576	4,01,576
Total ... 1872-73	39,098	50,552	68,497	39,758	40,070	6,412	589	5,433	16,542	9,159	20,390	27,389	5,217	1,246	3,449	16,507	21	290	3,53,619	3,53,619

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Ganges Canal. Northern Division.	Meerut Division.	Agrapeshahar Division.	Boolundshahr Doab Division.	Allygurh Division.	Etawah Division.	Cawnpore Division.	Total Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Doon Canal.	Rohilkhund Canals.	Bijnour Canal.	Bundelkhund Canal.	Total.	Grand Total.
1. Gardens and Orchards ...	165	739	...	967	1,130	1,142	846	4,979	1,285	223	156	...	16	6,659	6,659
2. Sugar-cane ...	13,002	27,087	14,756	3,896	2,389	12,346	10,959	84,376	34,821	696	7,674	2,412	305	130,284	130,284
3. Cereal Grains—															
(a) Rice ...	11,278	4,654	1,151	207	1,312	1,683	629	20,914	21,480	4,944	26,166	265	106	73,875	...
(b) Bajra and Jowar ...	...	1,835	...	5	1,805	617	240	4,602	97	3	...	...	7	4,709	...
(c) Other Grains ...	138	733	43	994	3,456	4,465	1,672	11,980	4,694	8	...	...	...	16,592	95,176
4. Pulses ...	119	71	...	2	14	...	2	208	21	...	...	...	2	231	231
5. Fodder Crops ...	125	61	...	1,280	...	...	...	1,466	860	...	...	...	...	2,326	2,326
6. Fibres—															
(a) Cotton ...	...	2,813	...	4,739	5,164	203	63	12,982	3,359	11	...	1	...	16,354	...
(b) Other Fibres ...	623	...	1,147	...	68	29	263	2,130	2	...	...	...	...	2,132	18,486
7. Dyes—															
(a) Indigo ...	...	2,357	3,426	36,802	51,141	22,850	25,228	141,804	2,230	32	7	...	...	144,073	...
(b) Other Dyes ...	75	...	862	74	...	...	...	1,011	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	145,084
8. Drugs—															
(a) Opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
(b) Other Drugs ...	...	...	...	52	2	27	81	162	123	265	...	...	...	550	568
9. Oil Seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	18	...	10	1,225	1,253	1,506	...	...	2	1	2,762	2,762
Total ... 1873-74	25,525	40,350	21,764	49,038	66,530	43,372	41,226	287,795	70,478	6,182	34,003	2,680	438	401,576	401,576
Total ... 1872-73	25,525	40,349	16,750	38,397	63,446	32,913	36,625	247,191	79,698	5,217	19,956	1,246	311	353,619	353,619

Allahabad:
The 13th March 1874.

P. S. MARINDIN, *Capt., R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																																
	Western Districts.																																
1	Burdwan	12 8 [A]	13 0	13 8	20 0	19 0	22 8	13 8	13 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4				Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	13 8 [B]	13 12	17 8	22 0 [D]	22 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	22 0	500 0	520 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8				Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 8 [C]	13 8	17 0	18 0 [D]	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 12	7 8	8 12				Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 6				Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	13 0 [E]	13 0	16 0	17 12 to 20 0 [D]	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9, 10 and 10 8	9, 10 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0				Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 4	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	22 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4				Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																																
	Calcutta	12 4 [D]	11 14	...	14 12 [D]	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8 [F]	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...				Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 [G]	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12				24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	13 14½	13 14½	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 10½ [H]	10 0	16 12	11 7 [G]	11 3½	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14				Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 5	14 8	16 0	... [D]	...	...	12 4 [I]	11 12	20 0	15 0	14 8	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0				Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	13 8	15 0	18 0	22 0 [D]	22 0	40 0	9 4 [J]	9 0	14 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	7 8	8 0				Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	10 0	11 0	15 0	12 0 [D]	...	22 8	7 8	7 8	24 0	8 2	8 2	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8				Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0				Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	12 0 to 13 14	12 0	17 4	26 4	26 4	33 12	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	11 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 16 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 15½				Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	12 15	12 15	18 0	...	...	K	7 15	8 3	14 0	9 0	9 6	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	6 12	7 4				Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	12 0	11 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 0	8 0				Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 12	15 12	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4				Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0 [L]	6 0	6 0	6 0 [D]	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 1	...				Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																															Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																																
18	Dacca	13 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	12 0 [M]	12 0	20 0	13 to 14	13 to 15	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0				Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	6 0 [N]	7 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8				Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	... [O]	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8				Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8 [P]	12 8	22 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0				Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [Q]	14 0	23 0	18 6	18 6	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	7 8	8 0				Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0 [R]	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0				Chittagong.†	
	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0 [S]	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8				Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	16 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8				Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	13 5	14 11	13 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4				Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	10 0	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 5	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0				Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 2nd May 1874.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-9 seers, and common rice from 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and common rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11-8 seers, and gram from 12-9 to 15-8 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.
H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16 seers, [illegible] 12 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12 seers, and gram from 16 to 17-8 seers per rupee.
J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
K Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 12 seers, best rice from 6 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
M The high winds are interfering with importations, hence the prices rose so high.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 135 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers, and gram from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15-8 to 19-4 seers per rupee.
Q Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
R Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 21 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 25-8 seers per rupee.
S [illegible] the ruling price of rice is 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th May 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY														
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch.
28	Gya	T 11 12	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	
29	Shahabad	U 14 8	14 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	V 10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	27 0	7 4	7 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	18 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	W 10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	9 0	8 8	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 7	15 7	19 9	19 9	18 6	35 7	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 8	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	X 13 14	13 14	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Y 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 10 0 to 22 0	14 0 to 22 0	30 0 to 45 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	...	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack.*															
38	Pooree†	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 14	38 0	...	...	..
39	Balasore†	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	..
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh†	11 0	11 0	16 8	12 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	
43	Manbhoom	Z 11 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	14 0	18 8	24 0	...	...	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 2nd May 1874.
T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-4 to 20 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-6 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.
U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12 seers, bulrush millets from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers, per rupee.
V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 13-12 seers, barley from 11-8 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 11 common rice from 7-12 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.
W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 9 to 13-8 seers, barley from 13 to 15-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 13 and 14 seers, maize from 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 12-12 to 14-8 seers, per

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
															BEHAR.	
S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 12	S. Ch. 8 0	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
D 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 8	14 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	6 8	7 6	Gya.	
D 18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 12	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 50 0	12 8	13 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	Tirhoot.	
17 0	18 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 8	17 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	8 0	Sarun.	
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 8	7 4	Chumparun.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	7 8	8 1	Monghyr.	
...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	16 6	16 6	29 1	164 2	176 12	164 2	6 15	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
...	...	...	D 17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	12 0	11 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	206 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.†	
															CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*	
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	...	5 0	5 13	7 8	Hazareebagh.†	
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 8	5 6	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Manbhoom.	

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 18 seers, best rice from 9-3 to 11 seers, common rice from 9-9½ to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 15 seers, per rupee.
Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 15 seers, common rice from 9 to 17 seers, bulrush millet from 13 to 20 seers, maize from 13 to 24 seers, and gram from 11 to 17-4 seers, per rupee.
Z In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING JANUARY 1874.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	French Guiana.			British Guiana.			Surinam.			Jamaica.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	20	17	37	16	18	34	15	12	27	14	5	19	65	52	117	No Emigration to Mauritius, Trinidad, or Nevis during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	20	10	30	35	19	54	40	24	64	51	30	81	146	83	229	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	86	28	114	79	22	101	70	15	85	62	32	94	297	97	394	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	208	66	274	174	91	265	167	65	232	190	72	262	739	294	1,033	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	18	9	27	20	2	22	27	20	47	43	15	58	108	46	154	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	10	
Above 50 years ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	
Total ...	353	130	483	325	153	478	322	138	460	363	156	519	1,363	577	1,940	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	4	No Emigration to Mauritius, Trinidad, or Nevis during this month.
Western Bengal ...	31	12	43	5	2	7	17	9	26	17	14	31	70	37	107	
Central „ ...	1	1	2	1	3	4	1	1	2	6	10	16	9	15	24	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	
Behar ...	110	45	155	53	33	86	108	66	174	115	51	166	386	195	581	
N.-W. Provinces ...	153	62	215	141	77	218	114	36	150	197	70	267	605	245	850	
Oudh ...	56	7	63	116	37	153	75	23	98	21	10	31	268	77	345	
Central India ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	1	7	
Punjab ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	0	3	
Nepal, &c. ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	2	1	3	7	1	8	
Misc., Madras, Bombay, &c. ...	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	4	1	...	1	5	4	9	
Total ...	353	130	483	325	153	478	322	138	460	363	156	519	1,363	577	1,940	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and High Castes.	35	12	47	30	15	45	33	17	50	37	17	54	135	61	196	No Emigration to Mauritius, Trinidad, or Nevis during this month.
Agriculturists ...	102	21	123	96	34	130	74	20	94	93	37	130	365	112	477	
Artizans ...	26	11	37	27	12	39	29	17	46	23	8	31	105	48	153	
Low Castes ...	144	62	206	136	65	201	136	60	196	155	77	232	571	264	835	
Mussulmans ...	46	24	70	36	27	63	50	24	74	55	17	72	187	92	279	
Christians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	353	130	483	325	153	478	322	138	460	363	156	519	1,363	577	1,940	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,176	485	1,661
2. Mussulmans ...	187	92	279
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,363	577	1,940

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS DURING THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st MARCH 1874.

Canal Division.	Water distributed during March 1874.			Navigation return Canal.		Land irrigated (approximate).			Rainfall.		Chief crops (approximate).		Remarks.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge.		Gross consumption. C. ft. per second.	Principal Items of Traffic.		Zillah.	Acres.		During month.	Average.	Name.	Area in Acres.	
	Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Up.	Down.							
Bari Doab Canal.													
1st Division ...	4·90	3·10	3073·60	473·99	...	...	Gurdáspur...	10,492	2·90	2·96	Wheat ...	86,230	There is a very trifling decrease apparent in the irrigation during the Fasl just past, compared with the one for the previous year.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower ...	4·60	3·16		795·66	...	...	Amritsar ...	55,952	...	...	Barley ...	2,500	
2d Divn. Lahore Branch ...	3·90	2·14		334·72	...	...	Lahore ...	49,060	1·55	1·37	Mixed Grain	5,441	
											Others ...	21,333	
Total B. D. Canal ...	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	1,15,504	...	...	...	1,15,504	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·60	...	...	...	...	1,15,913	...	...	...	1,15,913	
Western Jamna Canals.													
Karnál Division ...	4·33	3·61	2546·00	367·51	2,97,681 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 27,828 maunds of firewood,&c.	Nil.	Ambálah ...	1,182	...	...	Wheat ...	84,346	There is a decrease of 1,877 acres in the irrigation during the season under review, as compared with the corresponding one of last year, and is due in some measure to the regular and plentiful rainfall during the period which diminished the demand for water, also in part due to the revision of settlement now in progress.
Delhi ...	4·40	3·60		346·00			Karnál ...	27,038	1·07	2·06	Barley ...	2,676	
Hansi ...	8·80	7·70		668·00			Delhi ...	18,286	...	...	Mixed Grain	17,037	
„ Bulla Head ...	8·00	7·20		239·00			Rohtuck ...	20,786	0·50	1·50	Others ...	9,202	
							Hissár ...	28,164	0·60	1·00			
							Jhind ...	16,587	...	...			
							Bikáner ...	56	...	...			
							Kulseá State	1,162	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals ...	...	...	2546·00	...	2,97,681	...	—	1,13,261	...	...	...	1,13,261	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	...	3,58,570	...	...	1,15,138	...	...	...	1,15,138	This is the last return for the Rabi of 1873-74.
Indundation Canals.													
Upper Satlaj Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	5,000	0·55	0·40	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		
Lower Satlaj and Chiniáb ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery ...	35,000	0·53	0·43			
Indus Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán ...	...	0·60	0·39			
							Derah Gházi Khán ...	1,63,000	...	...			
Total Indundation Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,000	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,137	...	...	...	...	
Delhi and Gurgáon Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgáon ...	8,218	...	...	Wheat ...	9,768	
							Delhi ...	2,673	...	...	Barley ...	1,643	
							Rohtuck ...	1,937	...	...	Mixed Grain	1,417	
Total Delhi and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,828	...	...	...	12,828	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,806	...	...	...	13,806	
PERENNIAL CANALS—													
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,765	...	...	...	2,28,765	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,051	...	...	...	2,31,051	

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

BENGAL FAMINE.

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 1ST TO 14TH MAY 1874.

Weather and rainfall.

In the early part of the fortnight rain fell over almost the whole of Bengal and a great portion of Behar. During the latter portion of the fortnight the weather has been intensely hot; rain has fallen in some districts; strong winds have prevailed. In the western districts the fall of rain has been general; the amount varying from a maximum of 2·10 in Burdwan to ·12 in Bankoora. Rain, varying in amount from 3½ to ½ an inch, has also fallen in all the central districts. There have been hail-storms in Moorshedabad, Maldah, and Pubna. In the Dacca and Chittagong divisions there have been frequent thunder-storms. In the districts of Behar south of the Ganges, no rain has fallen; it is much required. In Tirhoot 1·07 inches of rain are reported to have fallen, but the fall was not general, being confined to limited tracts of country. The want of water continues to be severely felt, and more rain is urgently required. In the Bhagulpore division rain fell everywhere during the first week of the fortnight. In Orissa rain fell in the Balasore and Cuttack districts, but none in Pooree, where it is much required. In the Chota Nagpore division there has been a general fall of rain. Complaints of the scantiness of the water-supply are, however, still made in Manbhoom.

The usual returns form enclosure No. 1.

State of the crops.

2. All accounts agree in ascribing the most beneficial effects to the recent rains, though more rain is much required. In Tirhoot rice is being sown on the low lands, and in Sarun and Chumparun indigo is being resown. The prospects of this latter crop are, however, not favorable. The rain fell too late to do much good to the lesser millet, which in North Behar is the only food-crop now in the ground. In the central districts the early rice sowings have been generally completed, and, if more rain falls, promise to germinate well. A larger breadth of land than usual is under this crop. The Collector of Dinagepore remarks that if the weather continues favorable, and a full crop of this early rice is reaped, all fear of famine in that district will practically be at an end. The harvesting of the boro rice has commenced, the outturn being generally quite up to the average.

Seed-grain.

3. The reports as to the sufficiency of seed-grain are generally reassuring, though in Manbhoom it is reported that the seed-paddy has been to some extent consumed for food by the cultivators. The Lieutenant-Governor has given the subject of the supply of seed-grain much consideration, and his conclusions are embodied in a minute which forms Appendix D.

Prices.

4. In the western districts there has been little change in the price of common rice; there has been a slight fall in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah, and a slight rise in Bankoora and Beerbhoom. As regards the central districts, the price of common rice has remained stationary in Calcutta, Nuddea, Rajshahye, Pubna, and Darjeeling. In Jessore, Moorshedabad, Rungpore and Bogra prices have fallen; in Dinagepore, Maldah and Julpigoree they have risen, and in the 24-Pergunnahs the rise has been considernble, viz., from 13 seers 5 chittacks to 12 seers the rupee. In the eastern districts there has been a considerable rise of price in the great rice-producing districts of Fureedpore, Dacca, and Backergunge; in the latter district the price has risen from 16 to 14½ seers the rupee. Elsewhere prices have either remained unchanged or are somewhat easier. In the Patna division

there has been a slight fall in the Patna and Chumparun districts, but the general tendency is upwards. In the Bhagulpore division prices are easier in Purneah, but there has been a rise of more than 2 seers the rupee (*i.e.*, from $12\frac{6}{16}$ to $10\frac{5}{16}$) in Monghyr. In the Chota Nagpore division, there has been a marked rise in Singbhoom (from 20 to 16 seers the rupee.) In Manbhoom prices have fallen one seer the rupee. In Lohardugga they are stationary; in Hazareebagh they have risen slightly. There has been no material change in the price of maize or Indian-corn during the past fortnight; but the prices of the various sorts of millet have generally risen in Behar, and fallen in the Bhagulpore division. There has been no material change in the prices of wheat, barley and gram, but a slight upward tendency is perceptible.

Supply of grain.

5. There are as yet no indications of any general deficiency in the food-supplies of the country. The abundant markets of the Punjab continue to meet the large demands which are made upon them. On the other hand the diminution of the Government indents upon the carrying power of the East Indian Railway upwards from Calcutta, has set free an amount of rolling-stock of which traders have availed themselves to a considerable extent to send supplies of food to the famine districts. The eastern districts are also still exporting grain by river, but prices have risen at Backergunge, which would seem to point to a diminution in the available supplies in that important mart, or, it may be that the rise is owing to the prospects of the future crop, which are reported to be unfavourable. A special report on this subject has been called for. On the other hand, many indications point to the rapid diminution, which in some cases amounts to almost absolute exhaustion, of local stocks in those parts of the severely-stricken famine districts which are remote from the great lines of communication. These districts are now largely dependent upon importations from without, and in some limited tracts stores, save such as are provided by Government, are at a very low ebb.

As might have been expected, this exhaustion of stocks is most marked in the three subdivisions of Tirhoot (Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee and Seetamurhee), which have throughout given greater cause for anxiety than any other parts of the country. In the earlier stage of the famine, although people flocked largely to the Government works, there was little or no demand for Government grain. The whole population was, at that time, living principally on Indian-corn and nurua. Matters have now greatly changed, and there is a great demand for Government grain everywhere throughout these sub-divisions. That stores, however, still exist in some of the bazars in Eastern Tirhoot may with certainty be inferred from the fact that the villagers prefer advances of money to grain, although when money is refused they gladly accept grain in lieu of it. In respect to the remaining portion of the Tirhoot district, it is reported that the bazars in the Tajpore sub-division are sufficiently supplied with grain, but in the Sudder (Mozufferpore) sub-division rice has become very scarce, and in the north-eastern circles it is hardly procurable. Barley, maize and gram are procurable at high prices, but in insufficient quantities to meet the largely increased demands now made upon them.

Private trade has been very active in the Sarun district. During the past fortnight, 68,65½ maunds of grain were imported into the Sudder, and 43,450 maunds into the Sewan sub-division. The bazars are for the moment sufficiently supplied everywhere. The Collector, however, sees reason to fear that the local stoks are nealy exhausted, and has applied for a further allotment of Government grain; but it has not been thought necessary at present to accede to his reques. This district lies in the direct way of private trade from the north-west, which when the rvers open, will probably develop rapidly. Importations are being made into Chumparun from the North-Western Provinces *viâ* Patna; but from the act that it has been found necessary to open the Government stoes very generally throughout parts of the district, it is clear that the amours held by dealers are in some parts insignificant and insufficient to provide for the wants of the people. In all the districts of South

Behar the bazars are well supplied with food, and the minor grains are obtainable at prices which are not very exceptionally high.

In Dinagepore private stocks of rice appear to be at a low ebb; and at Patiram, where the sales of Government grain had been discontinued, it has now been found necessary to recommence them. At the same time rice is generally still procurable in the bazars, though frequently at a dearer rate than at the Government stores. In Rungpore, where very considerable quantities of Government grain have been sold, private trade is now bringing in large quantities. These importations are tending to make prices lower, and to relieve the demands on Government. In the remaining portion of the distressed tracts of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpore, and Burdwan, grain is everywhere procurable, though at high rates.

Burmah rice.

6. It is satisfactory to note that the people willingly accept the Burmah rice, although from the fact that in Dinagepore country rice is reported as holding its own at 8 seers the rupee, in the presence of Government sales at 12 seers, it may be inferred that they would rather have the ordinary Bengal rice

Private trade in grain.

7. The amount of private grain carried into Behar by Railway stands thus, for the fortnight ending 2nd May :—

		Tons.
From the North-West and Punjab	...	14,488
„ Calcutta and Lower Bengal ...	...	20,660
Total	...	35,148

The figures last fortnight were 11,781 tons from the North-West downwards and 18,237 tons from Bengal upwards. There has thus been a considerable advance of private trade during the fortnight under review.

The question of the extent to which private trade has been interfered with by the Government operations will be found discused in a paper by the Lieutenant-Governor, embodied further on in this narrative.

Export of food-grain by sea.

8. The usual note on the movement of food-grains, and their export and import, will be found at Appendix A. The sum of the exports of food-grain to places beyond Bengal, from 1st October to 30th April according to the latest returns received, was 205,130 tons.

Condition of the people.

9. The condition of the people is so far satisfactory that they are generally no worse off at the close of the past fortnight than they were at the commencement of it. When it is considered that the present season of the year is one in which there is scarcely any employment available for the agricultural laborer, and that, judging from the experience of past times, the pressure of famine should be now acutely felt, this feature in the reports is decidedly re-assuring. The numbers in receipt of relief, in some shape or other, from Government have increased almost everywhere; but not in numbers greater than or even so great as was anticipated. The relief measures have proved adequate, and have obviated mortality from starvation. On the other hand, the truth of the remark made in the last Special Narrative that "there is no severe famine, simply because relief has prevailed over famine," is confirmed. From the Mozufferpore Sub-division of the Tirhoot district the relief superintendent remarks that he has "no doubt that distress would have been very severe if the people had not been provided with work." The Collector of Sarun says that a zemindar who accompanied him on a tour through the most distressed part of his district, informed him that "thousands of the people would have died ere this had it not been for the relief works." From Chumparun it is reported that the people "are more anxious, and one and all declare that had it not been for the extraordinary exertions and forethought of the Government, thousands must have already perished." In the worst part of the Rungpore district (namely, the country west of the Karutaya) "many hundreds of lives must have been lost but for the relief works." In the Bukhtiarpore circle of the Monghyr district it is reported "that there is little or no grain in the bazars, and but for the Government grain, there would be actual famine there." These reports and other remarks of a similar nature, which will be found in many of the district reports coming from different parts of the country, are sufficiently conclusive as to the magnitude of the danger which has happily up to the present time been almost wholly averted.

North Behar. Tirhoot.

10. In the Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, and Seetamurhee sub-divisions of the Tirhoot districts, in which distress was both more severe and earlier to appear than elsewhere, it is satisfactory to note that, in spite of some difference of opinion as to whether the people do or do not present "their normal appearance," all are agreed that there has been a "marked improvement" in their apparent condition recently. The testimony of the medical officer, who is specially employed on famine duties in these sub-divisions, is as follows :—"By actual numeration, with a note-book in my hand, I have observed the following percentages as representing the condition of the people on the works :—

Normal condition	...	49
Under-fed	...	27
Emaciated	...	12
Aged ...	...	10
Actually debilitated through previous want of sufficient food	...	2

REMARKS.—This is the amalgamated result of many observations; the figures vary much with locality, and the emaciated range from 2 to 25 per cent.

I have occasionally inspected the same villages at short intervals, and I can safely assert that I have noticed a decided improvement on every such re-inspection; in not a single instance have I observed deterioration." In the Tajpore sub-division there has been no material change in the condition of the people, but the higher castes just above the laborers are beginning to feel distress more acutely. In the Mozufferpore sub-division the state of things is worse than was anticipated, owing to the failure of the rubbee crops being greater than was expected by the most experienced planters and natives. In most of the circles of this sub-division the remedial measures which have been adopted have proved sufficient to check the distress which, without such measures, would unquestionably have been great; but on visiting Kutrah, Mr. Worsley reports that his tent was surrounded by a crowd of starving and emaciated persons. The measures adopted by the relief superintendent were here inadequate; he has been removed from his post, and a complete system of village relief is now in force, happily before any deaths had occurred or serious evil ensued. The numerous applications for advances made by ryots in this circle testifies to the reality of the distress amongst the middle classes.

Sarun.

11. In Sarun the condition of the people is generally good, but the returns of numbers on the relief works show that distress is increasing. In the Basuntpore thana high-caste people have come on the works in large numbers, and the distressed appearance of the people attracted the special notice of the Collector on a recent tour. But on the whole distress is by no means alarming in this district. In Appendix E will be found a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor on the present state and prospects of the Sarun district.

Chumparun.

12. In the Ramnuggur sub-division, in which the scarcity has been more marked than in other parts of the Chumparun district, the condition of the people generally has undergone no material change in the past fortnight, but Mr. Howe notes a marked amlioration in the present condition of the laborers on relief works compared to what it was early in January. "It is now quite exceptional," he say, "to meet a person with that painful famine-stricken appearance which then was everywhere but too common." The condition of the cultivating classes who do not come to the relief works is not however satisfactory, and advances to these classes, which have already been considerable, will have to be largely increased before the rains set in.

The condition of the people at Sohurrya, which lies at the north-west and therefore most remote corner of the Chumparun district, has given cause for anxiety, and on personal inspection Mr. Howe found matters in a more dangerous state than he had expected. The sale of Government grain was at once commenced, the number of relief works increased, inquiries from village to village were instituted, and everything is now progressing favorably. This tract will, however, require careful watching, and Mr. Howe rightly proposes to visit it again shortly. From the remainder of the Chumparun district there is nothing very special to report. All who require and are able to work find employment; those who are fit objects for charitable relief are relieved. In the Motiharee-*cum*-Adapore sub-division, Mr. Oldham is able to report that after careful inquiry he has found no distress amongst high-caste people. Three Brahmin women were on the works—"a girl of about 14, and her two little sisters of 8 and 9. She was unmarried; her parents, who are alive, being too poor for years back to afford the expense. She came from a village close by." It is satisfactory to note that even in the Ramnuggur sub-division, where the distress is worst, the numbers on the works and in receipt of charitable relief are well within the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate.

13. From South Behar the reports are satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor has satisfied himself that no great anxiety need be felt about any save small exceptional tracts in these districts.

South Behar.

14. The reports from the Bhagulpore division and district are generally satisfactory, as showing that the condition of the people has in most parts not deteriorated, and in those parts where more severe distress has arisen during the past fortnight, the Government measures have been sufficient to relieve it.

Bhagulpore Division.
Bhagulpore.

15. From Purneah the Collector reports that "the numerous works opened all over the country have undoubtedly kept the people from want. Eldery and sickly people who have come upon our hands at relief centres have died; but this would have occurred every year had hospitals and poor-houses been open. Against the few deaths reported must be set the large numbe of persons who come to us sick and weakly, and leave us well and strong. The deaths are—five in Bahadoorgunge, all from diarrhœa brought on from fever; one at Dengra from the same cause; two in the Sudder sub-division due to natural causes. All these cases were inquired into, and it was ascertained that the persons had received relief, and had not died from actual want."

Purneah.

16. In the portion of the Monghyr district south of the Ganges, those ryots who were fortunate enough to secure a good rubbee harvest are storing grain for themselves more than in ordinary years in anticipation of a recurrence of the drought of last autumn. Their anticipations, however, appear mainly to be based on superstitious fear, engendered by the coincidence of three visible eclipses occurring during the current year. Severe distress appears to be confined to the Bukhtiarpore circle; but "even there, thanks to the relief afforded, distress is confined to those who are physically incapable of work. It is wonderful how soon the condition of the people improves under Government relief, and at each centre I visited (writes the Magistrate) several persons who have become almost stout, are reported as having arrived at the relief depôt mere skeletons."

Monghyr.

17. The condition of the people in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in so far as can be judged from the reports of the responsible officer, continues satisfactory. In those portions of the district which he had visited, he says that "there is not the slightest doubt that the people are still in a fair condition."

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

18. In Dinagepore it is clear that the pressure of scarcity is gradually being felt higher and higher up in the ranks of the agricultural, and still more of the manufacturing classes of the district. In spite of the ample measures of relief which have been adopted by Government, it is reported that "persons who have hitherto struggled to maintain themselves beyond the line at which charity begins, are gradually falling into the ranks of pauperism." In the Rungpore district the large influx of supplies, both from Julpigoree in the north and Serajgunge on the south, has lowered prices and afforded some relief; the operations of private trade have further been facilitated by the rising of the water in the Teesta. In spite, however, of the activity of trade, distress has increased rapidly in thanas Peergunge and Molong. In the former locality the condition of affairs has been aggravated by a severe outbreak of cholera. The relief works, although, as will be subsequently noticed, they have been carried out under too lax a system, appear adequate to meet the wants of the people, and no cases of misery or starvation are reported. In Bogra the condition of the people requires careful watching. It is to be hoped that the cutting of the early rice crop, which will commence next month, will aid in the removal of whatever distress exists. In the Maldah district there has been a marked increase in the numbers of persons on the works and in receipt of charitable relief, the increase being most marked in the Gomastapore thana; and the Collector reports that although no cases of starvation have occurred, at the same time "with the severe distress at present prevailing among the poorer classes, except for relief measures, there would in all probability have been some deaths." In the other districts of the Rajshahye division there is no perceptible change.

Rajshahye Division.
Dinagepore.
Rungpore.
Bogra.
Maldah.

19. The reports from the Burdwan division are fairly satisfactory. In the Burdwan district, as elsewhere, private efforts have failed to support those who usually live upon charity, but who are now thrown upon the hands of the Government. Some deaths which were reported to have been caused by starvation were found, on inquiry, to be due to natural causes. In Beerbhoom and Bankoora also large numbers are coming in for charitable relief, many of them women physically able to work, but who were prevented from doing so, either because they had very young children, or were of too high caste. Arrangements have been made for providing such persons with paddy to husk, or cotton to spin, at their homes.

Burdwan division.

20. In the Chota Nagpore division, where the mohwa crop was unusually luxuriant, it is satisfactory to note that the health of the people does not appear to have suffered from free indulgence in this species of food, which is sometimes regarded as unhealthy. Cholera and small-pox have been reported in some places, but not in an epidemic form. The export and import trade in rice is still active. The Commissioner is about to visit the Hazareebagh district, and has been authorised to open Government stores in Koderma or Kurruckdeeha, and on the Grand Trunk Road, for the sale of grain to the public, should it be absolutely necessary to do so; although relief, either in the form of advances to ryots or as charity to those who are unable to work, is, in the first instance, to be preferred to the general sale of grain. Reports from Palamow are re-assuring. Mr. Forbes, the Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Palamow, reports that "there cannot be a doubt that the people at large are far more hopeful as to the future than they were, and that the rubbee harvest and mohwa crop have gone very far towards alleviating the condition of the poorer classes." The outturn of both of these crops was far greater than was expected. The Commissioner has found the sate of the Manbhoom district to be as bad as the Deputy-Commissioner depicted it, and the Lieutenant-Governor has raised the grain allotment to 2,10,000 maunds, and given other orders which will be found at Appendix F.

Chota Nagpore division.

21. The only district in the Presidency division in which actual distress has appeared is in Nuddea, where the poor weaver class, who are numerous, have given cause for anxiety. It has not as yet been thought necessary to open relief works for them, but they will be ready as soon as required. No actual cases of misery or starvation have as yet been brought to light, and the Collector reports that he has not seen any famine-stricken persons, that the condition of the people generally remains satisfactory, and that there is no increased anxiety or apprehension of famine, although professional beggars are, as might naturally be supposed, not so well off as usual. The water-supply is excessively scanty over the greater part of the district, and had it not been for the abundant rains in January and February, the deficiency would have been very serious. As it is, some portions of the district have suffered severely from cholera, induced, it may reasonably be supposed, to some extent, by the use of bad water.

Presidency division.

22. The despatches of Government grain from Calcutta amounted during the fortnight ending 11th May, to 8,74,997 maunds, making the total amount despatched up to date 86,34,544 maunds, or 319,797 tons. (Appendix B.)

Transport and storage of Government grain.

23. At Appendix C a statement is given showing in detail the present state of the deliveries of Government grain district by district. The Lieutenant-Governor has been able to reduce the allotments of Monghyr, Gya, Shahabad, and the Soane Canal, and has decided after enquiry that Sarun need not at present receive more than was originally intended for it. The only districts to which grain is now being sent from Calcutta are Tirhoot, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom, and there remain only 25904 tons to be despatched from the Presidency, besides about 16,766 still due from the North-West for Tirhoot, Gya, and Shahabad. The Government is thus beginning to see the end of the great task it undertook, and the local officers have the satisfaction of knowing that they have succeeded in a work that at one time seemed almost hopeless. Tirhoot alone has still a good deal of grain to carry. The Durbhunga Railway has as yet carried only an average of 12494 maunds of grain per diem owing to the demands made on it for the conveyance of railway material, coal, and fodder. The provision of fodder for the cattle, and of material for making the line permanent, is, however, almost as important as the carriage of grain; but arrangements have now been made for carrying the fodder by carts, so that the railway will carry much more grain than before. At enclosure No. 11 will be found papers showing how it is proposed to work the line.

Although both Rungpore and Bogra have, in common with the other districts of the Rajshahye division, received their full allotment of grain, their inland transport has not been very satisfactorily worked. The Lieutenant-Governor has deputed two experienced transport officers from the Bhagulpore division to assist in finishing off the work of these districts. Another experienced officer has been sent to Burrakur to organise a regular transport service into Manbhoom, the allotment of which district it has (as already noticed) been found necessary to raise to 2,10,000 maunds. By these means it is hoped that even in the most backward parts all the grain may be stored before the rains.

Relief Works.

24. The total numbers on relief works as given in last narrative were—

	Last fortnight
Patna Division	832,855
Soane Canal works	38,783
Gunduk Embankments	24,750
Bhagulpore Division	95,294
Rajshahye Division	164,296
Northern Bengal Railway	18,418
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency and Cooch Behar Divisions	63,695
Total ...	1,238,091

The latest returns exhibit the following totals:—

	Total number of laborers.	Of whom are under circle officers, on local and village works.
Patna Division	912,074	516,728
Soane Canal works	41,019	.....
Gunduk Embankments	23,964	.....
Bhagulpore Division	100,092	43,272
Rajshahye ditto	209,635	139,495
Northern Bengal Railway	19,452	.....
Burdwan, Chota Nagpore, Presidency and Cooch Behar	67,165	.....
Total ...	1,373,401	699,495

25. The history of the past fortnight, in respect to relief works, is chiefly noticeable in so far as it shows the progress which has been made in the endeavour to substitute piece-work for daily payments concurrently with the developement of the system of village relief.

Patna division.

The system now adopted by Mr. Metcalfe in Mudhoobunnee, is in entire accordance with the principles laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th of last month (see Appendix F to last Special Narrative). "On every tank," he says, "laborers have been given distinctly to understand that they were at perfect liberty to work either at task-work or at daily labor. The allowance for daily labor has been so proportioned that it is just sufficient to subsist on with some degree of comfort. On the other hand, the reward for task work has been extremely liberal; this holds out an inducement to those who were willing to work, and able to work, to earn a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. It has always been possible for a man to make his 4 annas a day at task-work. This, with rice at one kutcha seer for the anna, is very high pay indeed, for one who is not a professional coolie. The consequence of this system is, that those who are weak and unable to do much work, find such light work to do on the tank as they are capable of doing, and for this daily labor obtain enough food to last for the day. On the other hand, all the able-bodied men take piece-work, and are the real effective coolies on the tank." The system thus adopted has met with a very fair measure of success in the sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga. The numbers employed upon works continue to increase, but the returns show that works under the immediate superintendence of circle officers are becoming more numerously attended, thus proving that the system of village relief is beginning to work well. As regards the Sudder, Hajeepore and Tajpore Sub-divisions, the report of Mr. Worsley is satisfactory in respect to the system upon which the relief works are carried on, and the absence of any demoralising effect engendered by undue laxity of supervision. "It is not," he says, "the attractiveness of our relief works, but sheer absolute want that induces villagers to desert their homes *en masse*, and so long as they have or can see means of keeping body and soul together, without migrating elsewhere, they will endure a vast amount of privation and misery without complaint." A judicious selection of laborers has been made; the strong, able-bodied men are being employed on piece-work; the weak men, the women, and children are in receipt of daily wages. No difficulty has been experienced in working the two systems side by side. In Sarun, piece-work has been to some extent introduced; though in this district the daily wage system has worked fairly well, and has not led to the abuses noticeable elsewhere. But the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that piece-work should be enforced as much as possible.

Rajshahye Division.

26. In Dinagepore the task-work system has been introduced. The Collector, Mr. E. Lowis, says: "I am quite sure the introduction, so far, of a labor-test has done good, for the people were getting to depend too much on Government help, and to feel sure that they were to be helped instead of helping themselves." The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is afraid that in one instance the change was too hurriedly made and without due consideration for the weak and sickly. Every effort should now be made to complete the village system of relief before the commencement of the rains, for, as Mr. Lowis observes, "after June our relief operations, as far as employing labor is concerned, will cease; for not only will the rains stop all road-making and tank-digging, but the cultivation of the winter crop demanding constant attention to ensure a good return, the villagers must be a great deal at their homes." The Lieutenant-Governor has urged on the Relief Commissioner the necessity of extending the group system in the more distressed parts of all those tracts, in a letter which will be found at enclosure No. 12. In Rungpore the evils incidental to the system of daily payments, which are to some extent unavoidable if the people are to be kept alive by the State, have shown themselves, but are being rectified.

Bhagulpore Division.

27. In many parts of the Bhagulpore division the people have throughout shown a reluctance to come upon the works. This reluctance is most marked in the Purneah district, where, in spite of the undoubted scarcity, the daily average of persons employed on works during the past fortnight, amounted only to some 25,000 in a population of $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions. The localisation of distress, ever within the boundaries of any one district, is clearly shown by the reports from Monghyr, in which district, although "actual famine" was impending over the people in one tract (the Bukhtiarpore circle), in others "there was some difficulty in getting laborers to work on and complete the roads which have been begun, and the rate of wages has been raised from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet. The Khurrukpore works employ 2,881 people only, although 10,000 are wanted."

Chota Nagpore Division.

28. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the completion of the rubbee and mohwa harvest has had the effect of increasing the numbers on the relief works. In the Manbhoom district, the Deputy Commissioner has complained of his inability to give employment to all who seek it, on the ground that the supervising agency is inadequate. He has been directed by the Commissioner not to rely exclusively on professional assistance, but to employ such overseers of moderate experience as may be locally available.

Payment in grain.

29. Recent orders by the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the more general payment of wages in grain will be found at Appendix G.

The Northern Bengal Railway.

30. The work done on the Northern Bengal Railway is now equal to 66 miles of 4 feet bank; while 47 miles of feeder roads have been made. 19,452 persons were employed during the fortnight. The Lieutenant-Governor has had some doubt whether the comparative failure of the railway works to attract labor from the distressed tracts round has not been due to the too rigorous enforcement of task-work. The matter is under inquiry.

Irrigation Department Works.

31. The number of laborers on the Gunduck Embankments has fallen off in Chumparun, owing partly to the people leaving the works for their fields after the rain of the 20th April, and partly to differences between the contractors and coolies which have now been adjusted. The average number employed during the fortnight was 23,964. The numbers on the Soane works have increased to 11,019. An attempt is being made to get a large gang of laborers over from Sarun.

Charitable Relief.

32. The number of relief centres and of the persons receiving charitable relief at the hands of Government in the chief distressed districts is now as follows:—

	Centres	Persons relieved.
Gya	3	822
Shahabad	13	2,361
Tirhoot	250	108,278
Sarun	65	4,076
Chumparun	63	9,019
Moorshedabad	23	2,739
Dinagepore	152	12,828
Malda	27	3,382
Rajshahye	19	4,192
Bogra	14	8,199
Rungpore	24	8,340
Bhagulpore	32	7,413
Purneah	25	1,395
Monghyr	16	3,176
Burdwan	43	13,725
Beerbhoom	5	3,600
Bankoora	20	6,729
Hooghly	7	1,925
Manbhoom	10	5,776
Palamow	6	426
Total	817	208,401

33. The system of charitable relief was described in the last and preceding Narratives, and need not be here again discussed. The increase of distress in the sudder sub-division of Tirhoot has rendered necessary the extension of the circle and group system of relief. The European planters have here come forward readily to assist, and an account of the arrangements made, together with a Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor acknowledging their aid, will be found at enclosure No. 13.

Reserve of officers.

34. The Lieutenant-Governor, looking to the arduous nature of the relief work and the probability of officers engaged therein being from time to time invalided, has, with the aid of the Government of India, made arrangements for a reserve of officers to fill up vacancies. In Appendix H will be found a letter describing these arrangements in detail.

Medical inquiries.

35. The Royal College of Physicians having called attention to the points which ought to form the subject of special notice at a time of famine, Dr. Coates, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, has been deputed to visit the worst famine districts to consult with the local medical officers, and direct the course of their observations (see enclosure No. 14.)

Emigration to Wynaad.

36. Some correspondence has passed with the Government of Madras regarding a proposal to encourage emigration from Bengal to the Wynaad. The papers form enclosure No. 15. The Lieutenant-Governor has caused the terms offered by the Wynaad planters to be made known, but has pointed out that the plan is not likely to succeed without more elaborate arrangement.

The Telegraph Department.

37. The services rendered by the Telegraph Department during the famine operations have been signal. The rapidity with which temporary lines have been run up, and the efficiency with which they have been worked, have been very creditable to all concerned, and the Lieutenant-Governor has acknowledged the good service done in a Minute which forms Appendix J.

38. Sir Richard Temple writes from Monghyr on the 11th May the following remarks for inclusion in this Narrative :—

"During the fortnight under review, I have been in the districts on the bank of the Ganges, and have had opportunities of conferring with the officers of the districts of Purneah, Maldah, Sonthalia, Monghyr, Shahabad and Sarun, and the measures which were being adopted, were found by me, on examination, to be suitable to the circumstances of each district."

"A part of my time has been occupied in revising the administrative orders regarding the several branches of relief operations, so as to adapt these orders to the circumstances which are now developing themselves at the beginning of the worst period of the scarcity."

"The subjects thus reconsidered in detail were,—

Elaboration of returns of relief laborers;
Introduction of piece-work;
Sale of Government grain to the public;
Advances of food-grain to cultivators;
Support of high-caste people, and others unable to work;
Supply of seed-grain;
Transfer of relief laborers from roads to village works;
Extension of the "group" or sub-circle system in relief operations;
Methods of paying relief laborers in grain;
Reserve of officers and officials to supply casualties in the relief establishments."

"There seem to be apprehensions entertained by some that the sale of Government grain to the public will be so managed as to interfere with private trade; that it will be ordered at places where such trade is active at rates below the market rates; that the places, the conditions, and the prices of such sales, will be left to the discretion of the relief officers on the spot without any fixed principle; that as a consequence these sales will often be carried out at places where, but for them, private enterprise could and would have done all that was required. I think, however, that such apprehensions must arise from imperfect acquaintance with the intentions and policy of the Government. And inasmuch as private trade in the distressed districts is of vital importance—as the Government supplies, however great, could fill only a part of the vacuum caused by the destruction of the harvests—I will endeavour to explain briefly the present position of the case."

"The sale of Government grain to the public is now ordered under clause *g*, rule 3, part II of rules promulgated by the Government of India on the 5th March last, which clause runs thus—

'If a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their district is apprehended, which the 'trade is unable to supply, the sub-divisional committee may under instructions from the 'Collector of the district, make arrangements for the sale of grain from Government stores. 'The arrangement should as a rule be made through the agency of the traders which will 'probably be available everywhere. The selling price should be fixed at that of the nearest 'large mart, where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such 'addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales should be 'stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the 'local trade should be carefully avoided.'

"Here, then, is the principle as laid down by the Government of India, by the careful and judicious carrying out of which much suffering may be averted in the most distressed tracts. The sales are being regulated by this rule and no other, and it is the duty of the administration to give the people the benefit intended for them by this excellent regulation. The rule leaves little discretion to the executive save in one respect, namely, the determination of the places where there is apprehension of deficiency, and where consequently the sales shall take effect. That is a matter necessarily dependent on local enquiry. The best way of illustrating the view which has been taken, is to state the places where the sales have, and have not been ordered."

"In the eastern parts of the Mudhoobunnee and Durbhunga sub-divisions, sales were ordered at the very end of February in the recorded expectation that supplies were deficient, and that widespread distress was imminent. This was amply justified by the result, inasmuch as distress did break out in the middle of March. Subsequently, as the distress became worse, and as the grain-dealers stated their supplies to be exhausted, the order for sale was extended throughout the Mudhoobunnee sub-division. The tract is remote, and the traders have been repeatedly appealed to, without effect. It has not yet been extended over the remainder of the Durbhunga sub-division. But in the city of Durbhunga, fires having destroyed part of the private stores, Government rice was sold for a few days till the trade supplied itself. Recently the supplies have fallen short again, and the sale of Government rice has been authorised for a time. Probably the sale will have to be authorised in most of the remaining parts of the Durbhunga sub-division."

"In a tract of country near Mozufferpore, (Tirhoot) sale has been ordered at the urgent representation of the Collector that the people were in straits for food. Recently in the town of Mozufferpore supplies being reported short, sale has been ordered temporarily till the trade can supply itself."

"In those parts of the Seetamurhee sub-division, which are similarly circumstanced with Mudhoobunnee, sale has been authorized, and is going on."

"In the Ramnuggur sub-division (Chumparun district), the markets being empty, the position of the people becoming critical, and there being little hope from trade, sale has been ordered. The local officers describe the effect on the people as excellent."

"In the Sarun district, notwithstanding the increase of distress, it has been decided not to sell, as trade continues very active. A similar decision is formed as regards the Shahabad and Gya districts. In the city of Gya alone the prices have been very dear, and the place is situated in the tract where the crops were worst. It may perhaps be necessary to sell there for a time. The Patna district being not distressed at all, the question of sale has not arisen there."

"In North Bhagulpore (Soopool sub-division distress becoming urgent and supplies short, sale has been ordered, and is being carried out."

"In the Bukhtiarpore sub-division of the Monghyr district sales have been ordered; the Collector reports it to have been the means of averting famine."

"In the Sonthal district the question of sales to the public has not arisen."

"In the Purneah district sale was authorised in March in certain places near the River Mahanuddy. Subsequently, in one of these places, a trader offered to send up supplies, whereupon the sale was suspended."

"In the Dinagepore district the district authorities had recommended selling in January, but the Government deferred giving sanction. Subsequently, sale was authorized at several places in March, the stock available being apparently short, and the local traders having declared their inability to bring in sufficient supplies. The time of beginning sale was, however, left to the decision of the district officers, and they have been so cautious that up to date they have sold but a moderate quantity. Application was made for sale in the northern part of the district by reason of depletion of the market from exportation; this was refused."

"In the Maldah district the importation by private trade was at one time considerable, but it has fallen off recently to a degree which causes apprehension. The authorizing of sale has been considered, but has not been granted."

"In the Rungpore district the state of the grain market caused alarm, and the Collector was obliged to order sales for a time. Subsequently the hope of trade supplying that market being disappointed, the continuance of sale has been authorised, with extension to another market a few miles to the north. Other important sales were ordered at Kallygunge on the bank of the Brahmapooter. This grain was sold to local traders, on condition that they would

convey it to certain marts in the distressed tracts, and sell it there. Owing to epidemic sickness the transport had failed temporarily, and it was hoped that the traders would manage the conveyance. In many parts of the district the import trade from the east bank of the Brahmapooter has been very active."

"In the Mymensingh district it was reported that one tract had exported all its grain to distressed neighbours till the markets were empty; that the people had money, but there was no food to buy; that some Government rice must, to save life, be sent for sale. After some demur this was acceded to."

"In the Bogra district sale was authorised in one place adjoining the distressed parts of Rungpore and Dinagepore."

"In the Rajshahye district a private application was made for sale, but was refused."

"The quantity of grain sold under these limited orders in the several districts is small comparatively, as yet, and is less than 10,000 tons. Those who have heard the eager, nervous, anxiety with which the people would ask when the Government store-houses were to be opened, or who have seen the crowd of expectant purchasers gathering round the Government retail-dealers, know how necessary the measure was, and how much relief may be yet afforded by it."

"From this summary of what has been done regarding sale of Government grain to the public, we see that rule 3, clause *g*, has not been brought into play to any excessive degree, and that it cannot have had any adverse influence on private trade. The places and tracts to which the orders for sale apply constitute but a small portion of the distressed districts,—not more than one-fifth of the whole. The southern half of Tirhoot, the south-eastern part of Chumparun, the whole of Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, and Patna, two-thirds of Bhagulpore, three-fourths of Monghyr, two-thirds of Purneah, the whole of Maldah, the northern half of Dinagepore, four-fifths of Rungpore, almost the whole of Bogra, are as yet entirely free from sales of Government grain, and continue to offer an excellent field for private enterprise. Whether the sales be hereafter extended over these last-named tracts will mainly depend on the action of trade. If it shall be found that the supplies are not being brought in by trade, and distress is threatened, then succour must be immediately afforded to the people from the Government stores. But even the sales which have been ordered would be immediately suspended if the trade brought in supplies."

"The price at which Government grain is sold is fixed with reference to the rule already quoted, that is, according to the prices at the nearest large mart accessible by rail and river, *plus* such addition as may be thought proper. The rates actually ordered range from 10 to 12 seers of cleaned rice for the rupee; the larger part perhaps is sold at 12 seers. The rates are the retail rates at which local dealers sell the Government rice to the people."

"The prices for the Government sales, though more than double as dear as those of ordinary years, are yet considerably cheaper than famine rates, which may be stated at from 5 to 7 seers the rupee, under the status and circumstances of the Behar Province. These famine rates have for a time prevailed in many parts of the distressed districts; but the effect soon becomes neutralized by the relief operations. Whether such a result be open to economic objection or not, it must be attained if the people are to be saved. For the lengthened prevalence of famine rates in any locality means a slow-wasting misery to many thousands, which can end only in death. This dreadful tendency has to be arrested and counteracted And I believe it to be the universal opinion of natives qualified to judge, that, but for the efforts of Government, famine prices and their fatal consequences would have ere this spread all over the distressed districts, but have been averted by the Government operations, and could not have been effectually averted otherwise. The fact that prices have more than once risen to famine rates, 6 and 7 seers of rice per rupee, at the two capitals of Tirhoot, namely, Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, under the freest action of trade, alone shows what the prices would have been in the interior, and what disastrous effects would

have ensued, but for the Government operations. The moral effect, too, as acknowledged by the natives themselves, has been great. On the eve of famine, besides the fear of deficient supply, there is always another fear, namely, this, that those who have grain to sell will nevertheless hold it, hoarding against some future time, harder even than the present, when society itself will be almost broken up by depopulation. I have repeatedly heard such dread expressed by the natives. But persons of this class (which is numerous and influential) seeing the Government enter the field with long strings of grain-laden carts, gather hope and assurance and resume their business of selling. The effect of the Government measures in dissipating these alarms has been beneficial, and this too before any depôt has been opened or any grain sold. Still, however, despite these measures, despite also the high prices and other inducements to sell, there are very many persons who hoard their grain against calamity yet to happen. This alone shows how extensive the hoarding would have been but for our proceedings."

"I have quoted the prices of rice as famine prices. If rice had been the only grain in the market, such prices must have caused great distress before the effect of the Government stores could have been felt. But happily, there have been, and still to some extent are, other cheaper food-grains in the North Behar markets. The Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee price-currents show, however, that these grains are being exhausted; maize was quoted at 11 seers per rupee in the Mudhoobunnee statement for the 19th April, and the lesser millet at 9 seers per rupee in Durbhunga. In Chumparun and Sarun the quotations for barley are still moderate. But though these grains supply a very substantial part of the food of the poor during a portion of the year, yet they are not largely consumed by the middle and cultivating classes. No large stocks of these grains are ordinarily kept, and according to the careful reports compiled by district officers at the beginning of the scarcity, rice constitutes the largest element in the food of the majority of the people of North Behar. It is therefore by the price of common rice that the natives themselves guage the pressure upon a particular locality, and the Government has therefore adopted that standard in estimating the severity of distress in any sub-division or circle."

"The determination of the place of sale and of the price is not left to the discretion of the local officers; it has in no place been undertaken without the sanction of the Commissioner, and in most places the sanction of the Government has been previously obtained."

"In every mart without exception in the distressed districts special inquiry has been made of the local traders as to whether they would or would not import grain. In the most distressed tracts they generally said they would not. To all of them offers were made of advances of Government money if they would import grain on their own account. To a limited extent only were these offers accepted. At Patna an additional branch was made from the railway for Government grain in order to set free the previously existing branch for private trade in the Tirhoot direction."

"Private trade has been and still is conspicuously active in Rungpore, Maldah, Purneah, and Sarun, and is becoming so in the remainder of the distressed districts. Its general activity has been increasing week by week as the season advances, especially in the direction of Patna, Tirhoot and Chumparun."

"Without undertaking to say whether private trade would have made use of the abundant local carriage of Tirhoot, if Government had not taken it up, I must observe that, up to the end of January, Government had taken up but a small part of the carriage, the greater part being available to traders if they could succeed in engaging it. Up to that time, however, private trade did not undertake much in that district The field was open then, but it was not occupied."

"Owing, however, to the early completion of the transport work everywhere, except in East Tirhoot and in the Brahmapooter valley, the greater portion of the vast amount of carriage recently employed by Government is now liberated for the service of any traders who can succeed in engaging it. The tens of thousands of carts lately in the service of the Government, or of its contractors, in Sarun, Chumparun, West Tirhoot, Bhagulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore, are now available. Further, a large amount of Government reserve carriage, collected beyond the limits of Bengal, is now employed in Tirhoot, liberating *pro tanto* the local carriage for the use of trade."

"Besides the sales to the public, there are the sales of Government grain to the relief laborers. The policy was laid down thus in the Governor-General's resolution of the 7th November 1873":—

"'The State will be in the position of an employer of labor on an unusually large scale, and is justified in doing that which all other employers do, namely, selecting the mode of remunerating its work-people most acceptable to them and most suitable to the surrounding circumstances. Such remuneration will generally be in kind, that is, in food-grain. For this particular purpose, then, supplies of grain will be purchased and laid in both by the Government of India and the local Government.'

"The principle thus laid down has been acted on here and there almost from the commencement; still the progress was slow. Partly, our officers desired to afford every chance to private trade, partly also they were waiting till their own store-houses were filled. The general result was that up to the end of April very little of Government grain was used for the relief laborers. The time has now come for paying them in kind, either by distributing grain, or by giving tokens, on production of which grain can be obtained, or by supplying grain to traders to be retailed by them among the men."

"It has long been urged by the natives of all classes that some means of subsistence should be advanced to cultivators to be repaid at coming harvests. In some districts I have been pressed upon the subject by clamorous crowds of cultivators. Such aid would naturally be given in the shape of food-grain. It was not possible to do this at first, and the aid was given in money; but now we have the means of affording it in grain, and we must be prepared for the demand increasing as the season advances. This proceeding will demand careful and detailed inquiry, so that the advances may be distributed among the right men, with due precautions for repayment hereafter. The agency of the zemindars will be employed in settling these advances, and the old resident cultivators of the villages will be invited to club together. Anxious inquiries on this subject are everywhere made by the natives. When the rains set in the men must be tilling their fields, and are precluded from earning wages elsewhere. But what if there is no food to be bought, or if they have nothing to buy it with; or if to raise the means they part with their little capital, their seed-grain, and their cattle? The consequences of a failure here might be felt long after the period of the present trouble."

"It is this measure which can be most depended upon to prevent that which is so much feared, namely the consumption for food of the grain which ought to be reserved for seed. The motive for this will be removed by a judicious system of food advances. Whether seed will be forthcoming for all the sowings, is a difficult question. Much seed-grain is held both by the trade and the land-holding classes. The sowings for the early crops of rice have been extensive up to date, which promise well for the future. Still deficiences may occur in some localities, and the local officers have been authorised to exchange a limited quantity of their food-grain to seed-grain to be reserved for sowing; and we are endeavouring to purchase a moderate quantity of seed-grain for distribution, if need arises anywhere."

"By some it may be thought strange that if there is so extensive a famine, so small a part of the Government stores should have been expended up to the beginning of May. The explanation is that we have given assistance

to the people in money, lest our depôts should be prematurely drawn [illegible] have postponed assistance in grain, so long as that might be safely poss[illegible] In the first stage of the trouble the dearth was of employment rather than of grain, and we have acted accordingly. In the second stage, just beginning, the dearth may probably be of grain. For that we are prepared, as the stores are now *in situ*."

"Looking at the distressed districts as a whole, I should say that the first ten days of May, forming a brief though critical period, have passed off favorably. A fall of rain has afforded some employment in sowing for the next harvest, and has raised the hopes of the people for the future. Too much regard, however, must not be paid to such hopes. When in February last similar rain enabled the husbandman to sow some supplementary crops to be gathered in May, the people were in high spirits; but those very crops are in many places withered now. The public health has been good. The cattle have been free from epidemic disease. The increase of distress has been gradual; there has been no sudden flocking of people to the relief works. Though prices have risen, in some places touching for a moment even famine rates, there has been no panic anywhere. Though the number of persons receiving relief in its various shapes is rising, still it is becoming more and more possible to deal with the several classes of cases after due consideration and inquiry. The better enforcement of labour system on all the works has progressed without any large numbers leaving the works in the manner described in my last narrative. One case only of this nature, and this in a smaller degree, has occurred (in the Dinagepore district), and that is being inquired into.

"In attempting to enforce any change however excellent, we must observe the shy, timid disposition of these poor, rude, untaught creatures—so prone to believe that any new order must be for their hurt—so ready to face inevitable death instead of trying to work on a plan they do not understand, and then to bear the lingering misery so silently that their state would not be known to us unless we searched it out. This description is drawn from our certain knowledge in many thousands of instances. Such is the character of the majority of the one million and a half of persons on the works, towards whom I have directed that the utmost patience and carefulness be shown, although there is an important minority of sturdy persons from whom a proper amount of work must be exacted."

"Persons of the Brahmin caste are becoming more numerous on the works. This is to be encouraged: high as the caste may be, its members may and do perform manual labor in the field; and where the men work, their families may do the same. So also large numbers of women, who ordinarily work with their hands at home, now work at the village tanks close by. They would not be fit recipients of charitable relief, nor would they be suited for the light work, spinning, &c., provided for women of the classes above them. But careful inquiry has shown that there are no women of delicate nurture on these works. Indeed, they cannot have any motive for resorting there. Such persons have only to apply for relief to the group officer as he visits the village several times a week, and they would obtain suitable relief. I have given reiterated instructions for searching out such persons who are often but too ready to die of hunger without making a complaint to any one."

"The conclusion gains strength everywhere that the excavation of village tanks affords the best kind of relief work. Here is work close to the doors of the poorest. Here can the unpaid supervision of village headmen be obtained. Here is water to be reached in this time of drought."

"During the fortnight under review there has been marked progress in enforcing system on the relief works, and in exacting a reasonable amount of labor from those who are really able to work. Endeavour has also been made

to induce the able-bodied to feel that they truly gain by exerting themselves on piece-work instead of idling on daily wages."

"I will not mention those zemindars who have failed to do what their duty required of them; because whosoever they are, I trust they will improve before the season of trouble is over. But I may say that, in every district north of the Ganges, several zemindars have already distinguished themselves. I have recently had the pleasure of receiving the zemindars of the Monghyr district and of thanking them for their services, which have greatly lightened the work of relief in that district. I expect that, before the close of the operations, there will be a long catalogue of creditable deeds done by the zemindars."

"I have also the satisfaction of acknowledging the assistance in relief operations afforded by the resident indigo planters in North-West Tirhoot, in North Chumparun, and in Sarun. The factories are so dotted over the Sarun district that there the organisation of the circle and sub-circle system has been found unnecessary. The relief circles or sub-circles in these three districts managed by indigo planters are full one hundred in number."

"In several districts the officials for the 'groups' or sub-circles, consisting of from five to ten villages each, are found from among the village accountants (putwarees) and the headmen (munduls); which, again, is a satisfactory circumstance."

"The transport of grain has been completed some weeks before the time in Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Dinagepore. Some work, comparatively inconsiderable, remains in Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah and Monghyr, Gya and Shahabad; but in East Tirhoot alone is there anything of consequence remaining; and so many resources are now being brought to bear on that one line that completion within the time is probable. Out of 346,911 tons to be transported north of the Ganges, 293,111 tons have been carried towards the interior from the north bank of the river up to date. Considering the anxiety once felt about the inland transport, I trust that this result will appear satisfactory."

"Finding the distress to be certainly less than the expectation in the Monghyr, Gya, and Shahabad districts, I have made some reduction in their allotments of grain."

"It is very difficult to give a precise number of all the persons who, in some shape or other, are at this date receiving assistance from Government. But taking all those employed on works or on famine service, receiving charitable relief, purchasing Government grain, receiving advances, benefiting by advances made to landholders and traders, I calculate that the total must amount to nearly two millions, though I do not think it exceeds that number. This calculation affords answer to the natural inquiry as to the real extent of the famine. Out of so large a number there must be some unworthy recipients of public bounty, and some who might have tided over the trouble without resorting to relief works; but most of the above number really need the aid they are receiving; many of them would be in dangerous distress without it, and but for it many of them would perish. And besides these there must, I fear, be an unknown number in severe straits who have not yet reached the stage of seeking Government assistance. And from what I have seen I should say that the lowest classes in Tirhoot and in some other districts have a very poor physical constitution, and obtain but a stinted and precarious livelihood in ordinary times. When, therefore, the price of grain is more than doubled, perhaps trebled (as it now is), and simultaneously employment grows slack, these weakly people fall into trouble, under which their little strength fails fast. I have been happy to receive reports from all quarters of the improved appearance of these poor people after they have been on relief works for a short time, which proves that, despite shortcomings and faults in our system here and there, they have been well cared for and punctually paid."

"The reserve of officers and officials on the relief operations (numbering 750 in all) is being formed in the proportion of one-tenth upon the strength now in active employment, in order to replace casualties and to fill up other deficiencies. I have to testify strongly to the humane and devoted conduct of the large body of officials of all grades employed on this difficult service under exposure to a fierce climate at an inclement season. If the famine is to continue, as at present, bound down and confined by the arm of administration, we must largely depend on the skill, foresight, and endurance of our officers of all grades."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1874.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

☞ *Appendices and Enclosures will be found in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 20th May* 1874.

No. 1716, dated the 15th May 1874.

From—A. O. HUME, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Rev. Agri. and Commerce.
To—Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3125 S-R of the 14th instant, submitting the seventeenth Special Narrative of the Famine in Bengal.

2. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has perused this Narrative with much satisfaction, and I am directed to express his entire concurrence in the explanation given by Sir Richard Temple in paragraph 38 of the Narrative, of the measures adopted by Government for the relief of distress and the disposal of the stores of grain laid in for that purpose.

3. The Government of India fully appreciate and entirely approve of the thorough and judicious manner in which His Honor continues to meet, as they arise, all the exigencies of this great and complicated work.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 14th MAY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been a general moderate rainfall, with a heavy fall in Malabar, and prospects are reported satisfactory. There have been slight showers in Sindh, and the river is higher than last year at this season. Light rain has also fallen in Khandesh and the Deccan districts, and heavier showers in the South Mahratta Country; operations for the monsoon crops are going on in the last tract. In Bengal there has been general rain in almost all districts, the exceptions being Patna, Gya, and Shahabad; it has been heaviest in the eastern and northern central districts, and lighter in the Bhagulpoor and Patna Divisions and Chota Nagpore; it has everywhere done much good: but more is urgently required in most places. The *boro* rice is a good crop generally, and the millets have been helped by the rain. Sowings for the early rice crop have been pushed forward: indigo prospects are bad. In the North-Western Provinces the *rubbee* harvest is over, and no crops remain on the ground. The numbers on relief works in Bustee and Goruckpoor have increased, although prices have fallen in both districts; Zemindars in Goruckpoor are said to complain of want of labour for preparing land for the rice sowings. The price of rice has fallen in South Mirzapore, and emigration has stopped. In Bundelkhund there is no severe distress, and the numbers relieved are much the same as in last fortnight. In Oudh no rain has fallen. In the Punjab there has been some rain in 3 districts; the harvest is generally above the average. In the Central Provinces and Berar the harvest has ended, and ploughing and sowing for the next crop are going on; these operations have been helped by showers and [illegible]. In Central India and Rajputana the crops have all been reaped; some showers have fallen. In Mysore [illegible] has fallen in all districts, and prospects are good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
[illegible] (May 14th) („ 18th)	...	Weather rough with violent winds; on the 4th, 5th and 6th, 1·89 inches of rain at Masulipatam and rain reported in all taluqs, but Vinukonda; land winds prevalent; drinking water scarce; standing crops fair, except dalwa which wants water; prices stationary; health good; mild type of small-pox continues; cattle healthy; pasture none; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool „	·35	Season generally favourable; ·35 inches of rain at Kurnool, and slight showers in five taluqs; second crop paddy harvested in Ramalcottah; outturn fair; markets moderately supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever in six taluqs; cattle disease throughout.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*continued.*		
Tanjore (May 13th)	...	52 inches of rain at Negapatam; elsewhere tolerably good; fishes in river; water in tanks scarce; water over the upper anicut, south branch; 4 inches lower now; cultivation none; standing crops somewhat benefited by rain; a few dry grains harvested here and there; yield below the average; pasture moderate; markets sufficiently supplied; prices almost stationary; public health generally good; small-pox in some places; cattle disease in Mazaveram and Manargoode, with some loss.
Trichinopoly ,,	...	Moderate rain-fall throughout the district between the 3rd and 7th, with strong wind and stormy weather; considerable freshes down the Cauvery; water for drinking purposes and for cultivation sufficient in all wet villages; somewhat deficient in dry villages; tanks in latter not filled; condition of crops fairly good; outturn of crops average; supply to market sufficient; prices stationary; public health generally good in Trichinopoly and Museri taluqs; some cases of small-pox and fever in Museri; condition of cattle good; pasture scanty, except in wet villages.
Malabar ,,	6·17	Sowing for first crop in progress; local and foreign supply of grain sufficient; small-pox continues without abatement; fever prevalent in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture improving; prices slightly decreasing.
		General prospects satisfactory.
Bombay— (May 13th)		
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotree on 4th instant 7 feet 11 inches against 6 feet 4 inches last year; Buggaur opened on 25th ultimo; caterpillars doing injury to rice shoots in Gorabari taluq; small-pox in Tapas, Bohara, Chillia, and Dooja; rain in Dadoo and Johee on 25th ultimo, followed by small flood from Gaj.
Hyderabad ...	...	Dust storms with rain and hail in various parts from 25th to 27th and on 30th ultimo; river 13 inches higher than last year; canals mostly flowing; no sickness.
Shikarpur ...	...	Showers of rain on 30th ultimo and 1st instant.
Upper Frontier (April 27th)	·3	On 1st and 2nd instant slight showers; hail at Moondranipur and Rojhan; fever and small-pox in that taluq; peshan sowings in progress.
Gujarat.		
Kaira ...	...	Weather hot; slight cholera in Mehmadabad taluq; public health good.
Surat ...	...	Health and weather generally good.
Broach ...	...	Sea-breeze since 9th; sky cloudy; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Cotton market dull; Rs. 49 per pulla; light showers of rain; public health good.
Nasik ...	·70	Rain in Niphar and Chandore; public health good; cattle disease continues in Peint.
Thanna ...	...	Slight showers of rain on 7th; ague and mild small-pox in the district; slight cattle disease in Salsette, Warra, Shapur, Murbar, and Bassein taluqs; measles small-pox, and scarcity of drinking water in taluq Warra.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·45	Slight fall in four taluqs; hot weather continues; public health good; cattle disease in Indipore and Bhimthadi.
Ahmednuggur ...	1·11	Weather hot; cattle disease in some villages of Aukola and Jamkheir taluqs; public health good.
Sholapur ...	·4	Weather very warm; public health good, except at Punderpur.
Satara ...	...	Weather oppressively hot.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	2·77	Scarcity of water in Chikodi taluq; manuring progressing; health good.
Dharwar ...	2·28	In every taluq except Ron rice sowing commenced; preparation for monsoon crop progressing.
Kaladgi ...	·83	Ploughing operations commenced; public health good.
Canara ...	3·	Preparations for monsoon crop being made; public health improving.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	...	Weather hot and cloudy.
Wudwan ...	...	Weather hot; slight rain, and crops same as before.
Bengal— (May 12th)		
Burdwan ...	2·10	Weather hot; rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Jehanabad and Raneegunge; cotton and teel (oil-seed) crops have much benefited by the rain, and doing fairly; ploughing and sowing progressing; out-turn of wheat and bar in Raneegunge 13 annas.
24-Perguunahs ...	0·90	Weather very hot; some occasional and fairly heavy showers of rain in the first and strong south-wind, with only a few drops of rain here and there, in the part; vegetables have benefited by the rain; no other crops on the gro sowings of early rice and jute commenced in some places, but a good show rain is required.
Dacca ...	2·32	In the first week some seasonable rain fell, but storms almost daily occurred during the second week the weather become very hot with high winds, till th May, when more than one inch of rain fell; prospects of crops are very goo district officer never knew them better; the rain of the 11th was begin much wanted.
Cuttack ...	·42	Weather hot; some rain in the first part; ploughing in progress; rain w
Bankoorah ...	0·12	Weather hot and dry; some heavy showers of rain fell during the first south and south-east, and slight rain at the head-quarters with st has benefited the crops, and enabled the ryots to plough the lands for th crops; rain is much needed in the north of the district.
Beerbhoom ...	0·53	During the first week occasional showers of rain at night-fall, and in week the weather has become dry and intensely hot; a sensible chan worse in the prospects of the crops, owing to the renewed heat and d digo, teel (oil-seed), and mulberry crops failing, and distress i weeks ending 25th April and 2nd May 8,123 maunds, chiefly to Patna Divisions; price show an approved tendency.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Moorshedabad ...	2·80	Heavy showers of rain fell in the beginning of the fortnight (26th and 27th April), which cooled the atmosphere for several days, and a slight storm with a little hail passed over a portion of the Gokura thannah, on the afternoon of the 1st May; since then no rain reported up to the 9th instant from any part of the district, and the weather had became intensely hot; a fall of about one half inch of rain has since been reported on the night of the 11th idem, and heavier rains elsewhere, and weather unsettled since; the rain of the first week had enabled the cultivators to sow early rice on all lands adapted to its cultivation, and late rice in low lands; but the sowings have been suffering severely from the subsequent drought, and heat so much so, that it was apprehended that resowing in some places would be necessary if no rain fell in 2 or 3 days, fortunately this rain has fallen; boro rice has also benefited by the rains, but in some places it came too late. This crop is in good condition in thannahs Khargaon and Kalliangunge, and is approaching maturity; it will be of great help to many villages; sugarcane is being planted out, and the prospects of indigo and mulberry are fair; price almost standing.
Dinagepore ...	1.01	Good rain throughout; an unusual breadth has been sown with the early rice, and a good deal of it is well above the ground; and it has benefited by the rain; boro rice is being reaped with a good outturn.
Maldah ...	1·04	Cloudy throughout; the first week stormy and rainy on two days; very hot, with south wind and occasional clouds and distant thunder during the second week; the rain of the 27th and 29th April did much good to the standing crops, and to the agricultural operations generally, especially towards the preparation of lands for the early rice crop, which is now being extensively sown; boro rice is being reaped with an average outturn; in one or two places it was slightly damaged by hail; mango crop has suffered by storm and hail; prices have risen, and supplies scanty.
Rajshahye ...	1.35	Rain in all parts of the district on two or three days during the first week; it has been beneficial to the crops; there being no rain in the second week, except in the north; in the Bhundaikhara thannah, when there was a good shower on the 6th May; the heat has been intense; the early rice, which germinated after the last rains, has suffered from the extreme drought, and unless rain soon falls will be destroyed; sowings of early rice on higher lands suspended; jute and teel (oil-seed) are suffering from want of rain; boro paddy is being cut in several parts of the district, and has yielded generally a good crop; jalee paddy grown along the banks of the Ganges is also a good crop; prices generally not altered; slight rise in the south-west, and considerable fall in the south-east.
Rungpore ...	2·80	In the early part of the fortnight the weather was cool and cloudy, and rain fell on several days; on the night of the 1st May there was hail; since then it has become very hot, though some rain has fallen; prospects of the early rice and kown (millet) very favorable; ground being ploughed for the late rice; boro paddy is being cut.
Bograh ...	3·24	Very hot in the day; sufficient rain has fallen, which has done great good; the early rice has been sown in nearly all parts of the district, and promises well.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and hot; no crops on the ground.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Fair and hot weather; cold-weather crops harvested; no crops on the ground, except cheena (millet) and sugarcane; rain wanted.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	In the first week the weather was unsettled, wind easterly, and the nights cool; during the second slight clouds gathered in one or two evenings, but no rain followed; wind west; days hot; mango crop promises well; mohwa crop has given a fair outturn; boro rice and young sugarcane still doing well.
Tirhoot ...	1·07	Weather seasonable and hot, with west winds. Durbhangah sub-division—Some rain has fallen; the sub-divisional officer, after riding over an area of a hundred square miles within the last five days, reports that within that area the crop was *nil*, but in places, where moong (pulse) was sown, the rain of the first week has benefited it; a considerable area of rice land where rain fell was prepared for sowings. Mudhoobanee sub-division—·57 inches of rain fell in the first half of the fortnight; on the night of the 27th April a heavy storm with a light rain; rain is much wanted for the sowings of early rice; indigo is in a very poor state. Seetamurhee sub-division—On the evening of the 27th and morning of the 28th and night of the 29th April ·80 inches of rain fell throughout the sub-division, which is favorable for agricultural operations; cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) will be revived, and the expectation of four annas crop will be realized; ryots are busy at work in the fields, but sowings of crops generally will not begin until after another rain, but in "dhab" lands, mokai (Indian corn) and kown (millet) will be sown; indigo sowing going on; mangoes damaged by storm and hail. Tajpore sub-divison—A rainfall of 0·92 inches has done immense good; it has removed the fear of the paddy in the low churs being so backward at the commencement of the rains that it would be swamped; seed sown will germinate, and lands not yet sown will be prepared and sown. Hajeepore sub-division—On the night of the 27th April, hail with a light rainfall of 0·66 inches, with slight damage to the mango crop, but will benefit the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse); relief works have been started throughout the sub-division, except in the Dearah, and are attracting a good deal of labour. Sudder sub-division—Storm with light rainfall has done a little damage to the mango crop but good to the cheena (millet); want of water is much felt.
...	*Nil*	Weather clear, dry, and hot, with east winds; on the 27th April there was a pretty general fall of rain in the northern portion of the district, which has been of immense benefit to indigo, cheena (millet), moong (pulse), and sugarcane; it has also to some extent enabled the ryots to prepare the fields for the next sowings; but more rain is wanted for early rice sowings; much of the mango crop has been blown down, but what remains is doing well; early cheena (millet) being cut; sugarcane and boro paddy doing fairly; opium weighment nearly completed; outturn good; people in the northern tracts are busy in sowing "Shama" (grass seeds), tangui and cheena (millets), where rain fell; indigo is being resown in lands on which the seeds did not germinate; prices rising a little.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun ...	0·10	Weather very hot; winds variable, east and west; very heavy rain reported on the 27th April in the north-west of the district; towards Bagah and Ramnagar it has done much good; there was also slight rain throughout the district, but not sufficient to be of much benefit; preparations for the Bhadoi or early sowings going on; paddy has also been sown in some places; indigo prospects very unfavourable; rain anxiously looked for for the next sowings.
Monghyr ...	0·31	In the first week the weather fair, with high east winds; some rain has fallen; there have been violent storms over the district doing some damage to the mango crop; the rain has done much good, however, to the country; has brought on the moong (pulse) and early rice crops, and freshened them and enabled the ryots to plough the lands; rain is, however, wanted everywhere.
Bhaugulpore ...	0·98	Rainfall at Banka ·52, at Soopoole 1·23, at Mudhepoorah 2 to 3 inches; the rain has done immense good to the moong (pulse), paddy, and sugarcane now on the ground; ploughing and cultivation operations are being carried on with vigour throughout the north, and early crop sowings commenced in many places; murwa (millet) and Indian corn being sown in hopes of more rain; if it falls within a fortnight these crops will ripen early, and sowings will become general; another good fall of rain anxiously looked for.
Purneah ...	3·05	Heavy showers of rain in the early part of the fortnight; afterwards clear, and hot with east wind; the rain has done much good, and quite changed the crop prospects; the sowings of early and late rice going on everywhere. Early rice especially is promising well; moong (pulse) looking well; many say there will be a better crop than has been known to years; more rain is still wanted in Kissengunge.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	0·82	Weather unsettled, with great heat, which extends far into the night. Deogurh—Clouds, dust, and a litte rain. Godda—cloudy. Rajmehal—cool, with two inches of rain. Doomka—clouds and wind, alternately very hot and pleasantly cool, and some rain in the first week; hardly anything on the ground; mohwa all harvested; murwa (millet) and sugarcane doing well in Deogurh; cheena (millet) being cut; in Godda, boropaddy doing well; in Rajmehal ploughing for early rice going on in places. Rain greatly required, and is anxiously looked for.
Lohardugga ...	0·41	Cloudy, with east winds and dust storms with slight rain in the first week; weather unsettled, and south-winds; heavy clouds with little or no rain in the second; no crops on the ground, except the newly-planted sugarcane; mohwa crop has been a splendid one in parts where it was most wanted, and the fruit crops promise well; lands are all ready for sowing; and a good fall of rain is much wanted.
Maunbhoom ...	0·75	Daily storms with rain from the north-west in the early part; afterwards exceedingly hot; ploughing going on vigorously; an average amount of sugarcane has been planted out, but is doing badly owing to the unusual want of water; the crop of the konchra (nut of the mohwa tree) is very much below what was expected from the unusually large yield of blossom; the sál seed is not yet ripe, but will, in a short time, afford an important supply of food in the jungle villages; the leaves of the *pepul* tree (mixed with what little mohwa or rice can be scraped together) are being largely consumed by the poorer classes; distress is fast spreading over parts of the district previously considered safe, and day by day fresh reports are being received by the District Officer of villages requiring urgent relief; the greater portion of the non-laboring classes have now used up the last of their stock of rice, and many of these their seed paddy also.
		Public health.—Burdwan, cholera decreasing, fever as before; 24-Pergunnahs, cholera has abated in thannahs Muthoorapore, Barripore, Baduria, Hurwah, and Husnabad, but still continues; fever continues in Barripore; Moorshedabad, cholera is on the decrease, but still rages with some virulence at Burwa, Sagurdreghi, and Gokurn; Maldah, health generally good; Rajshahye, a good deal of cholera in the town of Beauleah and in thannahs Manda, Tannore, and Bagmara; Rungpore, dysentery prevalent; Patna, health of the district generally good, though small-pox still prevails in the city; Shahabad, small-pox continues; thirty cases reported in the Bhubooah sub-division; Tirhoot, public health good; Monghyr, general health good; Bhaugulpore, general health remarkably good; Purneah, the general health of the district continues better than generally is the case at this season; Lohurdugga, small-pox very prevalent, but otherwise the general health is good; Maunbhoom, the health of the district is not very good, numerous cases of small-pox and cholera.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain has fallen in almost all the districts of these provinces, but none in Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and Pooree. It has done much good, enabling the cultivators to prepare the lands for the next crops, and to sow the early crops, as well as saving and strengthening those lately sown. But more rain is required everywhere, and is urgently needed where it has not fallen or where insufficient; in some districts agricultural operations are suspended by the want of it. In a few places resowings will probably be necessary if rain does not fall soon. Indigo prospects are unfavorable in most parts. Boro rice, which is the chief crop this season, will afford much help to the people of the distressed districts, as well as mohwa and jungle fruits in Chota Nagpore. Distress is reported, however, to places where it was not anticipated.
N. W. P.—		
Bustee (May, 11th)	...	Prices slightly fallen in south, export to Gorucknoor having ceased; [illegible] relief works suddenly increased to 12,500; on Mehudawal works alone [illegible] enquiry making with a view to reduction of numbers; rate of pay [illegible] reduced from 2 pie to 1 pie per diem. The intention of Government to [illegible] works when rains begin generally made known; four poor houses [illegible] import from west almost wholly ceased.
Gorackpoor „	...	Prices still falling; in relief works in north 53,499, in south 40,316, [illegible] of whom only 22,300 are men; payment for infants reduced from [illegible] per diem; zamindars complain that ablebodied laborers cannot be [illegible] the fields for rice sowing; in city poor house 519; in seven mofussil [illegible] advances for purchase of grain up to 11th May Rs. 2,30,348; [illegible] seed up to 7th May Rs. 16,974.

* Not in original telegram.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*contd.*		
Ghazeepoor ...	...	Not received.
Mirzapoor (May 13th)	...	Prices much the same, except in Doodhee, where price of rice again fallen, owing to import from Sirgoojah and Ruttunpoor, and is now selling at 14 seers 6 chuttacks per rupee; north of Soane one relief work with 340; south of Soane 11 works with 1,144; emigration from Doodhee wholly ceased.
Benares „	...	Prices fairly steady; no change.
Azimgurh (10th)	...	Prices in the whole slightly higher; charitable relief thrice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.
Jounpoor (12th)	...	Prices stationary; no change; import of grain continues.
Allahabad ...	...	No change; prices slightly risen.
Banda (12th)	...	Prices of food-grains and mohwa on the whole fallen; rubbee and mohwa harvest nearly over; distress not increasing; and all reports as to condition of the people good; two relief works, attended chiefly by women and children; at one of these food substituted for wages in cash; 14 poor houses with 828; Kirwee returns not received.
Humeerpoor „	...	Prices slightly higher; on relief works 1,427; in poor houses 395.
Jaloun (11th)	...	Crops all harvested; health good.
Jhansi (12th)	...	Mohwa better than last year; on relief works 837.
Cawnpoor (13th)	...	Harvest over; outturn average, except in one or two pergunnahs; violent dust storm on 12th.
Futtehgurh ...	...	Not received.
Agra (13th)	...	Prices steady; rubbee threshing nearly over; outturn average; violent dust storm on 12th, with 1·3 rain at head-quarters.
Muttra ...	...	Not received.
Allygurh ...	...	
Meerut (13th)	...	Harvest over; slight shower on night of 12th.
Saharunpoor „	...	Harvest excellent; prices fair, but kept up by export eastwards.
Bijnour (12th)	...	Prices unchanged; harvest over; cane doing well.
Moradabad (13th)	...	Prices slightly fallen; new grain not yet much in market; no export.
Bareilly „	...	Rubbee harvested; prices unchanged.
Punjab— (May 13th)	...	Harvest generally above average; fever prevalent in Dehli city, and small-pox in some Hissar villages; otherwise health of province generally good.
Umballa „	·4	
Rawulpindee „	·75	
Mooltan „	·1	
Oudh— (May 14th)	*Nil.*	
Lucknow ...	„	
Fyzabad ...		Sugar-cane and sawan being irrigated, and the latter cut in many places.
C. Provinces— (May 14th)		
Bhandara (9th)	...	Close; rubbee out-turn average; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Mandla (7th)	·90	Heat reduced; prospects good; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Sambulpoor ...	...	Cloudy; sugar-cane sowings continue; no epidemics; prices rising.
Belaspoor ...	...	Cloudy; prospects unchanged; fever and small-pox about; prices easy.
Dumoh ...	·30	Prices slightly risen; cloudy; rubbee harvest completed.
Raipur (11th)	...	Thunder storms occasionally; crops gathered; small-pox prevalent; prices rising.
Wurdha (13th)	·32	Ploughing for khurreef; small-pox prevalent.
Nursinghpoor (15th)	·40	Heavy thunder storm.
Nagpoor ...	...	Cloudy; heavy shower on 12th; ploughing commencing; small-pox continues.
Saugor ...	...	Cloudy; hot; threshing, winnowing progressing; small-pox prevalent.
Jubbulpoor ...	·20	Ploughing commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Seoni ...	...	Cloudy; two slight showers; rubbee harvest completed; ploughing commenced.
Hoshangabad ...	...	Prospects good; health fair; small-pox prevailing.
Betul ...	·02	Sugar-cane thriving; small-pox prevailing.
Nimar ...	·06	Water becoming scarce; prospects favorable; prices rising; fever and small-pox prevalent.
Upper Godaveri (May 9th)	...	Stormy; health good.
[illegible]rabad Assigned [illegible]ots—		
[illegible] and West Berar (May [illegible]th).	·50	Land under preparation for next cultivation; slight out break of cholera in Malkapoor, Buldana District; other portions of province free from sickness.
[illegible]ana—		
(May 11th)	...	Wells beginning to fail; health very good; weather seasonable.
[illegible]tee (Agency States)	...	Wells moderately full; health good, except small-pox prevalent at Deolee and Shahpoora.
(May 2nd)		
(Apl. 30th)	0·15	Crops for the most part well in; water supply and health the same.
[illegible]r (May 14th)	...	Two rain-falls during the fortnight; public health good.
[illegible]e ...	...	Easterly wind; weather close; early part of month a good storm and change of wind; a few cases of cholera; no death.
[illegible]ndia—		
(May 13th)	...	Slight rain; weather cooler; health good; prospects favorable.
(13th)	...	Rain yesterday afternoon; crops fair; small-pox the same as before.
[illegible]uch ...	·60	Weather stormy.
[illegible]m ...	...	No rain; prospects favorable; health good.
[illegible]and (Sutna) ...	·10	General health good.
(May 6th)	0·65	Spring harvest good in the hill districts; Gya rice and Indian corn have been generally sown, and are coming up well.
[illegible] Coorg—		
[illegible]e Cantonment ...	6·20½	Rain fell in all the districts of the province.
...	7·44	Agricultural prospects fair; ploughing commenced; public health generally good; cattle disease in two districts; coffee crop good in Hassan and Coorg.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 21 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

EXTENT OF THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL AND MEASURES TAKEN TO RELIEVE IT. (CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.)

The following papers are published for general information.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 17, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1874.

From—The Government of India,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No. 2 of the 23rd January from your Lordship's predecessor. We are gratified to learn that the measures and the policy which we have adopted with respect to the present scarcity in parts of Bengal and Behar have met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The weekly despatches and telegrams, and the fortnightly special narratives from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which we have periodically forwarded, have kept Her Majesty's Government fully informed of the progress of events. This information has been furnished as it arrived; it is voluminous, and we recognise the fact that it would be difficult for any one at a distance, who has not carefully watched the current of events in each separate locality, to appreciate accurately the general situation of affairs. Moreover, the anticipated yield of the spring crops is now pretty well known, and we are, therefore, in a position to define with greater accuracy than heretofore the prospects of the year; while the measures which we have adopted for the relief of distress are in a forward condition. We think, therefore, that the moment is opportune for a brief review of the general position of affairs in respect to the policy of Government, the amount of distress which is to be anticipated, and the steps which have been taken to relieve it, and, lastly, to the actual condition of the people in the famine-stricken districts. Her Majesty's Government will thus be able to judge of the adequacy of the measures which we have adopted.

I.—GENERAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

(1.)—POLICY IN RESPECT TO PRIVATE TRADE.

3. It was necessary at the outset to define broadly the duties which Government was prepared to take upon itself, and to decide how far reliance should be placed upon the operations of trade to supply the anticipated deficiency of food in the affected districts. We have from the first considered that any general deficiency in the food-supply of a large continent like India, containing a population of some two hundred millions who live chiefly by agriculture, and comprising within its limits extensive tracts of country subject to very different climatic influences, is in the highest degree improbable. We looked, therefore, to the grain-producing districts of Bengal which had not been affected by the drought, and to the rest of India, to supply the deficiency where the rice crop of 1873 had failed. It appeared to us that it was essential to assure traders that Government did not intend to interfere with their operations.

The importance of this point has throughout been frequently pressed upon the Government. In the early part of November exaggerated rumours as to our intentions were current, and received a certain amount of credence. An impression was getting abroad that Government intended to take upon itself the food-supply of a great portion of the population of Bengal. Any such impression would have been disastrous, because the operations of dealers in grain, upon whom we had mainly to rely, would thereby have been paralysed.

4. A Resolution was published on November 7th, in which the general policy of Government was declared in the following terms:—

"The Governor General has full confidence that the energy and enterprise of those engaged in the internal trade of British India will prove equal to the occasion, and that supplies (excepting under the conditions to be noticed hereafter) will generally be at hand to meet any deficiencies of grain in different parts of the country.

"It has been officially reported that on the very first appearance of the prospect of a short autumn harvest large quantities of grain were imported into the trade centres of Behar, and much evidence has since been received to the effect that grain is being despatched by the merchants without any delay or hesitation to the principal marts in the districts likely to be affected by scarcity. The Governor General is sanguine that the same commercial activity will prevail wherever it is needed, and that it will become greater and greater according as the demand for it may be intensified.

"It has, however, been proved, by the sad experience of famines in India, that exceptional circumstances may arise whereby numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food. In all such cases, where human life may be at stake, the Government and its officers will do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that may be practicable, and will strive, by forethought and management, to prevent the occurrence of any such misfortunes."

We designedly announced the principle which we had determined to adopt before alluding to the exceptions which we anticipated would arise to its application, and we think that the result of the publication of this Resolution, together with the encouragement given to local traders by local officers, who in this respect received precise instructions, has been so far satisfactory that the intentions of Government became gradually well understood, and that trade, save in exceptionally situated localities, has been extraordinarily active.

5. We are anxious that our views upon this important subject should be clearly understood. The ordinary motives which induce a trader to send his grain to the market in which the highest price is to be obtained hold good in India as elsewhere; in fact, the native traders are peculiarly alive to their own interests in this respect, carefully watch the fluctuations of the local markets, and send supplies to those marts in which they can realise the highest profits. We have from the first believed, and we are still of opinion, that in respect to most parts of the country reliance may safely be placed upon dealers in grain to distribute the supplies of food according to the wants of the community, leaving to Government in those parts the task of providing, by means of relief works and gratuitous relief, for those who are too poor to buy food at the high prices which must be expected. At the same time we came to the conclusion that in some parts of the country, which are remote from the great lines of communication, it was necessary for Government, owing to the inactivity of trade, to take upon itself the task of sending in supplies of food. This had to be done early, because traffic is to a great extent interrupted during the rainy months, and the deficiency cannot then be made good.

6. It is in the highest degree desirable that the area in which the Government is obliged to take upon itself the onerous duty of providing food for the whole or the greater part of the population should be as circumscribed as possible. The attempt to feed the whole population of all the districts affected by the drought through Government agency is not only unnecessary, but we believe it to be impossible, and that the attempt would terminate in disaster. For these reasons we have from the commencement done all in our power to encourage trade. Our endeavours have been so far successful that we have reason to hope that the task which we have to perform, although one of great difficulty, is now reduced to manageable dimensions.

7. Another quite separate branch of this subject relates to the exportation of food-grains. Our reasons for not prohibiting that exportation have been expressed in the Viceroy's Minute of January 30th,* and we need not allude to the matter further. We will only add that, so far as we can yet see, there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of food. The difficulties consist in its conveyance to the distressed districts, and its distribution there, and would not have been alleviated by any prohibition of exportation.

* Despatch No. 8 of January 30th, 1874.

(2.)—MEASURES TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE DISTRESS.

8. We pass on to the chief methods upon which Government rely for the relief of distress. These are—*1st*, the employment of laborers on public works, their wages being paid in money or grain; *2nd*, the distribution of gratuitous or partly gratuitous relief.

(*a.*)—*Relief works.*

9. We look upon the provision of employment upon public works at the outset of a period of scarcity as a valuable preliminary and precautionary measure, whereby the means of providing themselves with subsistence are afforded to the laboring population and to the smaller cultivators, who are not unaccustomed to labor for hire. This application of public works has been proved to be sound by the experience of former periods of scarcity in India.

We, therefore, directed our attention in the first instance to the provision of public works in all those parts of the country which were affected by the drought. Works on a large scale were provided by the Government of India, whilst instructions were issued to local officers by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to provide an adequate number of local relief works within easy reach of all portions of the districts in which severe distress was anticipated.

(*b.*)—*Gratuitous relief.*

10. We have from the first recognised the fact that, besides those whom it is possible to relieve by employment on public works, there are considerable numbers who from age, sickness, caste usages, or other causes will have to receive relief either wholly or partly gratuitous. This relief is given through the agency of Relief Committees acting in communication with, and under the general instructions of, the officers of Government, whom we hold directly responsible that no deaths from starvation shall occur which can be avoided by any exertion or arrangement within their power and the means placed at their command.

11. We have already forwarded to your Lordship a copy of the instructions which we have issued to Relief Committees, but for easy reference we append another copy to this despatch. Briefly, it may be said that the duties of these Committees are to distribute gratuitous relief to persons unable to work; to provide employment at or near the homes of persons who are capable of performing light labor, such as spinning, weaving, &c.; to provide in such a manner as from local experience they may consider best for the relief of women and of persons whose caste usages preclude the application of a labor test; to sell grain under conditions to which we shall presently allude more particularly; and, where distress is general, to adopt a system of village relief. To this latter point we attach great importance, because the congregation of large masses of people away from their homes leads to much mischief. In framing the above instructions, we have endeavoured to provide for all contingencies which we can at present foresee; but, in order that no inconvenience should arise from too rigid an adherence in all cases to the precise terms of the instructions, we have impressed upon Relief Committees and on all Government officers that, should any unforeseen circumstances arise, they are to act promptly on their own responsibility and to the best of their discretion.

Enclosure No. 1.

12. It is not, and it never has been, the intention of Government to require work as an invariable condition to the grant of relief, or, when work is required, to be rigid as to its precise amount. Neither do we desire to use the issue of cooked food as a test by which to gauge the necessity of giving relief to all applicants. In order that there should be no possible misapprehension on this subject, the Resolution of Government of March 6th contained the following passage:—

"The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test, either by labor or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men, accustomed to labor, should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found for others, where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be useful as a test. But stringent tests are inapplicable to those limited tracts of country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their Resolution of the 7th of November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and distribution to the people. In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving applicants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach those who require them."

(3.)—SALE OF GRAIN BY GOVERNMENT.

13. Where large numbers of people have been collected together upon public works, provision has been made for the issue of part of their wages in food, or, what amounts to the same thing, for the sale of food to them at a rate which has been fixed by the Government of Bengal at 10 seers for the rupee. But, besides the provision thus made, it has become necessary, for reasons which have been stated before, to make arrangements in some parts of the country for the supply of food to large masses of the general population. This is a most difficult and delicate task. After careful consideration we adopted the course which was successfully pursued in dealing with the Irish famine. We have directed the Collectors of certain districts to make arrangements, if possible through the agency of traders, for the sale of grain from Government stores, if a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their districts is apprehended. The selling price is fixed at that of the nearest large mart where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales will be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade will be carefully avoided. It is to be observed that the instructions which we have issued on this subject allow of the sale of food below market rates as a means of relief to persons whose cases have been enquired into by Relief Committees or Government officers. In addition to the sale of grain upon the principles above explained, we have directed local officers to make use very largely of the system (well known in India) of making advances to cultivators on repayment after the next harvest. Zemindars will in many cases become security for their tenants; but

where this arrangement is impracticable, advances will still be made to cultivators of the soil if there is a reasonable probability of repayment. We rely very much upon this system for the distribution of food among a large and important class of the population, who should be mainly engaged upon preparing their land for future crops, and, therefore, could not be continuously employed with advantage upon public works.

(4.)—MEASURES OF SECONDARY IMPORTANCE ADOPTED FOR THE ALLEVIATION OF DISTRESS.

14. In addition to the measures which we have already described, some others of secondary importance have been adopted.

(a.)—Remission of Land Revenue.

15. The first of these has reference to a remission of the land revenue. We are of opinion that the occurrence of scarcity is not of itself a sufficient reason for the postponement of revenue instalments in Bengal and Behar, where the land revenue has been permanently settled. In Regulation I of 1793 (the Permanent Settlement), Section 7, Article 6, it was distinctly stated that—

"in future no claims or applications for suspensions or remissions on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of season, will be attended to."

We wish to adhere rigidly to the principles laid down in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, but we do not consider that it is inconsistent with those principles that the State should deal liberally with those zemindars who may distinguish themselves by employing labor on works of permanent improvement, or importing grain for distribution, or sustaining their ryots in a season of difficulty, or by any act of munificence towards their tenantry, or of charity towards the people in reference to the scarcity, which may be shown to the satisfaction of the local officers. We accordingly instructed the Bengal Government* that in such cases the Collector should refrain from the application of any coercive process in respect to unpaid arrears of the instalments due on the 12th January, and may postpone part or whole of the coming instalments of the 28th March and the 28th June. The payment of arrears may be distributed over a term not exceeding two years from the date of the original postponement.

* Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 112 of the 15th January.

(b.)—Other minor measures.

16. With respect to other minor measures, Government has freely granted loans to Corporations, Municipalities, and Trusts, as well as advances of money for agricultural improvements, and to non-official gentlemen and traders who have undertaken to import grain. Authority has been given to make advances for the purpose of purchasing seed-grain. The railway rates of freight have been reduced to one-half their ordinary amount. Aid from the Army, Commissariat, and other Public Departments has been freely afforded. Lastly, facilities have been given to unemployed laborers to emigrate.

II.—AMOUNT OF ANTICIPATED DISTRESS AND MEASURES ADOPTED TO RELIEVE IT.

17. The absence of any trustworthy statistics as to the area under cultivation in each district† and the outturn of each crop has throughout rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty for us to estimate the extent of the danger with which we have to cope. Even at this late period, although the utmost attention has been given to the subject, our estimates are necessarily somewhat conjectural; but, in order to be upon the safe side, we have always accepted the highest estimate which has been made by any responsible authority.

† Bengal is divided for administrative purposes into, 1st, Divisions; 2nd, Districts; 3rd, Sub-divisions; 4th, Thannahs.

18. The tract of country in which distress will be more or less aggravated comprises portions of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye divisions. The population of the whole of those divisions amounts to about 25 millions. The rough estimate formed by us last November of the number of persons who, judging from the experience of former times, would be likely to come upon the hands of Government, was about 2½ millions, or 10 per cent. of the whole population‡ for a period of seven months. We are now able to form a more detailed estimate of our wants.

‡ Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 8 of 30th January 1874.

19. The amount of distress to be anticipated varies very much in each district, and, indeed, sometimes in each sub-division. In those parts in which a considerable portion of the cultivated land is irrigated, or in which the failure of the rice crop was not very extensive, or in which the spring crops promise a good yield, there is a comparative abundance of food. In others every degree of deficiency exists. In the worst districts, where the rice crop has completely failed, and the spring crops are so small that no material aid can be derived from them, the deficiency of food-supply may be said to be almost absolute.

20. The detailed calculations of the requirements of the affected districts are appended to this despatch. We anticipate that the area of severe distress will be confined to a tract of country having a population of about 15,000,000; of these we estimate that at the worst period Government will have to provide food for about 2,663,000 people, or about 18

Enclosure No. 2.

per cent. of the whole population. The total allotment of grain to these districts is about 327,500 tons. In the remaining districts, containing a population of about 10,000,000, detailed calculations have not been made, but for the most part the percentage of persons who will have to be fed is expected to be comparatively trifling. Allotments of grain, amounting to about 60,000 tons, have been made to these districts.

21. Our original calculations were based upon an average daily consumption of ½ a seer* per head per diem. Sir R. Temple's recent calculations have, however, been based on a daily consumption of ¾ths of a seer per head, and we thought it safer to adopt the higher estimate. The total amount of grain required, according to the best estimate which we can frame, is about 338,000 tons. We have arranged for a supply of about 465,000 tons, which will leave a reserve of about 127,000 tons. Of this about 385,500 tons will come from beyond sea. About 160,000 tons have already arrived, and ships are daily arriving as fast or even faster than the railways can convey the rice up-country. We do not anticipate any difficulty in making further purchases should they be required. We have from the first been of opinion that the greatest difficulty would be experienced not in obtaining supplies, but in the proper organization of the land transport and the detailed arrangements for rendering food available at the right places to those who might be in want of it. The number of people for whom it is possible to provide by grain imported from without is limited by the carrying power of the railways, and, again, the amount which can profitably be sent by rail to the famine-stricken districts is limited by the number of carts which can be procured, and which when procured can be loaded and despatched daily from the railway stations.

* 1 seer=2 lbs.

22. Although some grain, both on account of Government and private traders, reaches the distressed districts by water-carriage, the chief reliance both of Government and the trade must be placed upon the railways. The East Indian Railway traverses Behar, and is throwing grain into that province both upwards from Calcutta and downwards from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The Eastern Bengal Railway takes supplies up from Calcutta to Kooshtea and Goalundo, from whence they are distributed in the Rajshahye division by means of steamers, boats, and carts. The amount of Government grain already sent up the East Indian Railway is about 117,000 tons, and the amount sent up the Eastern Bengal Railway is about 33,000 tons. The East Indian Railway are now taking daily an average of 2,000 tons of Government grain and 400 tons of private grain up-country, and the Eastern Bengal Railway are taking an average of 800 tons of Government grain up to Kooshtea and Goalundo. At the same time the trade is sending large quantities of grain down from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab into the famine districts. We are informed that 23,580 tons of grain, or sufficient to load 118 trains, are awaiting despatch at stations on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. This accumulation is within the station premises only, and it is believed that the stocks lying in the bazars adjoining the railway stations are more than equal (they are said to be four times as great) to the accumulations inside the station yard, while it is certain that the supplies in the country (independent of the present abundant crop) are scarcely yet affected by the heavy despatches that have been made to Bengal. The daily average amount of grain which is now being brought from the north and west into the famine districts is 1,700 tons, of which some portion is fodder for cattle. Your Lordship will, therefore, observe that, including what is being done by Government and what is being imported by grain-dealers, grain to the amount of about 5,000 tons per diem, or sufficient to provide a daily ration for nearly 8,000,000 people, is converging on the famine districts.

23. Under these circumstances, should it become necessary to make further purchases on Government account, we propose to draw upon the abundant markets of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, which, in so far as Government is concerned, are as yet almost untouched.

24. The difficulties connected with the transport of grain by rail are, however, slight as compared to those to be encountered in removing the grain from the railway stations to depôts in the interior of the distressed districts. At the beginning of January we were led to believe, from a careful consideration of the reports submitted by the Government of Bengal, that the arrangements for local transport and the organization for distributing relief were not progressing so quickly as could be wished, and accordingly a Conference was held on the 8th of January, the proceedings of which were submitted to your Lordship's predecessor in our Despatch No. 5 of the 16th January, when the subject was fully discussed. A little later it became evident that, in spite of the endeavours of Sir George Campbell, the arrangements for local transport were insufficient, and that this and other matters demanded earnest attention and prompt action. We considered it indispensable that an officer of high rank, possessing our fullest confidence, should be at once deputed to visit the distressed districts in person with full powers delegated to him to act according to his discretion. At that time Sir G. Campbell's health unfortunately prevented him from going. His Excellency the Viceroy, therefore, with the full concurrence of Sir G. Campbell, deputed our hon'ble colleague, Sir R. Temple, to perform this duty. Sir R. Temple's appointment was accordingly notified in a Gazette Extraordinary of the 21st January, which was sent home to your Lordship's predecessor in our Despatch No. 6 of the 23rd of January.

25. The exertions made by Sir Richard Temple deserve our warmest thanks. In a very short space of time a transport service on an enormous scale has been organised. On the

26th February, Sir Richard Temple reported that arrangements had been made to employ 70,000 carts and over 150,000 bullocks north of the Ganges, and that about 50,000 carts were already at work. Although the number which it has been found possible to obtain has in some parts fallen short of what was expected, at the same time these figures will be sufficient to show your Lordship the scale on which operations have been undertaken. The supplies for Tirhoot and Chumparun, in which districts the worst distress is anticipated, are mainly drawn from the Patna and Barrh stations. From Bunker Ghât, which is a depôt on the north bank of the Ganges near Patna, three million maunds of grain are to be despatched before the commencement of the rains. We are glad to state that the contract for supplying the requisite amount of transport is working very well, and much credit is due both to the contractors and to the Government officers who are superintending the arrangements. About 20,000 maunds a day are being despatched from Bunker Ghât to Chumparun and Western Tirhoot.

26. We regret to say that the contract for sending 1,800,000 maunds of grain from Chumpta Ghât, which is the depôt on the river opposite Barrh station, into Eastern Tirhoot is not working so satisfactorily, but every effort is being made by Sir George Campbell, who is on the spot, to provide adequate means of transport. In the meanwhile the Railway from Chumpta Ghât to Durbhunga is progressing rapidly towards completion.

III.—ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

27. The narrative of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the district reports give full information as to the actual condition of the people and the progress of the measures which have been adopted to alleviate distress. For convenience of reference we append to this despatch a summary of the last district reports. From a careful perusal of these reports we gather that the condition of affairs is this: In South Behar, about which some anxiety was originally felt, it is now clear that distress will not be nearly so great as was at first anticipated. Actual distress, more or less severe, exists in parts of North Behar. For instance, in the Ramnugger tract of Chumparun it is reported that—

Enclosure No. 3.

"during the last few days there is a marked change for the worse in the condition of the people throughout a large part of the sub-division."

Generally speaking, it may be said that distress where it has arisen has been relieved. There is, however, one exception to this generally satisfactory condition of things. Shortly after the publication of the last narrative, accounts from Durbhunga became alarming, and Sir George Campbell thought it best to proceed at once to the spot himself. From the report contained in his special narrative, which we forward to your Lordship to-day, it appears that, on His Honor's arrival, he found that famine of considerable severity had set in through the tracts about Bahera, Hatee, and Singhya in the Durbhunga sub-division. The people were flocking to the relief works in enormous numbers. The organization for the relief of distress was not in a sufficiently forward condition. Many of the poorest laboring classes had become pinched, and a few of the most wretched had reached the point of starvation. Only three or four actual deaths are recorded, but it is feared that directly or indirectly more may have occurred, of which we have no full information. Since His Honor's arrival he has been most active; the local organization has been much improved; village-to-village relief in detail is being arranged; every endeavour is being made to draft off to their homes the large numbers who have congregated on the relief works, and, as far as we can judge, we think that His Honor is justified in reporting that "widely-spreading want has been stayed."

28. While we must repeat the expression of our disappointment* that the preparations in this limited tract were not earlier completed, we fully appreciate the great difficulties with which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the local officers have had to contend. We feel certain that all are now exerting themselves to the utmost, and it would be unreasonable to expect complete success everywhere in an undertaking of such great difficulty and magnitude.

* Despatch No. 11 of February 13th, 1874.

29. It will be our duty, as soon as the measures immediately necessary for transport and relief have been completed, to obtain full and accurate information as to the means of communication which will remain open during the rainy season to those parts of the country where there may be a deficiency in the supply of food, in order that we may be prepared, if necessary, to increase the supplies. We shall also shortly endeavour to communicate to your Lordship the best comparative statement that we can compile to show the general prospects of the country in respect to food-supplies in this year and in the year 1866.

No. 10 R., dated India Office, London, the 19th March 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your despatches and telegrams of the dates noted in the margin.

Agricultural and Horticultural.

Famine.

Despatch No. 2, dated 2nd January 1874.
" " 3, " 9th " "
" " 5, " 16th " "
" " 6, " 23rd " "
" " 7, " 30th " "
" " 8, " 30th " "
" " 9, " 6th February "
" " 11, " 13th " "
" " 12, " 20th " "
Telegrams dated 4th March 1874.
" " 12th " "
" " 13th " "

2. My predecessor has already conveyed to you his approval of some of the most important of the measures that you have adopted for mitigating the pressure of famine upon the populations affected by the recent drought. I have to express my complete satisfaction with the vigour and judgment that have marked your policy in the measures that have been reported to me. Your plans have been energetically carried out by the officers under your command: especially by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and by Sir Richard Temple. The efforts of your Government have been so far rewarded with success that up to this time no extensive increase of mortality has visited the thickly peopled districts in which scarcity prevails. You anticipate, however, that the pressure of the famine will continue to be felt till nearly the close of the year.

3. I feel great anxiety, in which you will fully share, that no precaution should be neglected, by which the danger still impending over so many millions of people may be effectually averted. You have had to make suddenly, and on an unprecedented scale, provision both for the supply and for the transport of food. The deficiencies of transport from which your present difficulties have principally arisen will scarcely be diminished as time goes on, but will, on the contrary, be rather aggravated when the rains have fallen and the roads have become less serviceable. Against this danger you have provided, at least partially, by commencing a railway from the river side opposite the Barrh Station to Durbhunga, and by ordering the construction in England of ten steamers with five barges attached, to be delivered in India, so as to be able to navigate the secondary rivers when the water rises. I am satisfied that you will spare neither cost nor labour in carrying out any other plans for facilitating the transport of grain into the distressed districts, which the local knowledge of your Officers may suggest.

4. For the provision of grain sufficient to supply the needs of the distressed districts, you inform me by telegram (4th March) that you have secured 420,000 tons of rice. I desire to draw your especial attention to the question whether this supply will be sufficient. In the telegram I have quoted you state that "area of probable severe distress, now well ascertained, comprises parts of districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore. Expect at the worst period to have something under three million persons on the hands of Government in these districts for three months from end of May to end of August, a smaller number during April, May, and September, and still fewer in March, October, and November. There will be distress in nine other districts, but it will not be general. Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea."

5. The best authorities appear to agree with Sir Richard Temple in fixing the avetage ration necessary for the support of persons under relief at three-quarters of a seer of rice a day. According to the estimate contained in your telegram, you would therefore require for the three months of severest pressure a total quantity of 185,000 tons. If three-quarters of this pressure be assumed for the three months which you place next in severity, and half this pressure for the three months of lightest scarcity, the total amount of rice required, supposing that you have provided no other grain, will be 413,000 tons. Sir R. Temple, in his Minute of the 31st of January, upon the distress in Tirhoot, states that in most parts of Mudhoobunee, and in some parts of Durbhunga, the distress will not disappear "at the earliest till December"; and in these two districts alone he calculates that it will fall to the Government to support more than 800,000 persons. It will not be safe, therefore, to assume for the closing months of the distress less than half the pressure of the famine at its height.

6. If these conclusions are a just inference from the figures with which you have furnished me, it results that you have a supply of 420,000 tons of rice to meet a demand which you estimate at 413,000 tons. But this is the demand of the six most afflicted districts only. You observe that there will be partial distress in nine other districts. Sir Richard Temple apprehends (5th February) that half a million distressed persons from Nepal may come to the relief works and the rice stores of your Government. Moreover, 720 tons a week are destined (14th February) for Gya, Arrah, and the Soane Canal; 25,000 tons have been allotted (12th February) to the districts of Rajshahye other than Dinagepore, and the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to retain 20,000 tons reserve to meet the probable want of Eastern Bengal. I observe also that Government grain is being stored in Chota Nagpore, and that relief works have been commenced in Burdwan, and that severe distress is reported to exist among the Sonthals. It is obvious, moreover, that, as prices advance, the distribution of Government grain cannot be confined to those who are "on our hands," that is to say, who are in the receipt of the wages or the alms of Government. There will be numbers who have money, or can procure enough to enable them to work on their own land, if only they can turn that money into grain at a reasonable rate, and against these the Government cannot safely

close its stores. Already in the beginning of February in Tirhoot and Chumparun, public grain was being sold to the general customer, and as Government grain becomes the only grain of the district, the stores destined for the three millions who will be on your hands must be everywhere divided in some degree with a less destitute class. You evidently contemplated this method of supply, for I observe that one of the latest of your orders reported to me is a permission, under certain precautions, to sell rice wholesale to the local dealers, in order that in this way the grain imported into the district at public expense may be distributed by the private trade. It is obvious that, under this system, many who are now destitute will share the advantage of the importation, and must be allowed for in the provision that you make.

7. Even, therefore, if no disturbing cause should derange your calculations, and if I may assume, from your silence as to provision of any other grain, that you do not in them rely upon any such provision, it seems probable that 420,000 tons will fall considerably short of the quantity required. But with the starvation of multitudes as the possible penalty of a mistake, I am convinced that you will not trust to any exact calculation. There are numerous contingencies which may diminish your supply, or may increase the demand upon you. A liberal allowance must be made for the possible failure of the arrivals on which you count, for the shrinkage of transport, for the chance of accident, for the loss that may result by the damage of rice by rain, for the mistakes of those who act under you. On the other hand, it may possibly be that the calculation on which you are relying will fall short of the truth. The area or the duration of the distress with which it is your duty to deal may be larger than you anticipate. Past experience will not lead you to place unbounded trust on the estimates that are supplied to you. I observe the following passage in one of your recent Minutes :—

"These documents have been laid before the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council cannot but express the disappointment which he feels at the local officers having for so long neglected fully to appreciate the requirements of those parts of the country, and thereby occasioned the postponement to the present time of arrangements for transport which should have been made many weeks ago."

These inadequate appreciations led you in November last confidently to name 2,500,000 as the number to be relieved. In March you raised that estimate, under the guidance of fuller information, to 3,000,000. It is impossible to assume with certainty that the tendency to an inadequate appreciation of the danger, which you have already noted in some of your local officers, has altogether ceased to operate.

8. These considerations lead me to apprehend that your supplies, as hitherto reported to me, are not sufficient to protect you against the possibility of a serious deficiency. They may be adequate if the most favourable anticipations should be justified by the event, but if any unforeseen aggravation of your difficulties were to occur, your Government might be involved in embarrassment of the gravest character.

9. By telegram of the 10th instant, I directed you to secure rice in the Burmese market up to 200,000 tons. In reply* you state, without indicating their nature, that you have strong objections to increase your purchases in Burmah. I have no wish to limit your discretion as to the mode of providing the requisite supplies. But I request you to take early measures for securing not only the quantity indicated by your present calculations, but also a very ample margin to meet contingencies, the exact nature of which it is impossible to foresee, but which in an emergency of this magnitude are in some form or other likely to occur.

* "40,000 tons will be placed in distressed districts above Temple's estimates of numbers, which are higher than those of local officers. Additional reserve, not appropriated, 105,000 tons. Total reserve, 145,000. No probability that more can be sent up country from Calcutta before rains than ordered. If more wanted I shall draw on North-West Provinces and Punjab where supply available. I have strong reasons for not now increasing Burmese orders. More can be got from Burmah later if required; information you have received to contrary not correct. Real difficulty not supply, but local transport and distribution."

No. 25, dated 24th April 1874.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 10, Revenue, of the 19th March.

We have to express our sincere acknowledgments for the approval which your Lordship has conveyed of the policy which we have hitherto pursued, and for the assurances we have received of the cordial support of Her Majesty's Government.

2. We fully share your Lordship's anxiety that no precaution should be neglected by which the danger still impending over many millions of people may be effectually averted. In spite of a sudden and severe outbreak of distress in a portion of Tirhoot before the measures in course of preparation to meet it were quite complete, we think that Sir Richard Temple is fully justified in saying, in the words of the last special narrative, "that the famine has been got well in hand, and will, it may be hoped, be effectually met and averted."

3. Our recent despatches have furnished more complete information than was contained in the telegram of March 4th, to which your Lordship alludes in the despatch under reply.

The information with respect to the famine, which we have forwarded home, although very voluminous, has been necessarily sent somewhat in a fragmentary condition. We have been anxious to give your Lordship the latest information before us at the date of the despatch of each mail. We fear, therefore, that the information which we afforded was not sufficiently explicit on some points of importance.

4. In our despatch No. 17 of the 20th March we reviewed the policy of Government and gave a summary of the general position of affairs. We propose in the present despatch to enter into some further explanations which are suggested by the remarks in your Lordship's despatch of March 19th, and in doing so we trust that we shall be able to remove at any rate a portion of your Lordship's anxiety.

5. Your Lordship observes in the 3rd paragraph of the despatch that "the deficiencies of transport, from which your present difficulties have principally arisen, will scarcely be diminished as time goes on, but will, on the contrary, be rather aggravated when the rains have fallen and the roads have become less serviceable. Against this danger you have provided, at least partially, by commencing a Railway from the riverside opposite the Barrh station to Durbhunga." If our intention had been to send into the distressed districts from time to time a sufficient quantity of grain to meet their current wants, the difficulties in connection with local transport would, without doubt, be greatly aggravated after the rains commence. This, however, is not the actual position of affairs. Our arrangements have been made with the object of storing in the interior of each district before the rains commence a sufficient supply of food to last until after the rains have ceased. Your Lordship will observe, therefore, that we hope that, although other difficulties connected with the distribution of food may remain, those connected with the transport of food to the principal local depôts will, for the most part, have been overcome before the commencement of the rains.

The Railway from Barrh to Durbhunga was not intended as a reserve means of transport by which to enable us to supply Eastern Tirhoot during the rains, although it may be useful after the monsoon sets in; it was recommended by Sir Richard Temple as a reserve means of transport, in the event of the contract for the conveyance of grain by road failing, to secure a sufficient quantity of grain in Eastern Tirhoot before the commencement of the rains. The wisdom of Sir Richard Temple's proposal has been clearly shown, for the contract for transport has partially failed, and without the Railway the supplies for North Eastern Tirhoot could not have been completed before the rains.

6. We are as yet unable to say with certainty whether we shall be completely successful in storing the whole of the allotments of grain at the local depôts within the given time, but we trust that we shall be able to do so. Sir George Campbell's note on the transport arrangements, which is attached to the fifteenth special narrative, states that the solution of the problem very much depends upon the carrying power of the East Indian Railway; but he anticipated that "if the Railway can take without fail 2,000 tons a day as now arranged, we may expect that all the grain will be stored before the rains, if the monsoon sets in at the usual time." The officers of the East Indian Railway Company have exerted themselves to the utmost, and for some weeks that Railway has been taking an average of fully 2,500 tons a day. The total amount despatched by the line up to the evening of the 22nd instant was about 203,000 tons, and there remained about 74,000 tons to go. By the Eastern Bengal Railway about 63,000 tons had been despatched up to the evening of the 22nd instant, and there remained only about 3,500 tons to go.

7. In respect to the amount of our reserve, to which your Lordship alludes in the 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of your despatch, the figures have undergone such frequent, although unavoidable, changes by a revision of the estimates, and by making fresh allotments and fresh purchases, that we fear they are somewhat confusing. The matter now stands as follows :—

According to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 66 of March 28th,* 10,550,000 maunds, or about 388,000 tons, were allotted to the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye divisions.

* See despatch No. 21 of April 10th, 1874.

In addition to the above, the following allotments have since been made :—

	Maunds.
To the Patna district	67,500
„ Hazareebagh district	25,000
„ Manbhoom district (probable, but not final)	150,000
„ Palamow sub-division (Lohardugga district)	10,000
„ Moorshedabad district	5,000
TOTAL	257,500

or about 9,500 tons.

The total amount of grain allotted to the several distressed districts is, therefore, about 397,500 tons, of which about 50,000 tons are a reserve over and above the calculations of the estimated requirements. We have purchased, or authorised the Government of Bengal to purchase, in all about 490,000 tons. Our unallotted reserve will, therefore, amount to about 92,500 tons, and the total reserve to about 142,500 tons.

Sir Richard Temple's estimates, on which we have mainly relied, have generally been in excess of those made by the local officers; they have been based on an average daily consumption of ¾ths of a seer all round for men, women, and children, which is a high average.

Credit moreover has not been taken for the very considerable stores of grain which have been imported by zemindars and others with money advanced by Government.

8. We gather from the remarks contained in the 6th paragraph of the despatch under reply that your Lordship is under the impression that when, on the 4th of March, we spoke of the number of persons who are expected to be "on the hands of Government," we intended to include only those who would be likely to be in the receipt of wages or alms, and not that portion of the general public to whom, by reason of the absence of supplies in the local markets, we should have to sell grain. Such, however, was not our meaning. When we spoke of the number of persons who would be "on the hands of Government," we included all those for whom we thought it probable we should have to provide food, whether by payment in kind on relief works, by the distribution of food in the form of charitable relief, or, lastly, by the sale of grain. Your Lordship will observe from a perusal of the several minutes which Sir Richard Temple has written that the percentages of the population for whom he recommended that provision should be made in the most distressed districts are very high, being not unfrequently as much as 50 per cent. of their total population. In those tracts we are prepared to sell,—and we believe that the provision we have made will enable us to sell,—sufficient food to provide for the people until supplies are available in the ordinary course of trade.

9. We are now in a position to state that if we succeed in laying down the amount of grain already allotted to the several districts before the rains commence, we shall be able to meet demands considerably in excess of our estimates. Although, according to the latest returns, about 1,185,000 persons are employed on relief works, and over 116,000 are in receipt of charitable relief, the issues of grain from Government stores have, up to the present time, been inconsiderable. The local reserves of food have, therefore, practically been increased by the quantity which we provided for the month of March and a part of April, most of which, as a matter of fact, still remains in the Government store-houses.

10. In the 7th paragraph of the despatch under reply your Lordship alludes to our rough estimate made last November that we might have to provide for 2½ millions of persons for seven months. That estimate was based more on the general results of past experience applied to the whole area affected by the drought than on any attempt to calculate in detail the future liabilities of particular districts. At that time the great rice crop of 1873 had not been all harvested, and the yield was still to some extent a matter of uncertainty. The spring crops were only in course of being sown, and it was impossible for any one to predict with accuracy what the outturn of those crops would be. The estimate was the best which we could make at the time, but it was of course liable to subsequent alteration and amendment.

11. Our present estimate, as will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 66 of the 28th of March, is that about 3½ millions will, at the worst period of scarcity, require aid from Government; on the other hand, during a portion of the period of seven months, for the whole of which we estimated that 2½ millions of people would require support, a very much less number will be upon the hands of Government. We are now in the middle of the second month of the seven named in our estimate, and the total number of persons employed on relief works, or in receipt of gratuitous relief, is about 1,200,000, or about half the number for which we estimated last November. The vast majority, moreover, of these have been up to present time supported by money with which they buy food in the local bazars, and not by the issue of Government grain. As your Lordship is already aware, we have thought it desirable to base our more recent estimates on an average daily consumption of three-quarters of a seer a day; hence the necessity arose for increasing our supplies very considerably.

12. As your Lordship has alluded to our expression of disappointment that the arrangements for local transport were in some parts delayed for too long a time, we think that in justice to Sir George Campbell and his officers we should make some further remarks upon this subject. The letter from which your Lordship has quoted referred only to the transport arrangements of the Tirhoot district. As your Lordship is aware, the present famine affects more or less severely a very extensive and densely populated tract of country. Over the greater portion of that area we believe the local arrangements for the transport of food and the relief of distress to have been carried out in time. In one limited portion only (Eastern Tirhoot) the distress came on very suddenly, and for a short time outstripped the measures which were in course of adoption to avert it. Although we have thought it our duty to express our sense of disappointment at this partial and temporary failure, we have not considered it necessary, in the interests of the public service, to enquire very particularly upon whom the responsibility rested. We wished to encourage all Government officers to further exertions rather than to impute blame for any past shortcomings. We fully sympathised with Sir George Campbell and his officers in the great difficulties which they had to encounter,—difficulties which have strained the weak administrative machinery of Bengal to the utmost, and which were more particularly felt in Tirhoot on account of the peculiar habits and characteristics of the people. We felt sure that all, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, were exerting themselves to the best of their ability, and that any partial failure arose from errors of judgment, which would be speedily rectified, or from the fact that the difficulties in the way of rapidly organising the necessary machinery complete in all its branches were well-nigh insuperable.

13. In so vast and novel an undertaking it would be unreasonable to expect complete success everywhere. Speaking generally, we are of opinion that the efforts which have been made by the local officers have been very judicious and successful. Moreover, as will be seen from a perusal of the letters quoted in the margin, we have from the first attached the utmost importance to the necessity of making early and complete arrangements for the transport of grain and the organization of the machinery for the distribution of relief; and although we have throughout felt that it would not be in the interests of the public service to interfere or to give minute instructions as to the detail of those arrangements, at the same time we are fully alive to the fact that upon us rested the responsibility not only of giving instructions, but of seeing that they were everywhere carried out. We fully accept this responsibility, and we, therefore, thought that it was unnecessary and, indeed, unjust to the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers to impute serious blame to them on account of the single exception to their generally successful efforts, especially as the failure was temporary and was speedily remedied.

Enclosures to despatch No. 5 of January 16th, 1874:
- Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 3 of January 9th, 1874.
- From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 82 of January 12th, 1874.
- From Government of Bengal to Government of India, No. 112 S.-R. of January 14th, 1874.
- From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 83 of January 12th, 1874.
- From Government of Bengal to Government of India, No. 122 S.-R. of January 14th, 1874.
- Proceedings at Conference held on January 8th, 1874.
- From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 126 of January 17th, 1874 (Enclosure to despatch to Secretary of State, No. 6 of January 23rd, 1874).

In respect to Sir George Campbell's personal services, we have already* acknowledged the zeal and ability with which from the first he devoted himself to the arduous task of conducting the operations for the relief of distress, and we have particularly recorded our high appreciation of the manner in which he personally directed and supervised the relief operations on the occasion of his visit to North Behar. As regards the officers who acted under Sir George Campbell's orders, in spite of a temporary failure in one portion of the Tirhoot District, we cannot speak too highly of the zeal, energy, and devotion which they have from the first displayed. These officers deserve our warmest thanks; they deserve, and they will obtain, our cordial support in the performance of their arduous duties.

* Resolution of Government of India, No. 1200 A. of April 8th, 1874 (See enclosure 4 to despatch to Secretary of State, No. 21 of April 10th, 1874).

14. Your Lordship will perceive from the explanations contained in this despatch that since the date of the information, upon which the calculations contained in the despatch under reply were based, we have increased our purchases of grain from 420,000 to about 492,000 tons. We have already bought a larger amount of rice than it will be possible to send up the country by railway before the rains commence. The reserve beyond the allotments which have been already made will be held in store at Calcutta. We have availed ourselves of the discretion which your Lordship placed in our hands as respects further purchases; but, bearing in mind Your Lordship's wishes, we shall continue to secure an ample margin to meet contingencies, and we shall not hesitate to order further supplies should there be any probability of their being required. A considerable amount of rice is obtainable from Burmah in the months of June and July, when, from the rising of the water in the creeks, rice, which is now stored in the interior, is brought down to the seaports. Moreover in the abundant markets of Northern India ample supplies of grain can readily be obtained. We are unwilling to purchase largely in those markets until the necessity has clearly arisen, as by doing so we should raise prices and thus interfere with the trade between the Punjab and Behar. This trade, although it has lately somewhat fallen off owing to a fall of prices at Patna, is certain to revive again in the very probable contingency of a rise of price at Patna, or a fall in the northern markets.

[NOTE.—*There were several typographical errors in these papers as printed in the Extra Supplement of the 18th instant.*]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 12 12 [A]	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 25 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 14 4	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. 100 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	13 4 [B]	13 8	17 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	22 0	480 0	500 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 8 [C]	13 8	17 0	17 0 [D]	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	13 0 [E]	13 0	15 0	17 0 to 20 0 [D]	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9, 10 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 8 and 13 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	11 12 [D]	12 4	...	15 8 [D]	14 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8 [F]	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8	12 4	15 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 [G]	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 14½	15 4	22 8	24 10	32 0	10 0	10 10½	16 12	11 0	11 7	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	12 0 [H]	12 4	19 12	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	13 12 [I]	13 12	18 0	19 [D]	20 to 22	30 to 35	9 8 [J]	9 4	14 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	18 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	9 8	10 0	15 0	10 0	...	22 8	7 12	7 8	24 0	8 8	8 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	12 8	12 8	20 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	8 12	9 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 16 8	30 0 } 25 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	12 0 and 14 4	12 0 to 13 4	16 8	24 6	26 4	33 12	8 0	8 4 to 9 0	16 0	10 14 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 8	25 5	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	13 0 [K]	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	6 5	7 15	14 0	7 15	9 0	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	10 8	12 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 12	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Julpigoree.	
17	Julpigoree	6 6 [L]	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	15 0	8 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.	
	Cooch Behar.*																															Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	12 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 to 14	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	25 0	40 0	6 0 [M]	6 0	10 0	12 12	12 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 8	Furreedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [N]	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 [D]	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 8 [O]	12 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 to 28	20 to 28	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	15 0 [P]	14 0	23 0	19 4	18 6	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0 [Q]	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	23 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	14 11	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*	
	Hill Tipperah†	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	22 5	20 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 9th May 1874.
A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-2 seers, and common rice from 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and common rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 9 to 18 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from [illegible] to 14 seer, and gram from 11-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.
H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, common rice from 10-12 to 13 seers, and gram from 15 to 19-8 seers per rupee.
J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7-14 to 8 seers, and of common rice from 8-12 to 9 seers per rupee.
K Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 10 seers, common rice from 8 to 11 seers, and gram from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers, and gram from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 14 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 16 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 18-4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 21-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th May 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 11 4	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 17 8	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	R 11 8	11 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 8	14 8	19 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	D 15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 17 0	21 0
30	Tirhoot	T 10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 4	14 0	16 12	16 8	26 0	7 0	7 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 10 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	17 8	15 7	19 9	19 9	19 9	33 6	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 1	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 7 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 8	30 0 to 37 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	...	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	15 12	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	23 10	X 27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
38	Pooree†	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	29 9	28 14	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore†	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh†	10 8	11 0	16 8	13 0	12 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	13 4	14 0	24 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BEHAR.																	
27	Patna	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 4	S. Ch. 7 12	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
28	Gya	D 13 0	13 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	7 8	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	D 18 8	18 8	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	...	...	...	D 11 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 15 0	24 0 to 44 0	12 8	12 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	17 4	17 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	...	16 12	16 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
33	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 1	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	D 15 0	15 0	60 0	15 12	16 6	29 1	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 4	6 15	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	D 9 0 to 16 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	ORISSA.																	
37	Cuttack†	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	28 14	27 9	27 9	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.†	
38	Pooree†	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†	
39	Balasore†	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore†	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																	
40	Hazareebagh†	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 4	5 0	7 8	Hazareebagh.†	
41	Lohardugga†	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 12	4 8	6 0	Lohardugga.†	
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.	
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Manbhoom.	

† Return for week ending 9th May 1874.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-4 to 20 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Wheat from 14-8 seers, barley from 17-4 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram from 17 to 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 13-12 seers, barley from 11-8 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 11 seers, common rice from 7-12 to 13 seers. maize from 11 to 15-8 seers, and gram from 11 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, barley from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 8-2 to 14 seers, lesser millet 13 to 15 seers, maize from 12-12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers, and Government gram at 20 seers per rupee.

V Prices range in the interior as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 seers, best rice from 10 and 11 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, maize from 14 seers, and gram from 9 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 8 to 12 seers, bulrush millet from 12 to 17 seers, maize from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 28 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), *Panicum, milliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	11 8	8 8	14 7	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 9	26 0	26 0	29 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 8	388 8	...	51 1	16 8	16 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	11 2	15 8	15 8	18 0	25 9	25 9	32 4	27 7	23 7	39 7	97 2	97 2	...	14 1	14 1	14 1	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	10 8	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 7	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	...	18 5	18 5	18 0	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 0	13 2	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 4	19 6	19 6	19 6	25 0	25 0	18 7	...	...	...	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 0	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 7	11 7	8 1	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	16 0	16 0	16 5	20 6	20 1	23 0	...	...	...	129 3	129 3	...	18 1	18 1	18 1	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	13 2	13 2	8 8	...	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 7	12 4	12 4	11 6	20 5	20 5	20 5	25 4	25 4	27 3	77 3	77 3	...	16 4	16 4	16 4	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	15 4	15 4	10 6	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 2	13 5	13 5	12 4	28 8	27 8	25 2	30 1	30 1	28 4	243 0	243 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Kurnool	14 6	14 6	11 4	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	11 4	13 2	13 2	12 9	30 1	30 1	26 0	25 0	26 2	23 7	97 2	97 2	...	17 7	18 3	17 0	Bellary		
	Madras	11 0	10 6	8 7	...	...	...	11 2	10 9	14 9	12 4	11 7	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 2	17 9	17 9	23 6	194 4	194 4	...	16 0	16 9	17 3	Kurnool		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 9	14 9	12 4	11 7	16 8	16 8	16 8	25 2	17 9	17 9	23 6	58 9	58 9	...	17 4	17 0	17 7	Madras		
	North Arcot	11 0	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	17 2	12 8	12 8	18 1	18 7	...	21 6	...	...	21 1	89 4	78 7	93 3	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput		
	South Arcot	9 0	8 2	7 2	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 6	14 5	15 0	20 7	19 1	...	29 1	19 8	19 8	29 7	187 0	187 0	...	17 1	17 1	18 2	North Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 7	9 2	9 9	...	...	...	13 5	12 6	17 4	14 0	...	18 4	20 2	20 2	...	18 5	16 9	25 0	247 9	247 9	...	18 8	18 8	17 9	South Arcot		
	Trichinopoly	10 6	10 6	12 5	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	17 6	...	...	...	26 1	21 2	...	19 4	19 4	36 3	194 4	194 4	...	16 2	16 2	15 3	Tanjore		
	Madura	10 9	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	15 1	13 0	13 0	15 9	18 2	18 2	22 4	19 0	20 3	27 2	145 8	145 8	...	18 6	18 6	16 7	Trichinopoly		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 2	15 5	11 8	12 7	17 3	19 4	21 1	...	22 0	20 6	32 3	121 5	121 5	...	17 5	17 5	16 1	Madura		
	Coimbatore	10 9	10 9	10 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 5	10 6	10 6	15 1	...	...	...	15 7	17 0	23 6	66 6	66 6	...	15 2	15 2	18 2	Tinnevelly		
	Nilgiris	9 9	9 2	11 4	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 0	11 8	11 8	13 4	17 3	18 0	20 4	20 0	21 4	23 6	121 5	121 5	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	Coimbatore		
	Salem	11 1	11 1	10 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 2	9 6	8 8	12 0	13 9	15 4	23 1	12 6	14 0	20 3	139 0	139 0	...	11 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris		
	South Canara	11 2	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 5	14 1	14 9	17 4	19 9	19 1	22 3	18 8	20 3	23 8	138 5	138 5	...	16 9	16 9	15 9	Salem		
	Malabar	10 8	11 2	9 0	...	...	...	11 1	10 7	9 0	13 2	13 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	72 9	...	16 0	16 0	17 4	South Canara		
								12 1	11 7	14 2	13 0	12 1	15 0	...	...	21 1	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	13 2	13 2	13 2	16 1	19 1	22 5	8 6	8 6	7 2	15 3	15 8	10 8	25 0	25 0	17 5	20 8	20 8	18 3	81 9	81 9	70 0	14 1	14 1	16 8	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	15 7	14 7	13 8	29 0	30 0	26 2	7 0	7 0	6 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	23 5	23 5	20 3	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	17 5	16 5	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	14 6	13 2	...	30 3	32 0	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 2	12 5	...	26 5	25 4	...	22 6	23 2	...	91 3	91 3	...	16 6	16 6	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 8	14 8	12 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	8 1	8 4	8 6	14 8	14 8	10 9	17 4	19 9	...	18 5	18 5	...	111 0	111 0	92 4	11 3	11 3	14 4	Surat		
	Broach	18 0	16 0	...	14 0	15 0	...	9 0	9 5	...	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	20 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach		
	Tanna	12 0	13 0	...	16 0	17 2	...	8 5	9 0	...	12 5	12 5	...	18 0	17 2	...	17 5	18 2	...	71 1	80 0	...	16 0	15 0	...	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	20 2	20 2	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	...	10 8	10 8	...	30 4	33 7	...	24 5	24 5	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 7	13 2	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	17 0	17 9	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 3	...	26 9	26 9	...	107 5	107 5	...	17 7	17 7	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	22 8	24 0	18 0	40 5	39 0	31 5	9 0	9 0	8 3	10 5	10 5	9 0	40 5	39 0	28 5	32 4	31 5	24 6	100 0	100 0	...	15 2	15 0	13 5	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	17 6	17 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	7 7	13 6	13 6	9 1	28 8	28 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 3	80 0	80 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Poona		
	Sholapur	23 4	21 6	17 6	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	9 5	15 5	15 5	11 6	38 4	38 4	30 4	35 0	35 0	28 3	120 0	120 0	...	14 0	14 6	12 6	Sholapur		
	Kaladghi	17 0	17 0	13 5	...	...	13 6	14 6	14 6	9 5	15 5	15 5	11 6	38 4	38 4	30 4	35 0	35 0	28 3	112 9	112 9	112 9	14 0	15 0	13 0	Kaladghi		
	Satara	17 6	17 6	...	14 7	14 7	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	11 5	11 5	8 2	27 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	28 3	158 1	158 1	...	17 3	17 3	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	13 7	13 7	...	33 6	33 6	...	31 1	31 1	...	150 0	150 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	20 5	21 4	12 5	...	...	...	14 0	13 5	...	14 5	14 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	92 7	92 7	92 7	18 0	18 0	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ratnagiri		
	Kanara	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	16 5	18 0	18 5	18 5	17 0	213 0	213 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	10 0	10 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	11 2	28 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0	20 2	200 0	200 0	...	12 0	12 0	11 12	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh		
	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda		
	Deesa	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	14 6	13 5	...	20 6	21 3	...	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deesa		
	Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Neemuch		
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nasirabad		
	Rajkot	15 1	14 1	15 3	20 0	18 9	25 1	7 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 1	14 1	28 0	13 4	18 1	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Rajkot		
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Kurachi	18 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	40 0	39 0	Kurachi		
	Haidarabad	13 5	13 11	13 10	23 0	21 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	132 0	124 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Haidarabad			
	Shikarpur	12 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	27 9	8 0	7 0	7 4	15 0	15 0	9 3	23 8	23 0	22 3	23 8	23 0	25 1	130 0	130 0	121 3	26 0	28 0	37 3	Shikarpur		
	Thur and Parker	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 8	23 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	26 8	30 6	31 0	40 6	240 0	240 0	...	40 0	40 0	36 0	Thur and Parker		
		15 0	12 6	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	12 6	14 0	15 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	19 10	20 0	19 11	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0			
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																									*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
	Burdwan	13 0	15 0	13 8	19 0	20 0	22 8	13 0	13 4	17 0	13 8	13 12	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 8	9 4	Burdwan		
	Bancoorah	13 12	14 4	17 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	11 4	12 0	17 8	13 0	13 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	520 0	320 0	...	7 12	7 14	8 12	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	19 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	18 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 6	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 12 to 20 0	17 12 to 20 0	15 0 to 32 0	9 10 and 10 8	10 0 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 12	17 8	12 8	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																									*Central Districts.*		
	Calcutta	11 14	12 0	...	14 0	14 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	12 0	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	12 0	13 5	14 8 to 16 0	14 0	17 8 to 18 14	22 8 to 26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 5	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	13 14½	14 9	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 0	10 10¼	16 13½	11 3½	11 7	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	14 8	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	11 12	12 4	20 0	14 8	14 8	25 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 to 22 0	24 0	30 to 40 0	9 0	10 10	14 0	11 0	11 8	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	7 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of April 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Grain. Present fortnight.	Grain. Past fortnight.	Grain. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																													*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	22 8	7 8	8 2	24 0	8 2	9 0	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	9 10	19 0	180 0	200 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore		
	Maldah	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	35 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	9 8	to 10 8	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Maldah		
	Rajshahye	12 0	...	17 4	26 4	...	33 12	8 4 to 9 0	...	15 0	11 4 to 12 0	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 16 8	...	27 0	240 0	...	...	7 4	...	7 15½	Rajshahye		
	Rungpore	12 15	...	18 0	...	...	...	8 3	...	14 0	9 6	...	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	18 0	107 0	...	107 0	6 12	...	7 4	Rungpore		
	Bograh	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 12	18 12	11 4	12 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bograh		
	Pubna	15 12	16 0	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	12 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna		
	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
	Julpigoree	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 1	6 5	6 5	Julpigoree		
	Eastern Districts.																													*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca	13 8	14 8	12 0	20 0	32 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca		
	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Furreedpore		
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	13 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge		
	Mymensing	12 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	12 8	11 4	22 8	15 0	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	19 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Mymensing		
	Sylhet	9 0	8 0	12 6	8 0	7 0	11 8	11 0	13 2	23 0	18 6	16 10	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 8	7 4	8 0	Sylhet		
	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong		
	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 0	11 0	280 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	7 8	Noakhally		
	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	8 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 12	Tipperah		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 0	13 5	12 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 2	8 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
	Hill Tipperah	...	8 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	24 7	16 0	17 7	37 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
	Behar.																													*Behar.*		
	Patna	16 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	11 8	11 8	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	31 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Patna		
	Gya	12 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	29 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	9 8	10 0	17 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 6	Gya		
	Shahabad	14 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	30 0	10 12	11 0	14 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0 to 19 0	19 8	23 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 0	Shahabad		
	Tirhoot	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	12 8 to 19 0	31 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	8 8	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	140 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 12	7 8	Tirhoot		
	Sarun	14 8	14 0	14 0	17 8	18 8	27 0	7 8	8 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 4	8 0	8 0	Sarun		
	Chumparun	...	11 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	8 4	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 and 15 12	...	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	Chumparun		
	Monghyr	...	15 2	...	...	21 0	...	...	8 4	...	...	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	147 0	...	...	7 3	...	Monghyr		
	Bhaugulpore	13 14	15 2	20 3	18 15	29 3	31 9	9 7	10 1	15 2	10 1	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12 to 15 0	13 0 and 14 0	35 6 to 60 0	16 6	17 0	29 1	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 9	8 3	Bhaugulpore		
	Purneah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	11 0	10 8	22 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	11 0	13 0	11 0	14 0 to 22 8	16 0	30 0 to 12 8	10 0	11 0	16 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	13 0	21 0	...	16 0 to 17 5	16 0	21 0 to 40 0	...	...	...	10 0 to 17 0	13 0 and 15 0	21 0 to 40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
	Orissa.																													*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack	17 1	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	26 4	27 9	27 12	32 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	28 10	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Cuttack		
	Pooree	13 2	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 11	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree		
	Balasore	...	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	80 0	...	...	7 0	...	Balasore		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																													*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazarecbaugh	...	11 0	...	...	...	14 8	...	8 0	...	...	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	240 0	...	6 4	...	...	Hazarecbaugh		
	Lohardugga	13 0	...	16 0	19 0	...	24 0	13 0	...	15 0	14 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	...	...	5 0	...	6 0	Lohardugga		
	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	Singbhoom		
	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	13 8	14 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	23 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	7 4	8 0	Manbhoom		
Assam.	Cachar	10 0	10 0	9 2	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 13	16 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	15 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	7 9	7 9	8 0	Cachar	Assam.	
	Goalpara	18 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Goalpara		
	Garrow Hills	Discontinued.																														Garrow Hills		
	Kamroop	10 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	Kamroop		
	Durrung	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	6 0	6 8	Durrung		
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	Nowgong		
	Seebsaugur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Seebsaugur		
	Lukhimpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	Lukhimpore		
	Khasi Hills	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi Hills		
	Naga Hills	A monthly return has been substituted for the weekly hitherto submitted.						7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills		
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Doon	18 0	16 8	18 0	25 0	22 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	21 8	24 0	21 8	...	24 0	21 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Doon	N.-W. Provinces.	
	Saharunpore	18 8	18 8	20 0	26 14	26 14	32 5	8 10	8 10	10 4	11 13	11 13	15 1	26 14	26 14	25 14	22 9	22 9	26 13	26 14	26 13	...	26 14	26 14	24 13	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Saharunpore		
	Moozuffernuggur	21 8	18 12	22 9	35 3	35 3	36 5	6 1	6 1	6 1	11 0	11 0	14 5	25 5	25 5	30 4	19 13	22 0	22 0	28 3	22 0	...	27 8	27 0	26 6	132 0	110 0	176 0	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur		
	Meerut	20 13	18 4	22 12	27 14	28 2	34 4	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 0	12 0	8 8	24 0	23 12	32 0	20 6	20 8	25 0	27 0	23 0	...	24 11½	24 5½	28 3	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut		
	Boolundshuhur	21 0	19 0	23 8	28 0	28 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 8	23 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur		
	Allygurh	19 0	18 8	...	23 8	24 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	11 0	11 8	...	19 0	20 8	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 2	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh		
	Kumaon	10 8	10 8	11 0	14 0	12 0	15 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	Kumaon		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Gurhwal	13 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	12 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	3 15	12 15	12 20
	Bijnour	19 11	18 0	19 11	29 4	29 4	25 7	9 9	10 2	11 13	10 11	10 2	13 8	19 2	20 4	24 3	15 12	15 12	20 13
	Moradabad	17 13	19 1	20 0	25 10	27 8	29 6	8 2	8 2	9 6	11 8	11 8	15 10	21 1	21 4	25 0	16 4	16 4	23 2
	Budaon	17 6½	15 14½	20 1½	22 12½	21 0	29 4	9 9½	9 3½	12 0	10 12½	10 12½	15 0	...	...	24 0	16 12½	16 12½	19 3
	Bareilly	17 8	15 15	18 12	21 14	20 10	27 8	6 4	6 4	6 9	12 3	10 15	15 0	16 4	16 4	20 0	12 8	13 12	20 0
	Shahjehanpore	18 8	17 8	19 10	23 4	23 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Terai Pergunnahs	18 2	15 8	18 12	25 0	20 0	31 4	18 12	9 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	18 12	...	...	18 12	...
	Muttra	19 0	17 0	19 0	24 8	24 8	27 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	28 0	13 0	15 0	20 0
	Agra	16 6	15 3½	17 8	23 1	22 5½	23 10½	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	13 0	9½ 16	6 20 0
	Furruckabad	14 12	15 2	18 9	20 10	20 10	26 2	6 14	6 14	9 6	11 11	11 11	15 2	22 0	22 0	...	18 9	19 4	...
	Mynpoorie	17 8	16 12	19 8	20 4	20 0	25 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Etawah	16 0	16 8	18 8	20 8	19 0	23 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	9 8	9 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Etah	18 0	18 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	28 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaloun	17 8	18 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	...
	Jhansie	14 8	14 8	15 1	21 13	23 11	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	19 6	16 0	16 0	16 12
	Lullutpore	19 10	20 2	16 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	16 12	16 0	18 8	23 0	22 8	24 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	...
	Futtehpore	17 0	16 0	17 4	20 8	20 0	23 0	7 8	10 12	10 0	13 0	13 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banda	17 10	16 14	15 10	21 4	20 14	19 12	11 0	11 2	9 12	11 12	12 10	17 4	17 4	17 4	19 12	...	16 2	...
	Allahabad	14 8	14 8	15 8	18 4	18 4	19 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	18 12	18 4	20 0	17 8	17 4	17 0
	Humeerpore	17 12	16 14	16 10	19 8	18 0	20 4	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 10	13 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0
	Jounpore	17 10	17 4	17 10	23 5	22 4	24 0	9 15	9 14	12 11	10 9	10 9	14 2	...	...	26 13	12 11	14 13	15 8
	Goruckpore	14 0	13 2	17 8	19 4	19 4	22 12	8 12	8 12	16 10	10 8	10 8	19 4	15 12	15 12	...	15 12	15 12	...
	Bustee	14 1	14 6	17 8	18 12	20 0	23 12	8 7	8 7	13 12	9 1	9 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azimgurh	15 8	14 12	15 8	22 22	20 10	20 10	9 10	9 10	11 13	11 13	11 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mirzapore	15 0	15 8	14 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	19 0
	Benares	14 4	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	17 0	17 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
	Ghazeepore	14 13	14 13	15 7½	20 9½	20 9½	23 3	7 11½	7 11½	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	18 0	19 5	19 5	28 5½	16 12	16 12	21 14½
Panjab.	Dehli	19 0	18 8	22 0	27 0	28 0	33 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	19 0	19 0	24 8
	Gurgáon	19 0	18 8	22 0	29 8	29 8	34 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	10 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	25 0
	Karnál	20 0	19 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	29 0
	Hissár	19 0	19 0	25 0	33 0	31 0	48 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	44 0	27 0	26 0	37 0
	Rohtak	18 0	14 8	23 0	28 0	24 0	36 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	22 0	32 0	22 0	21 8	31 0
	Sirsa	22 0	22 0	24 12	38 0	38 0	52 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	50 0	26 0	26 8	37 8
	Ambálah	22 8	19 0	23 0	30 0	30 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	24 0	29 0
	Ludiánah	22 8	21 12	27 0	27 0	34 0	43 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 8	27 0	31 0	46 0	23 0	26 0	37 0
	Simlá	14 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	0	...	20 0	...	18 0
	Jálandhar	21 0	20 0	23 0	38 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	32 0	20 0	18 0	28 0
	Hushiárpur	22 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	30 0
	Kángra	16 0	15 0	20 0	26 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amritsar	20 9	18 10	24 6	31 11	30 13	37 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	14 0	26 14	28 13	33 0	24 8	24 0	26 8
	Siálkot	13 12	16 0	24 0	23 8	25 5	39 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	23 0	20 0	27 0
	Gurdáspúr	27 0	19 0	30 0	40 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Lahore	20 0	18 0	22 0	35 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	18 0	20 0	32 0
	Firozpúr	23 0	23 0	24 0	36 0	40 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	29 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	37 0
	Gujránwála	18 8	15 13	23 4	34 0	30 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	12 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	24 0
	Ráwalpindi	16 8	16 0	17 12	26 0	24 8	30 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 8	28 0	22 0	19 8	25 8
	Jhelam	15 0	16 8	20 0	28 0	22 0	26 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0
	Gujrát	21 0	15 0	22 5	34 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	27 0
	Shahpúr	19 8	17 0	20 0	38 0	31 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	29 0
	Multán	15 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	25 0
	Jhang	19 0	17 4	23 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	26 0
	Montgomery	18 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	16 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	24 0
	Derah Ismael Khán	25 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	38 12	46 4	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	37 8	38 12	47 8	37 8	37 8	51 4
	Derah Ghazee Khán	18 2	16 8	18 7	30 10	30 10	28 7	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 12	31 4	30 0	40 0	31 4	27 12	33 2
	Bannú	27 12	25 13	27 6	51 15	50 8	68 5	...	...	...	6 14	60 13	6 1	42 8	43 3	50 0	29 3	32 8	40 0
	Pesháwar	15 4	15 5	19 0	28 9	26 0	37 7	...	...	...	12 6	11 11	10 0	21 7	20 13	27 9	21 7	22 12	24 2
	Kohát	18 8	18 8	20 6	40 13	42 0	40 13	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	15 5	26 12	28 0	26 12	30 10	29 5	30 10
	Hazárá	17 0	17 0	16 5	24 0	23 8	28 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	6 0	20 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	...
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 2	16 5	18 0	21 0	20 5	24 5	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 5	12 5	16 0	21 0	20 5	17 0	17 0	17 0	17 0
	União	17 0	15 7	17 8	22 0	20 0	23 7	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 5	12 0	17 2	...	17 0	21 7	...	18 0	17 0	
	Bára Banki	14 8	14 4	15 4	16 5	17 5	21 0	5 5	7 0	7 0	13 1	8 7	14 0	8 4	15 7	19 2	14 0	12 2	14 8
	Sítápur	19 5	18 5	20 0	22 0	21 5	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...0
	Hardui	17 5	16 9	19 7	23 2	22 5	28 8	6 5	6 5	6 5	10 5	10 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri	18 8	19 6	22 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	16 4	16 1	...
	Faizabad	15 7	15 7	16 0	21 7	20 5	23 0	9 5	10 5	13 2	11 5	12 1	18 9	18 4	17 1	...	...	...	...
	Bharaich	15 5	15 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	10 5	17 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Gonda	15 0	15 1	17 0	19 0	18 9	24 0	10 0	10 0	16 4	10 1	11 4	16 8	16 8	16 6	24 0	14 0	14 0	...
	Rái Barelí	17 8	17 8	19 0	20 8	20 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sultánpur	17 0	17 3	18 0	22 5	22 5	24 0	8 0	8 5	12 0	12 5	13 5	15 0	17 0	17 5	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Pratábgarh	17 8	17 3	15 0	22 6	21 1	22 0	11 7	10 3	7 0	12 7	13 6	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

India for the 2nd-half of April 1874 —continued.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Rági, &c., (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c., (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Rági, &c., (Kavaru, Verazu, Sawee, Cheena, Coradoo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	Gurhwal	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
...	...	...	23 10	23 1	20 13	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour		
...	...	...	21 4	21 9	24 1	112 8	112 8	112 8	9 4	9 4	9 3	Moradabad		
...	...	...	22 3½	21 4½	29 4	240 0	240 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaon		
...	...	...	19 11	19 6	25 0	137 8	137 8	150 0	9 6	9 6	8 12	Bareilly		
...	...	...	20 8	20 4	27 12	165 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Shahjehanpore		
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	25 0	200 0	175 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Terai Pergunnahs		
...	...	...	26 0	24 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
...	...	...	23 2	22 12	22 1	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra		
...	...	...	17 14	19 4	26 2	158 0	165 0	165 0	8 10	8 10	8 6	Furruckabad		
...	...	...	20 4	20 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah		
...	...	...	21 8	21 0	28 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	Etah		
...	...	...	21 0	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun		
...	...	...	19 5½	20 15	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie		
...	...	...	23 8	24 4	19 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 4	7 4	Lullutpore		
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	...	8 12	10 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
...	...	...	21 8	20 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore		
...	...	...	21 6	21 2	22 12	180 8	180 8	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	Banda		
...	...	...	18 8	18 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 4	8 4	7 12	Allahabad		
...	...	...	23 0	22 4	23 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore		
...	...	...	19 1	20 2	23 4	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore		
...	...	...	14 14	15 12	26 4	150 0	150 0	180 0	6 12	7 2	6 12	Goruckpore		
...	...	...	16 4	16 14	23 12	160 0	160 0	...	6 9	7 3	6 9	Bustee		
...	...	...	17 11	17 11	25 1	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh		
...	...	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	Mirzapore		
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Benares		
...	...	...	19 5	19 5	26 1	206 0	206 0	...	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Ghazeepore		
...	...	...	24 8	25 8	26 8	80 0	80 0	90 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Dehli	Panjab.	
...	...	...	27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	6 12	Gurgáon		
...	...	...	30 8	31 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Karnál		
...	...	...	32 0	36 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
...	...	...	27 0	26 0	32 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		
...	...	...	38 0	38 0	41 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	42 0	Sirsa		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	33 0	120 0	121 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Ambálah		
...	...	...	26 0	32 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	85 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Ludiánah		
...	...	...	17 8	20 0	19 8	...	120 0	...	8 0	8 5	7 4	Simlá		
...	...	...	30 0	28 0	34 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Jálandhar		
...	...	...	28 0	27 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Hushiárpur		
...	...	...	23 8	17 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kángra		
...	...	...	31 10	30 0	31 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 4	10 0	Amritsar		
...	...	...	31 0	24 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot		
...	...	...	30 0	26 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
...	...	...	32 0	28 8	30 0	100 0	90 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore		
...	...	...	33 0	33 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Firozpúr		
...	...	...	34 0	20 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 5	10 8	10 4	Gujránwála		
...	...	...	21 8	23 8	25 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 10	Ráwalpindi		
...	...	...	22 0	19 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelam		
...	...	...	27 0	22 0	25 4	160 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Gujrát		
...	...	...	30 0	27 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 8	11 8	11 0	Shahpúr		
...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán		
...	...	...	25 0	25 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Jhang		
...	...	...	29 0	29 0	28 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Montgomery		
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
...	...	...	37 8	40 0	37 8	125 0	125 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán		
...	...	...	18 2	18 2	22 8	150 0	150 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	Derah Ghazee Khán		
...	...	...	44 7	40 6	46 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú		
...	...	...	22 1	23 6	19 1	104 0	104 0	...	55 14	55 13	50 13	Pesháwar		
...	...	...	28 1	28 0	24 4	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
...	...	...	17 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hazárá		
25 0	25 0	...	19 5	19 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	Lucknow	Oudh.	
...	...	...	22 0	20 5	24 7	140 0	140 0	...	8 5	8 0	7 8	União		
12 2	15 7	...	16 5	16 1	21 8	140 0	140 0	...	5 5	6 6	6 5	Bára Banki		
28 0	30 0	...	21 0	21 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
...	...	...	18 4	18 2	27 8	192 5	192 5	192 5	7 7	7 7	6 8	Hardui		
34 0	34 0	35 0	20 6	22 8	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 5	7 3	7 0	Kheri		
15 4	15 6	...	18 8	17 9	23 7	140 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Faizabad		
16 0	18 0	...	19 0	18 0	26 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	Bharaich		
20 0	20 1	...	16 0	15 1	22 1	200 0	200 0	...	7 1	8 0	7 8	Gonda		
...	...	...	20 8	21 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 1	7 8	Rái Barelí		
24 0	24 0	...	22 0	21 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 3	7 0	Sultánpur		
19 0	16 7	14 3	22 1	21 8	22 0	200 0	166 0	...	6 8	7 0	6 0	Pratábgarh		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd-half of April 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	21 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	15 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda	23 6	23 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 4	17 7	17 0	47 5	50 0	24 2	...	...	...
	Wardha	22 0	23 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur	20 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	29 0	15 0	16 0	17 0
	Sagar	20 0	20 8	17 5	...	...	18 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	12 4	...	...	22 8	...	...	19 0
	Damoh	22 8	22 8	20 0	28 0	...	27 8	11 4	11 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	23 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Betul	22 8	22 8	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 8	13 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	20 4	17 8	19 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	24 8	30 0	...	28 0	30 0	...
	Raipur	39 0	44 0	52 0	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	23 0	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	40 0	40 0	56 0	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	48 0	45 0	28 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 9	16 9	14 2	...	...	...	9 0	9 8	10 2	9 5	11 2	13 6	22 3	23 6	18 2	25 2	24 3	25 1
	Bolaram	16 0	17 2	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	10 4	10 8	13 4	23 9	24 8	21 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 5	11 5	7 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	...	27 0	27 0	21 0
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee	15 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	38 0	36 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	16 0
	Ellichpoor	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	[illegible]	28 0
	Woon	18 0	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	44 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Buldana	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	21 0
	Bassein	22 5	22 5	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	8 7	53 0	53 0	23 5	25 5	26 5	20 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	12 5	12 2	8 2	12 0	13 0	9 7	10 0	10 0	10 2	11 2	12 5	12 7	23 7	23 2	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail	12 0	11 7	8 0	11 5	12 5	9 5	9 5	9 7	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 5	22 7	22 2	...	...	...	...
	Kolar { Wholesale	...	...	8 5	10 1	9 2	...	13 1	13 1	15 5	15 4	15 4	20 7	...	...	44 3	...	...	42 5
	Kolar { Retail	...	...	8 3	9 6	8 4	...	12 9	12 9	15 3	15 1	15 1	20 6	...	...	43 3	...	...	41 6
	Toomkoor { Wholesale	13 0	12 5	10 0	13 0	12 5	10 5	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 5	17 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0
	Toomkoor { Retail	12 5	12 0	9 5	12 5	12 0	10 0	13 0	12 5	13 0	14 5	13 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Mysore { Wholesale	10 4	11 4	8 3	...	...	...	11 2	12 3	11 2	12 5	13 1	11 4	...	...	47 2	21 0	29 7	...
	Mysore { Retail	9 8	11 0	7 7	...	...	...	11 0	11 7	10 4	12 3	12 5	11 2	...	...	44 8	20 4	29 3	...
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan { Retail	12 5	13 5	10 0	14 7	14 7	11 0	12 5	13 7	13 0	13 7	14 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga { Retail	10 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	9 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	28 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor { Retail	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale	12 4	12 2	12 2	14 4	14 4	...	12 4	12 6	...	14 2	14 4	...	42 4	38 0	18 3	33 6	33 3	36 2
	Chituldroog { Retail	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	30 2
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg { Retail	8 1	7 9	9 9	8 7	8 8	8 6	11 3	11 9	9 9	16 9	17 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	15 0	14 8	...	20 0	18 0	...	7 12	7 4	...	8 0	8 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	13 8	14 0	...
	Kishengurh	13 0	13 8	...	18 0	19 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Ulwar	18 0	16 8	18 2	25 0	24 4	24 2	7 8	8 0	10 2	8 0	8 8	11 1	16 0	17 0	25 1	17 0	19 0	24 7
	Bhurtpur (City)	18 8	16 0	...	27 0	26 8	...	7 0	7 0	...	7 8	8 0	...	17 0	18 0	...	11 0	13 8	...
	Kerowli (City)	15 15	15 0	...	21 9	20 15	...	9 6	10 0	...	10 10	11 4	...	16 4	16 4	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Ajmir	13 2	12 11	13 9	17 14	16 14	23 7	4 11	4 11	6 9	8 7	8 7	9 6	11 11	12 11	24 6	11 1	12 3	21 1
	Erinpur	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	18 4	18 4	20 0	19 8	19 8	18 12
	Sirohi	16 0	14 8	12 12	25 0	23 8	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 8	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	22 0	21 0
	Aboo	14 0	13 6	12 3	17 13	16 14	15 3	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	15 12
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	25 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar	13 4	14 5	12 0	20 8	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar	14 4	...	...	16 14	...	...	5 10	...	...	7 8	...	...	15 4	...	...	15 5	...	...
	Bikaneer	14 4	14 2	...	17 1	14 11	...	6 15	5 14	...	8 14	7 6	...	17 11	11 11	...	15 11	14 11	...
	Bundi	15 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	26 4	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...
	Kota	16 12	15 12	17 0	23 8	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 0	9 2	9 0	...	...	19 8	21 4	...	...	...
	Tonk	15 12	12 4	16 4	21 12	17 12	25 0	6 1	6 3	...	9 4	9 2	10 0	18 8	18 0	28 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 8	17 4	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	16 4	17 0	...
	Shahpoora	13 12	13 0	14 10	20 12	20 0	30 4	10 0	7 8	...	7 8	10 0	11 4	17 4	17 4	30 4	14 8	14 8	25 12
Central India.	Indore	14 2	13 12	13 4	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 12	24 0	25 8	21 0	24 8	26 0	28 0
	Gwalior	13 13	13 13	13 13	16 9	17 0	17 8	6 8	7 0	7 6	8 5	8 5	8 12	15 10	16 1	17 8	14 12	15 0	15 10
	Goona	18 4	17 0	18 4	16 0	16 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Rutlam	14 8	14 8	13 15	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 8	13 12	13 12	13 10	20 0	20 0	16 9	20 0	20 0	16 11
	Baghelkhund	18 0	18 8	18 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	17 0	17 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur	24 0	25 0	23 8	22 0	24 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Bhandara	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	
	Chanda	...	...	...	27 8	30 3	21 4	287 0	287 0	255 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	
	Wardha	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Balaghat	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Jabalpur	24 0	25 0	23 8	22 0	23 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	
	Sagar	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	19 15	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Damoh	...	...	...	26 8	26 4	22 8	400 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	6 12	
	Seoni	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	24 0	300 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
	Mandla	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Betul	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Chindwara	23 0	23 12	21 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	260 0	280 0	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	
	Hoshangabad	...	...	...	20 4	17 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	
	Narsinghpur	28 8	27 8	30 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Nimar	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 12	8 7	...	
	Raipur	...	...	...	40 0	44 0	42 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 7	7 0	
	Sambalpur	...	...	...	22 0	28 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Bilaspur	55 0	55 0	100 0	30 0	32 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
	Upper Godavery	...	...	...	25 0	18 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	25 3	27 1	33 8	14 5	15 3	13 8	125 0	125 0	48 0	9 7	10 0	9 8	
	Bolaram	...	...	...	14 6	15 1	13 0	112 8	112 0	...	9 3	9 3	9 6	
	Chudderghat	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	109 0	109 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	
	East Berar.													
	Oomraotee	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpoor	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Woon	...	...	...	26 0	18 0	18 0	12 Bundles	16 Bundles	16 Bundles	8 0	7 0	8 0	
	West Berar.													
	Akola	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldana	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	Bassein	15 5	15 0	9 5	24 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	...	...	7 0	6 5	6 5	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale	34 5	34 2	44 5	18 7	19 7	26 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 •2	
	Bangalore { Retail	33 5	33 2	44 0	18 5	19 2	26 0	72 0	72 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar { Wholesale	37 3	37 3	61 8	24 0	23 2	29 1	...	...	...	14 3	13 5	14 6	
	Kolar { Retail	37 1	37 1	60 8	23 4	22 8	28 8	172 4	172 4	...	13 8	13 2	14 3	
	Toomkoor { Wholesale	58 0	58 0	65 0	23 0	25 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Toomkoor { Retail	56 0	56 0	60 5	22 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Mysore { Wholesale	29 1	29 7	43 4	19 8	22 0	31 4	72 0	78 0	...	10 6	11 4	10 6	
	Mysore { Retail	28 5	29 3	42 0	19 3	21 0	29 3	65 0	70 0	...	10 4	11 2	10 4	
	Hassan { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan { Retail	44 0	42 0	56 0	17 7	16 7	26 0	150 0	150 0	...	10 5	11 5	12 0	
	Shimoga { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga { Retail	35 0	40 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	30 0	360 0	360 0	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	
	Kadoor { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kadoor { Retail	36 0	36 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	60 0	60 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Chitul-droog. { Wholesale	56 1	54 4	65 6	23 4	23 8	31 3	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	
	Chitul-droog. { Retail	48 0	48 0	50 5	21 0	21 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	
	Coorg { Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg { Retail	36 8	38 5	38 6	16 9	17 6	23 6	110 0	110 0	...	11 9	12 6	11 3	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Kishengurh	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	19 0	19 0	..	
	Ulwar	...	...	...	25 0	24 4	21 2	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 2	
	Bhurtpur (City)	17 0	17 12	...	26 8	25 14	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	
	Kerowli (City)	17 0	17 12	...	21 14	20 0	...	175 0	175 0	...	30 10	31 4	...	
	Ajmir	...	...	...	16 14	15 7	20 8	103 2	103 2	89 1	37 8	37 8	36 9	
	Erinpur	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Sirohi	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	50 0	60 0	40 0	
	Aboo	...	...	...	13 14	13 8	13 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	36 0	34 0	32 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	..	
	Meywar	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 8	171 0	100 0	...	25 0	25 0	29 0	
	Marwar	...	...	...	15 10	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	
	Bikaneer	...	...	...	17 11	19 0	...	137 4	134 14	...	66 3	73 7	...	
	Bundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	32 8	
	Kota	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	
	Tonk	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	...	39 4	37 8	41 0	
	Jhallawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	90 0	...	27 0	27 0	28 0	
	Shahpoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	35 0	35 0	37 5	
Central India.	Indore	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 4	106 8	106 8	106 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	
	Gwalior	...	...	...	16 13	17 1	16 5	91 8	91 8	91 8	12 14	12 14	12 14	
	Goona	...	...	...	23 4	23 4	21 0	180 0	180 0	...	16 12	17 0	...	
	Rutlam	...	...	...	16 8	18 8	14 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 4	12 0	
	Baghelkhund	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED).

YEAR.	FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH.									
	BENGAL.		ISLAND CUSTOMS.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1870-71 ...	12,141	107,617	21,770	174,875	22,547	119,089	15,427	76,263	71,885	478,760
1871-72 ...	13,542	120,037	17,918	141,391	22,501	120,005	13,896	68,689	67,800	449,582
1872-73 ...	18,686	165,627	21,160	163,887	22,470	119,465	16,601	82,052	78,917	515,692
1873-74 ...	17,486	154,992	20,802	154,973	19,427	104,116	17,801	87,993	75,516	498,108
1874-75 ...	16,384	145,213	16,739	123,932	18,386	100,150	16,550	81,814	68,059	470,048
AVERAGE ...	15,648	138,697	19,683	151,813	21,067	112,565	16,050	79,364	72,453	482,439

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,

(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of January 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. WEST. VIA TEHERAN. No.	Indian Value.	VIA TURKEY. No.	Indian Value.	PERSIAN GULF. No.	Indian Value.	VIA SUEZ. No.	Indian Value.	EAST. VIA AMUR. No.	Indian Value.	VIA MADRAS. No.	Indian Value.	NATIVE BURMA. No.	Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	1,202	9,511 13	67	305 3	72	456 0	1,856	11,396 5	...	...	434	2,523 13	154	265 8	3,785	24,458 10
Received ...	1,267	8,137 14	45	224 11	137	890 6	1,562	8,428 3	...	...	361	2,014 15	91	156 4	3,463	19,852 5
TOTAL ...	2,469	17,649 11	112	529 14	209	1,346 6	3,418	19,824 8	...	...	795	4,538 12	245	421 12	7,248	44,310 15
TRANSIT.																
East to West	89	510 5	...	...	1	4 3	1,263	8,054 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,353	8,569 0
West to East	295	1,685 4	53	254 2	3	12 10	1,002	5,917 13	2	10 8	...	...	...	...	1,355	7,880 7
West to West	...	...	...	...	*a*3	14 11	*b*1	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	23 1
TOTAL ...	384	2,195 9	53	254 2	7	31 8	2,266	13,980 11	2	10 8	...	...	...	...	2,712	16,472 6
														GRAND TOTAL	9,960	60,783 5

a From Aden to Bagdad, Bussorah, and Jask.
b „ Bushire to London.

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of January 1874.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT). To India.	From India.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN { *Vid* Teheran ...	1,267	1,202	2,469	42·08	37·60	39·77
„ Turkey ...	45	67	112	1·49	2·10	1·80
Persian Gulf, *vid* Kurrachee	137	72	209	4·55	2·25	3·37
RED SEA ... *Vid* Suez ...	1,562	1,856	3,418	51·88	58·05	55·06
TOTAL ...	3,011	3,197	6,208	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[IRRIGATION.]

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1872-73.

Nos. 267—81 I, dated 12th May 1874.

OBSERVATIONS.—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read :—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces for 1872-73.

Resolution of the Local Government, No. 74 A of the 2nd February 1874, reviewing a letter No. C 100 of 18th idem submitting it.

OBSERVATIONS.—This Report is rather over three months behind time; the date fixed by the Government of India for its submission being early in November of each year; and is seven weeks later in coming to hand than the last one, which was the earliest ever received. It is reported that the delay is due mainly to the Controller having furnished the information on which the review is based, in an entirely new form, involving references between the Offices of the Chief Engineer and Controller, and the preparation by the latter of several supplementary statements before the usual tabular statements of the Chief Engineer could be compiled; this explanation is accepted.

GENERAL.

2. Since the submission of the last Report, the Capital and Revenue accounts of all Irrigation Works have undergone a careful revision, and have been compiled on an entirely new system, in accordance with instructions issued by the Accountant General. The effect of this revision has been to add very considerably to the capital account of some of the larger Irrigation Works, while the Revenue charges of all have been more or less materially affected.

3. It is reported that the only future additions to Capital, apart from the actual cost of the works, will be the capitalised value of revenue remitted on account of land occupied by the canals, and that these additions will be effected in accordance with the orders of the Government of India as soon as the necessary information has been supplied by the Board of Revenue.

4. *Capital Account.*—The effect of the revisions alluded to has been to increase the aggregate amount debited to all works, by a sum of Rs. 18,88,918*. The increase is due partly to the corrections of errors of past years, but chiefly to debits of large sums representing the value of stock in hand.

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	10,91,462
Eastern Jumna Canal	70,004
Doon Canals	3,150
Rohilkhund and Bijnour Canals	41,371
Agra Canal	4,78,836
Lower Ganges Canal	1,160
Eastern Ganges „	889
Bundlekhund Survey	28
Total suspense balance ...	16,81,900
Errors, omissions, share of accounts not charged before, and survey establishment transferred from Revenue to Capital	2,07,018
Total ...	*18,88,918

5. The Capital invested in all Irrigation Works in the Province, both those in operation and under construction, amounted at the beginning of the year to Rs. 3,31,13,547, of which Rs. 2,92,86,499 had been expended on works in operation, and yielding a return. The outlay during the year on *all* works was Rs. 22,02,515, reduced by receipts (Rs. 11,554) on account

of Capital to Rs. 21,90,961, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 1,09,000 being the capitalization of rent of land taken up for the Agra Canal. Of which Rs. 5,07,622 had been expended on works in operation, and returning revenue. The total investment on *all* works up to the close of 1872-73 amounted to Rs. 3,53,04,508, or £3,530,450.

6. *Irrigation Operations*—The area irrigated during the year was 940,586 acres against 852,492 acres of the previous year, being an increase of 88,094 acres, of which 20,502 acres were obtained in the autumn, and 67,592 acres in the spring; the greater portion (78,615 acres) of the increased irrigation occurred on the Ganges Canal.

7. The autumn sowings were accompanied like those of the corresponding season of the previous year, with abundant and evenly distributed rain-fall. During the spring sowings however while on the one hand, the rainfall in the districts watered by the lower reaches of the Ganges Canal failed entirely—a circumstance which favoured canal irrigation in that portion of the country—on the other hand, the rainfall in the districts watered by the upper reaches of the Ganges Canal and by the Eastern Jumna Canal was timely and sufficient, and rendered the cultivators to a certain extent independent of artificial irrigation. This circumstance explains how it was that, although the average rain-fall of the year was 5·6 inches less than that of the previous year, there was not so great an increase in the area irrigated as might have been expected.

8. The following table compares the results of the more valuable crops irrigated for the past seven years :—

Class.	Crops.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	Sugar-cane	76,876	87,050	97,555	1,04,596	1,12,141	94,816	1,02,253
II	Rice	1,16,355	97,867	1,11,019	1,17,548	96,479	76,850	84,973
III	Indigo	27,290	77,976	76,687	1,30,248	1,18,897	1,19,617	1,30,985
IV	Cotton	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799
	Total valuable crops ...	2,92,665	2,71,158	3,38,253	4,08,275	3,62,587	3,11,648	3,33,010
	Total area irrigated ..	Acres. 9,83,390	Acres. 7,61,480	Acres. 14,41,918	Acres. 10,89,672	Acres. 10,50,808	Acres. 8,52,492	Acres. 9,40,586
	* Average of rain-fall in irrigated districts ...	Inches. 28·1	Inches. 44·5	Inches. 17·0	Inches. 29·1	Inches. 37·1	Inches. 38·0	Inches. 32·4

* In arriving at the average of rain-fall, the districts of the Terai, Bijnour, Jhansi, Humeerpoor and the Doon have been excluded.

9. The most striking feature, of late years, of canal irrigation in the North Western Provinces is the rapid spread of indigo. Since 1866-67 this crop has increased by more than 100,000 acres. Sugar-cane, too, has during the same period made great progress, being 25,000 acres higher than in 1866-67. Though the favourable nature of the rain-fall in 1871-72 appears to have temporarily checked the spread of irrigation for this crop during the year under review, there has been an increase of 7,000 acres as compared with the preceding year. The areas of cotton and rice show a diminution as compared with the areas of 1866-67. The latter crop as compared with 1871-72, shows a slight increase; it has however received a check from the reduction of supply in the distributaries of the upper reaches of the Ganges Canal, where rice is principally cultivated; the annual canal closures render its irrigation with canal water somewhat precarious.

10. Sugar-cane irrigation, it is thought, cannot increase much beyond its present limits, except by spreading into tracts where it has not been grown before. It would appear as if its area depended directly upon the available labour and

means for expressing and utilizing the cane juice. It is believed that it may perhaps be worthwhile to erect mills at suitable places for pressing the juice, and it is in contemplation by the Local Government to bring forward projects for the purpose. The Government of India is glad to observe that the Local Government propose to utilize some of the superabundant available water-power.

11. The proportions of autumn to spring crops are compared in the following table :—

Year.	Khureef.	Rubbee.	Proportion of Autumn to Spring.	
			Autumn.	Spring.
	Acres.	Acres.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1867-68	289,910	471,571	27·07	72·03
1868-69	484,485	957,413	33·60	66·40
1869-70	501,625	588,048	46·03	53·97
1870-71	396,399	654,409	37·72	62·28
1871-72	333,120	519,374	39·08	60·92
1872-73	353,621	586,965	37·59	62·41

The increase in the proportion of the autumn irrigation since 1867-68 is due, as already shown chiefly to the spread of indigo and sugar-cane. The increase in the spring irrigation was for the most part under barley; and was due to a failure of the Christmas rains in the lower portion of the Doab.

12. The percentage of "flow" to "lift" irrigation is compared in the subjoined table for the past five years :—

Year.	Flow.	Lift.
1868-69	69·4	30·36
1869-70	73·5	26·38
1870-71	74·1	25·9
1871-72	76·0	24·0
1872-73	72·3	27·7

The increase in the proportion of "lift" irrigation as compared with the previous year is due to the greater portion of the increased irrigation during the year having occurred in the Cawnpoor and Etawah Divisions, where "lift" irrigation prevails very considerably.

13. The statement of value of crops irrigated during the year called for in the Resolution on the previous year's Revenue Report has not been submitted. The reason for the omission should be explained.

The portion of the aggregate irrigated area to which water is supplied for both crops should be recorded in order to show the actual area of the tract affected by the irrigation during the year.

14. *Financial results.*—The general financial results of the year's operations are exhibited in the following tables :—

I.

General Abstract of financial results of the Canals in the North Western Provinces (Assessments.)

Canals.	Capital Account.		Revenue Account, 1872-73.					Charge for interest, 1872-73.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital.			Percentage of net Revenue on Capital.		
									1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Outlay during 1872-73.	Outlay to end of 1872-73.	Direct Revenue (Assessment).	Working Expenses.	Net direct Revenue.	Add* indirect Revenue.	Total net direct and indirect Revenue.		Direct.	*Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	*Indirect.	Total.
Canals in operation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Ganges Canal	2,84,478	2,60,51,782	17,03,032	9,95,387	7,07,645	3,44,270	10,51,915	11,66,604	2·74	1·34	4·08	2·74	0·92	3·66
Eastern Jumna Canal	12,420	20,61,773	5,27,996	2,20,292	3,07,704	1,69,887	4,77,591	93,104	15·01	8·29	23·30	16·66	8·65	25·31
Doon Canals	11,523	5,72,533	49,815	25,470	24,345	4,747	29,092	25,438	4·34	0·84	5·18	3·18	0·85	4·03
Rohilkhund Canals	1,98,221	9,66,040	24,860	48,849	—23,989	32,607	8,618	38,062	—3·12	4·24	1·12			
Bijnour Canals	...	69,966	4,360	2,513	1,847	...	1,847	3,148	2·64	...	2·64	—10·24	2·39	—7·85
Humeerpoor Irrigation Works ...	...	987	1,761	2,665	—904	...	—904	44	—91·60	...	—91·60			
Jhansi Irrigation Works	980	71,040	825	2,802	—1,977	2,550	573	3,153	—2·82	3·63	0·81	—4·41	3·67	—0·74
Total ...	5,07,622	2,97,91,121	23,12,649	12,97,978	10,14,671	5,54,061	15,68,732	13,29,553	3·46	1·89	5·35	3·47	0·43	3·90
Agra Irrigation Works	...	2,21,970	..	289	—289	...	—289	9,989	—0·13	...	—0·13	—0·23	...	—0·23
Canals under construction ...	16,83,339	52,88,417	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,558	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	21,90,961	3,53,04,508	23,12,649	12,98,267	10,14,382	5,54,061	15,68,443	15,35,100	3·02	1·67	4·69	3·18	1·39	4·57

* Enhancement of land revenue due to canal irrigation.

II.

Interest Account of all Canals in the North Western Provinces from their commencement to the end of 1872-73.

Canals.	Charge for Interest.		Net direct Revenue.		Difference between net direct Revenue and charges for Interest.		Net direct and *indirect Revenue.		Difference Between net direct and *indirect Revenue and charge for interest.	
	During 1872-73.	To end of 1872-73.	During 1872-73.	To end of 1872-73.	During 1872-73.	To end of 1872-73.	During 1872-73.	To end of 1872-73.	During 1872-73.	To end of 1872-73.
Canals in operation.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	11,66,604	2,05,83,302	7,07,645	70,42,978	—4,58,959	—1,35,40,324	10,51,915	87,27,322	—1,14,689	—1,18,55,980
Eastern Jumna Canal	93,104	25,25,823	3,07,704	48,88,942	2,14,600	23,63,119	4,77,591	62,96,151	3,84,487	27,70,328
Doon Canals	25,438	4,85,825	24,345	1,34,584	—1,093	—3,51,241	29,092	1,82,054	3,654	—3,03,771
Rohilkhund Canals	38,062	2,81,838	—23,989	32,231	—62,051	—2,48,607	8,618	79,347	—29,444	—2,02,491
Bijnour Canals	3,148	51,774	1,847	16,852	—1,301	—34,922	1,847	16,852	—1,301	—34,922
Humeerpoor Irrigation Works...	44	207	—904	—12,861	—948	—13,068	—904	—12,861	—948	—13,068
Jhansi Irrigation Works	3,153	15,114	—1,977	—15,991	—5,130	—31,105	573	16,153	—2,580	—1,039
Total ...	13,29,553	2,39,43,883	10,14,671	1,20,87,735	—3,14,882	— 1,18,56,148	15,68,732	1,53,05,018	2,39,179	—86,38,865
Agra Irrigation Works	9,989	1,43,360	—289	27,905	—10,278	— 1,15,455	—289	27,905	—10,278	—1,15,455
Canals under construction	1,95,558	4,69,800	...	...	—1,95,558	— 4,69,800	...	...	—1,95,558	—4,69,800
Grand Total ...	15,35,100	2,45,57,043	10,14,382	1,21,15,640	—5,20,718	— 1,24,41,403	15,68,443	1,53,32,923	33,343	—92,24,120

* Enhancement of land revenue due to irrigation.

H

III.

General abstract of Financial results of Irrigation Works in the North Western Provinces to the close of 1872-73. (Actuals.)

	Capital outlay.		Direct revenue.		Working expenses.		Net direct revenue.		Indirect revenue due to irrigation.		Net revenue including indirect revenue.		Charge for interest.	
	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.	During year.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	2,84,478	2,60,51,782	15,89,919	1,72,84,600	9,88,713	1,10,59,677	6,01,206	62,24,923	2,76,681	16,84,344	8,77,887	79,09,267	11,66,604	2,05,83,302
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	12,420	20,61,773	5,62,535	86,29,517	2,19,181	39,54,913	3,43,354	46,74,604	1,23,075	14,07,209	4,66,429	60,81,813	98,104	25,25,823
Doon Canals	11,523	5,72,533	47,905	5,67,713	25,044	4,44,528	22,861	1,23,185	4,747	47,470	27,608	1,70,655	25,438	4,95,825
Rohilkhund Canals ...	1,96,221	10,36,006	24,388	6,44,629	51,318	5,92,694	—26,935	51,935	32,607	46,116	5,672	98,051	41,210	3,33,612
Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	980	72,027	2,192	13,180	5,464	42,781	—3,272	—29,601	2,550	32,144	—722	2,543	3,197	15,321
Total ...	5,07,622	2,97,94,121	22,26,934	2,71,39,639	12,89,720	1,60,94,593	9,37,214	1,10,45,046	4,39,660	32,17,283	13,76,874	1,42,62,329	13,29,553	2,39,43,883
Agra Irrigation Works ...	..	2,21,970	...	1,10,820	289	82,924	—289	27,906	...	...	—289	27,906	9,989	1,43,360
Canals under construction ...	16,83,339	52,88,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,558	4,69,800
Grand Total ...	21,90,961	3,53,04,508	22,26,934	2,72,50,469	12,90,009	1,61,77,517	9,36,925	1,10,72,952	4,39,660	32,17,283	13,76,585	1,42,90,235	15,35,100	2,45,57,043

The difference between tables I and III under head "Revenue" is due to the former being based upon *assessments*, and the latter upon *collections*. The differences under head "working expenses" is due to "remissions" having been charged as outlay in the former table, while in the latter, only the net amount has been brought to book. The best mode of showing "remissions" in the accounts is under consideration.

The figures adopted in the following remarks are taken from table I, which is that used in the Chief Engineer's Report.

15. The following table compares the earnings under each head for the past three years—

Year.	Water-rate.	Navigation.	Water-power.	Miscellaneous.	Plantations.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71	23,80,274	32,861	46,934	32,734	58,365	25,51,168
1871-72	19,67,596	58,929	59,378	21,720	68,110	21,75,733
1872-73	21,21,186	32,494	57,512	17,762	83,695	23,12,649

From which it will be seen that the gross increase over the previous year amounts to Rs. 1,36,916.

The greatest portion of the increase under "water-rate" is due to the Ganges Canal. On the Eastern Jumna Canal, the Revenue was nearly exactly the same as last year; and the returns of the Doon and Rohilkhund Canals and of the other small works show a fair increase.

16. The causes of decrease under "Navigation" and increase under "Plantations" are explained under those sections. The falling off in the receipts under water-power occurred on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals; on the former, it arose from a misunderstanding about the leasing of mills at Cawnpoor; and on the latter, it is ascribed to the year being unfavourable for "Hindoo marriages," and the consequent diminished demand for flour at the usual season.

17. The diminution of receipts under this head from these canals was, however, partially compensated for by a marked increase in the receipt of mill-rents on the Doon Canals.

18. The decrease in miscellaneous receipts is chiefly due to the smaller amount of fines inflicted on irrigators for breach of Canal Rules.

19. *Working expenses.*—The working expenses amounted to Rs. 12,98,267, which is Rs. 69,871 more than the previous year; the Establishment charges were less by Rs. 31,000, but the expenditure on Repairs and Works charged in the Revenue Account was more than a lakh of rupees in excess. Of this sum, Rs. 73,000 was due to an alteration in the system of accounts, by which the cost of minor works of improvement is charged to Revenue, instead of as heretofore to Capital. But for this change the cost of working expenses would have contrasted favourably with that of the previous year.

20. It was observed in the Review of the Report for 1871-72, that while the cost of maintenance and repairs had remained pretty constant for the last ten years, having varied only between $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the cost of Direction and Executive Establishment had more than doubled itself within that period, having risen from $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1862-63 to more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1871-72. The reduction of Rs. 31,000 under this head shows that this point is receiving attention. The Local Government considers that the Revenue Account is unduly burdened with Establishment charges, and a reference proposing a revision of the rules for a more equitable distribution of such charges has for some time past been under the consideration of the Government of India.

21. The following is a table of the working expenses of the canals under operation for the last five years. It will be seen that the total Establishment charges have steadily increased year by year. The share of Direction and Accounts chargeable to Revenue Account has also been increased; but, on the other hand, although the portion of Executive Establishment debitable to Revenue has decreased somewhat since 1870-71, yet the percentage on the

outlay on Works and Repairs supervised is still very high. These points deserve the serious consideration of the Local Government.

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Accounts	1,39,575	1,20,895	96,384	1,29,500	1,01,149
Proportion of Executive Establishment ...	3,25,568	3,56,178	3,63,820	2,96,482	2,84,536
Collection and Police	1,38,181	1,27,282	1,27,962	1,29,037	1,12,190
Fees to Lumberdars and Putwarries ..	88,867	90,260	92,925	40,923	31,161
Navigation	19,207	19,259	11,511	11,368	9,582
Medical	3,969	800	1,500	600	5,200
Plantations	11,625	11,178	10,283	6,932	4,156
Total Establishment ...	7,26,992	7,25,852	7,04,385	6,14,842	5,47,974
Works and Repairs	5,03,278	4,10,164	3,79,034	4,92,363	3,95,616
Maintenance of Plantations	51,582	43,190	35,618	38,265	39,771
Tools and Plant	8,157	7,745	7,557	19,176	27,743
Profit and Loss	...	2,577	...	...	2,025
Total ...	12,90,009	11,89,528	11,26,594	11,64,646	10,13,129

The increase in the outlay under Works and Repairs is, as already stated, due to charges on account of minor extensions and improvements; these charges which have hitherto been charged to Capital, it has been decided by the Government of India, are more properly debitable to Revenue.

22. *Profits.*—The profits from direct income amounted to Rs. 10,14,382 or 3·46 per cent. on the Capital sunk on works in operation, the percentage being nearly exactly the same as in 1871-72. If the indirect revenue derived from the enhancement of land revenue due to canal operations amounting to Rs. 5,54,061, be taken into calculation, the percentage of profits is increased to Rs. 5·35.

23. The only canal which returns a surplus after paying its working expenses and interest charges is the Eastern Jumna Canal, which gave a clear profit of Rs. 2,14,600; all the others show a deficit on the year's operations as follows:—

	Rs.
Ganges Canal	4,58,959
Doon „	1,093
Rohilkhund Canals	62,051
Bijnour „	1,301
Humeerpore Irrigation Works	948
Jhansie „ „	5,130
Total deficit ...	5,29,482
Less surplus on the Eastern Jumna Canal ...	2,14,600
Net deficit ...	3,14,882

The profits of the Eastern Jumna Canal reduces the net loss to Rs. 3,14,882.

24. The aggregate charge for interest from the commencement on the total sum invested in canals in *operation* to the close of 1872-73 amounts to Rs. 2,39,43,883; Rs. 13,29,553 having been added thereto on account of interest for the year 1872-73. Of the total accumulated interest charges, a sum of Rs. 1,20,87,735 has been paid off, leaving a debt of Rs. 1,18,56,148 to be met from the future earnings of the canals. If, however, the indirect receipts of Rs. 32,17,283 be considered, the debt is reduced to Rs. 86,38,865. From the following figures, it appears that the debt is rapidly increasing—

	Rs.
Debt in 1870-71	66,40,896
„ 1871-72	83,57,692
„ 1872-73	86,38,865

The great increase in 1871-72 is due to an addition of nearly Rs. 18¼ lakhs on account of interest charges against the Ganges Canal prior to its opening. The question as to how to deal with the charge for interest when the total capital outlay and interest charges on a project have been repaid is still under consideration.

25. *Demands and collections.*—Great punctuality has been attained in the collection of canal water-rates. The satisfactory state of this account seems to prove that the water-rate assessment is a very light one, as compared with the benefits conferred by the water.

26. The charges for Putwarries' and Lumberdars' fees have reached the large sum of Rs. 90,167, or 4·30 per cent. on the collections, a proposal for dispensing with the attendance of the Putwarrie at measurements by making this a part of the Lumberdar's duty, is now under the consideration of the Local Government.

27. *Enhancement of land revenue due to canal irrigation.*—In addition to direct revenue, a sum of Rs. 5,54,061 is taken to credit during the year as enhancement of land revenue, thus increasing the net profits of the year from all canals in operation to Rs. 15,68,443, or 5·3 per cent. on the total Capital invested in such works, excluding the accumulated interest charges.

28. The amount taken to credit under this head represents the sum that has been actually assessed (and in some Districts realized) since 1862-63. The amount is determined by the Settlement Officers during the revision of the land revenue after a full and careful consideration of all the points affecting the question, such as for instance, the prior prevalence of well irrigation.

29. There is a considerable variation in the incidence of this class of revenue in the different Districts as will appear below—

	Area under irrigation.	Enhancement of land revenue due to canals.	Rate of enhancement per acre.
	Acres.	Rs.	
1. Saharunpoor	67,879	79,369	1·17
2. Mozuffurnuggur	1,19,377	1,13,500	·95
3. Meerut	1,93,693	1,25,239	·64
4. Boolundshuhur	94,000	33,410	·35
5. Allyghur	93,969	88,066	·93
6. Mynpoory	47,097	23,965	·5
7. Furrackabad	19,745	10,410	·52

One of the causes of this great variation is the difference in the principles of calculation adopted by different Settlement Officers; another cause is that the enhancement of revenue was assessed in some cases before the system of irrigation from the Ganges Canal was fully developed. It is expected that, under the

instructions lately issued by the Local Government, the determination of the enhancement due to canals, will, in future, be made on a more uniform and satisfactory system. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of the owner's rate bearing a certain proportion to the water-rate of each class of crop where such assessment is not barred by Section 39 of the Canal Act.

30. The question of assessing Maafee lands with an owner's rate under Section 38 of the Canal Act for the rubbee of 1872-73, has been brought forward by the Local Government, and is now under consideration.

31. The Local Government is reminded of the orders passed in a letter No. 279 I, dated 16th May 1873, not to bind up the Annual Progress Report with the Annual Revenue Report in the volumes intended for the Government of India. If this is done, the bulk of the Revenue Report volumes will be reduced by one-third, and the cost of paper and printing for 95 volumes of about 110 pages each saved.

GANGES CANAL.

32. The gross revenue of the Ganges Canal from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 17,03,032, of which sum, Rs. 15,74,651, or 92·46 per cent. is derived from water-rate, and the balance, Rs. 1,28,380, or 7·54 per cent. from miscellaneous sources, including Rs. 55,896 from Plantations, and Rs. 32,376 from Navigation. There was an increase of nearly 1¼ lakhs of rupees in the gross direct revenue (*vide* table in the margin), as compared with the previous year, but a decrease of rather over two lakhs as compared with 1870-71. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 9,95,387 or a little more than ¾ lakh over that of the previous year, and 1½ lakhs higher than 1870-71. The net direct returns amount to Rs. 7,07,645, or 2·74 per cent. on the Capital, exactly the same as in 1871-72. If the indirect revenue derived from enhancement of land revenue, which amounted to Rs. 3,44,270, be taken into consideration the percentage of profits will be raised to 4·08. Had it not been for the addition of a large sum to the Capital account chiefly on account of value of stock balances, the percentage of profits would have been 2·88 per cent.

Particulars.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct income ...	19,10,368	15,79,040	17,03,032
Expenditure ...	8,77,248	9,16,699	9,95,387
Net return ...	10,33,120	6,62,341	7,07,645
On a Capital of ...	2,10,24,382	2,41,85,342	2,57,67,304
Or ...	4·30 per cent.	2·74	2·74

33. The increase in the working expenses as already explained is due for the most part to the cost of improvements, such as the restoration of lock gates, works of renewal and minor works of improvement being debited to Revenue instead of as hitherto to Capital. The cost of Executive establishment charged to maintenance and revenue management is less than in the two preceding years.

34. The financial results of the year would probably have been still more successful, but for an accident to the Ranipoor Lock, which necessitated the reduction of supply at a season of high demand for indigo irrigation, a further drawback was the formation of a bar of shingle across the head supply channel which rendered it difficult to get the full volume into the canal, the removal of this bar could not be effected till the middle of November.

35. Taking these reasons into consideration, as also the unfavourable nature of the spring season for artificial irrigation in the upper portion of the canal, the years operations have, on the whole, been fairly successful. This result was due to the increased irrigation in the terminal divisions where the rain-fall was not so favourable. Had it not been for the recent improvements to the distributaries in the Cawnpoor and Etawah Divisions, the Chief Engineer reports that the sudden call for increased irrigation in December could not have been so promptly met, nor the succour of Canal irrigation so extensively afforded.

36. The following table shows that, whereas the cost of maintenance and Repair charges have increased 1¼ lakhs since 1862-64, the cost of Establishment charges have increased by 3 lakhs, or has rather more than doubled.

Year.	Assessments.	Maintenance, repairs and plantations.	Share of Direction and Executive Establishment.	Total working expenses.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	17,03,536	4,34,650	5,54,063	9,88,713*
1871-72 ...	15,79,710	3,66,087	5,47,596	9,13,683
1870-71 ...	19,11,274	3,35,179	5,33,537	8,68,716
1869-70 ...	19,10,305	4,55,625	4,68,140	9,23,765
1868-69 ...	24,41,559	3,79,033	4,20,589	7,99,622
1867-68 ...	13,63,524	3,49,961	3,46,755	7,96,716
1866-67 ...	15,33,729	4,30,720	3,34,383	7,65,103
1865-66 ...	13,64,504	3,60,280	3,93,474	7,53,754
1864-65 ...	9,88,452	4,45,091	3,72,264	8,17,355
1863-64 ...	7,73,390	3,09,704	2,57,772	5,67,476

* Including remissions.

37. The Revenue has during the same time increased from Rs. 7,73,390 to Rs. 17,03,536, or 2⅕ times; the difference between the rates of progress of receipts and expenditure is therefore very slight.

38. The Governor General in Council is glad to perceive that increased attention is being paid to the statistics of cost of distribution as evidenced by para. 13 of Superintending Engineer's Report, 1st Circle. Where it is calculated that the best ordered Rajbuhas ought in a season of high pressure to irrigate about 400 acres per lineal mile, and that the cost of maintenance should be about Rs. 40; the proper cost of irrigating an area exclusive of maintenance of the canal and establishment charges, would therefore be Rs. 0.1.

39. To the two methods hitherto adopted for calculating the water "duty," *i. e.*, on the discharges at the canal head, and the supply utilized respectively, a third has been added which excludes the period of no-demand for irrigation. This is admittedly a difficult question to deal with on a canal 360 miles long, and subject to large variations of climates and rain-fall. His Excellency in Council has no objections to such calculations being made, but it is requisite that there should be a standard mode of comparison, and the duties should therefore be calculated on the gross and on the utilized supply during the days on which the canal is open; other modes may be given if desired as additional ones.

40. Owing to the exclusion of the period of no-demand in calculating the duty of the Ganges Canal no very reliable comparison can be instituted between the results obtained on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, but the following table of comparison is probably near enough for all practical purposes :—

Year.	Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second.				Water-rate per cubic foot per second.			
	Of discharge.		Of consumption.		Of discharge.		Of consumption.	
	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Ganges Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1866-67	138	224	154	224	307	498	343	498
1867-68	135	156	156	208	314	496	354	527
1868-69	218	285	232	291	477	623	487	625
1869-70	169	246	188	246	380	572	419	572
1870-71	177	223	198	227	411	572	443	582
1871-72	144	196	188	205	340	507	442	531
1872-73	143	175	162	184	328	468	373	492

On both canals the average discharge was larger than in the previous year, and the area irrigated not having increased in the same ratio, the duty was consequently lower. One reason given for the high duty obtaining on the Eastern Jumna Canal is the probability that it arises rather from the comparatively excessive saturation of the soil in the tracts watered by it, than from perfect arrangements. If so, an equally high duty cannot be expected from the Ganges Canal, and it is scarcely to be desired.

41. The percentages of working expenses on the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals have been 58·44 and 41·72 per cent., respectively, the figures for the previous year being 58·05 and 37·70 per cent. These results are in a great measure due to the addition of cost of works of improvement. Also, because the gross earnings per cubic foot of discharge has decreased on the Ganges Canal from Rs 376 in the previous year to Rs. 356, and on the Eastern Jumna Canal from Rs. 538 to Rs. 502, the latter is still far in advance of the Ganges Canal in this respect.

42. The water-rate per acre irrigated during the autumn and spring is Rs. 2·85 and Rs. 1·98, respectively, the figures of the previous year were 2·86 and 2·03.

43. It is reported that the growth of a water-weed, known as Sirwal, in most of the rajbuhas which have drainage inlets has seriously interrupted the flow of water and facilitates the rapid deposit of silt at the head, besides rendering useless all attempts to measure the discharge of many of the rajbuhas after the 30th January. The rapid increase in the growth of this water-weed is a serious evil, and no doubt measures will be taken for its eradication.

EASTERN JUMNA CANAL.

44. The following table compares the results of the income and expenditure for the past three years :—

Particulars.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Direct income	5,66,367	5,27,824	5,27,996
Expenditure	1,81,754	1,99,008	2,20,292
Net return	3,84,613	3,28,816	3,07,704
On a Capital of	19,45,751	19,73,320	20,49,353
Or	19·76	16·66	15·01
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.

This decrease is due to the continued charge of interest on the Capital outlay, though the Capital outlay has been re-paid.

45. There is evidently a misprint in the figures in table J, the expenditure should be Rs. 2,20,292 to correspond with table D, and to allow of the nett return being as stated, Rs. 3,07,704. There is a mistake, too, in the percentage which should be 15·01, not 16·01.

46. Though there was a decrease of about 8,600 acres in the area irrigated by the Eastern Jumna Canal, which is accounted for by the fact that it traverses the three Districts in which the December rains were timely and sufficient, the decrease in water-rate amounted to Rs. 6,242 only; this seems to show that the decreased irrigation occurred chiefly in the inferior crops. In the previous years irrigation operations it was observed that, though there was a decrease both in the area of irrigation and in the gross revenue, yet that the rent per *acre irrigated* was higher on both the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals than in any previous year up to 1868-69, from which it was concluded that the more valuable staples were slowly, but surely, displacing the ordinary crops, and the limit of such displacement had not yet been reached. This conclusion is borne out as regards the Eastern Jumna Canal in the present year's operations.

47. The nett profit on the Eastern Jumna Canal notwithstanding the decrease of area is 15·01 per cent. on the capital expended, exclusive of increase of land revenue.

48. There has been a still further diminution of the contract system. The causes have been carefully investigated, and are ascribed to the impossibility of ensuring a fair division of profits derived among the partners in the contract. The weaker finding themselves imposed upon, are naturally unwilling to continue the arrangement.

DOON CANALS.

49. The gross revenue from these canals has amounted to Rs. 49,815, which is Rs. 5,961 higher than in the previous year. The increase since 1868-69 appears to have been steady and now represents 28 per cent. as compared with that year. This satisfactory result is reported to be due entirely to the efficient management of Captain Willcocks.

50. The largest increase occurs under the head of Mill-rent, it has risen from Rs. 13,783 in 1868-69 to Rs. 21,443 in 1872-73, or about 40 per cent. The water-rates have not increased in the same ratio; but the works now being constructed to ensure a more constant supply on some of the canals will doubtless bear good fruit in this respect.

51. The net profits of these canals have amounted to Rs. 24,345, or 4·34 per cent., the largest yet obtained; if the indirect returns are included, the percentage of profits amounts to 5·18.

ROHILKHUND CANALS.

52. These consist of a number of old and imperfectly-designed lines, which are only being maintained till a better system has been constructed. The Capital Account at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 7,67,819, having been increased by about Rs.1,80,000 owing to an adjustment of suspense balances. During the year a further sum of Rs. 1,98,221 were expended on remodelling the faulty canals.

53. From the following figures it will be seen that these canals have been working at a considerable loss during the past four years :—

	Rs.
1867-68 — Gain of	2,349
1868-69 — „ of	3,920
1869-70 — Loss of	25,220
1870-71 — „ of	27,689
1871-72 — „ of	44,450
1872-73 — „ of	23,989

The heavy losses from 1869-70 has been due to a decision of the Civil Courts declaring the levy of water-rate from water delivered from natural channels to be illegal. Advantage, however, has now been taken of the provisions of Act VIII of 1873, to declare the waters of the several rivers in Rohilkhund, on which obstructions are created to afford irrigation, applicable to public purposes, which will tend greatly to improve the financial success of those works.

54. Though these canals have been working at a loss for the past four years, if the aggregate amount of direct income derived up to the end of the year be taken, it will be found to have exceeded the working expenses by Rs. 33,231, and if the amount of the indirect revenue be taken into consideration, the net gain will be found to be Rs. 79,347.

55. Taking into calculation the indirect income for the year, which amounted to Rs. 32,607, the profits of the year will be found to be Rs. 8,618, or 1·12 per cent. on the total investment. There has been a change in the water-rates to be assessed, which will, it is hoped, add considerably to the Canal revenues.

BIJNOUR CANALS.

56. These consist of two small canals in the Bijnour District, the gross income from which amounted to Rs. 4,360, the expenditure to Rs. 2,513, and the net profits to Rs. 1,847, or 2·64 per cent. on the capital expended. These results are rather better than those obtained in the previous year.

BUNDELKHUND IRRIGATION WORKS.

57. These comprise 7 lakes in the Districts of Humeerpoor and Jhansi and are worked at a loss varying during the past three years between Rs. 2,566 and Rs. 3,861. In the Jhansi District a sum of Rs. 2,550 is annually credited as indirect revenue on account of lands watered by the lakes, which, by prescriptive right, pay no water-rate, so that the annual loss is not large, and is believed to be counterbalanced by the good done by the lakes in raising the spring level for perhaps miles round. These canals are capable of irrigating a considerable area, and the necessary works for their improvement in this respect are about to be carried out. They have only very recently been taken charge of by the Irrigation Department.

NAVIGATION.

58. The following table exhibits the revenue derived from this source for the past six years :—

Years.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68	35,218	...	...
1868-69	38,784	3,566	...
1869-70	33,796	...	1,422
1870-71	32,861	...	2,357
1871-72	58,929	23,711	...
1872-73	32,376	...	2,842

It is observed that the gross revenue derived in 1872-73 is the lowest obtained during the past 6 years, while the decrease as compared with 1871-72 is very great, but it is to be remembered that that year's revenue was abnormally high owing to the great increase in the raftage of sleepers for the State Railways, from which source alone Rs. 25,388 were obtained, or nearly one-half the gross revenue, whereas in 1872-73 the receipts from this source had fallen to Rs. 8,801. Other causes, too, have tended greatly to place the year's operations at a disadvantage, among which are the accidents to the Raneepoor and Jaoli Locks, which involved the closure of the former for the whole year, while the latter was with much trouble repaired by November. The rafting traffic was in consequence much injured. In October the Bhola Lock at the 85th mile blew up, and was not restored till January following; this accident injured the corn traffic on the canal, which was very brisk at the time. Apart from the drawbacks above-mentioned, the navigation was practically stopped from the middle of August to the close of October, during which time the canal was closed, or running only a very low supply.

59. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, the number of boats plying on the canal, and the revenue derived from this source, has not diminished.

PLANTATIONS.

60. The plantations of the Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Doon and Agra Canals were inspected during 1872-73 by Dr. Jameson. The Governor General in Council is glad to see the continued improvement in their condition, and the growing interest taken in them by the Canal Officers.

61. The plantation allotments were closely worked up to in all Divisions, except the Cawnpoor and Etawah Divisions of the Ganges Canal where they were slightly exceeded.

62. On the Ganges Canal there has been an increase in the number of trees, and seedlings to the extent of nearly 600,000. On the Eastern Jumna Canal there was an increase of 147,613 timber trees, but a decrease of over 600,000 seedlings. The increase in the number of trees and seedlings on the Dhoon Canals amounts to 2,224; about 85,000 trees have been transplanted along the Agra Canal, with the exception of the decrease of seedlings on the Eastern Jumna Canal, the progress, on the whole, appears satisfactory.

63. Good progress also appears to have been made in fencing operations, and depôts for the stacking and sale of wood are being established at the more important stations on the line.

64. The gross income from plantations on the Ganges Canal amounted to Rs. 57,371, and the total expenditure to Rs. 51,315, leaving a net profit of Rs. 6,056, or Rs. 4,286 more than it was last year.

In table M for the Ganges Canal, the income from plantations is stated to be Rs. 55,896, this discrepancy needs explanation.

65. The results on the Eastern Jumna Canal, it is observed, are far more satisfactory. The gross revenue was Rs. 24,899, and the net profits Rs. 16,695; this is the highest return yet attained, and hopes are held out of ultimately raising the income to Rs. 28,000.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the report and of the review be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Financial Department and Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for information.

Also, that the review be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

And further, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

INVESTIGATION OF DISEASES CAUSED BY FAMINE.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 8, dated 16th April 1874.

The expediency of instituting some enquiry as to the pathology of fevers and other diseases consequent on famines having been suggested to me, I requested the President of the Royal College of Physicians to frame some instructions for the guidance of the gentlemen who might hereafter be entrusted with such an investigation.

2. I now transmit a copy of a memorandum, which has been prepared for this purpose by Sir George Burrows, in conjunction with several physicians of much Indian experience.

3. I concur in the opinion expressed by these gentlemen that the present occasion should be taken of obtaining, as far as may be possible, a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine, and I have to request that Your Excellency will take steps to give effect to their recommendation by appointing a Commission of two carefully selected officers to undertake the necessary enquiries with special reference to the points indicated in the memorandum.

MEMORANDUM.

I. On the summons of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the following gentlemen met at the College building in Pall Mall on Tues-

day, March 24th, *viz.*,—Sir George Burrows, BT., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians; Dr. F. J. Mouat, formerly Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal; Dr. J. Fayrer, C.S.I., Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Bengal Army; Dr. J. M. Cuningham, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India; and Dr. Murchison, F.R.S., Physician to St. Thomas' Hospital, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service.

II. A communication was read from The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Physicians, suggesting the propriety of instituting some investigation into the pathology of the fevers and other diseases consequent on famine, and requesting the assistance of the President, in connection with Dr. Cuningham, in drawing up instructions for the guidance of the officers who may be hereafter selected by the Government of India for the conduct of the enquiry.

III. After some discussion it was unanimously agreed—

1*st*.—That the present unhappy calamity in India ought not to be permitted to pass without obtaining a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine in India, which would be calculated to throw light upon the pathology of many important diseases, and could be referred to for information and guidance on future occasions.

2*nd*.—That it would be desirable to appoint a commission composed of carefully selected officers of the Indian Medical Service, whose sole duty for the time should be to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases.

3*rd*.—That it would not be expedient to fetter the operations of such a commission with any specific code of instructions, but that their investigation should have special reference to the following points:

(*a*).—The nature of the fevers prevalent in the populations suffering from the famine, careful records being made of their symptoms (including temperature) from their commencement to their termination, in their varieties as well as in typical cases, of their rate of mortality, of their *post-mortem* appearances, of facts bearing on their contagious or non-contagious character, and of all circumstances tending to show how far any fevers are in their origin due to the famine; whether the ordinary fevers of the locality have been merely increased in prevalence, or any new fevers have appeared.

(*b*).—Whether any increase or modification of type of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, or other epidemic diseases, can be traced to the famine.

(*c*).—Whether any maladies, or modifications of any maladies, can be traced to special articles of food, such as new rice (*i. e.*, rice soon after the crop is cut) or of any substances which are not commonly eaten.

(*d*).—Whether the diseases or the modifications of them, which may appear to result from the famine, call for any special dietetic or therapeutic treatment.

Endorsement by the Government of India, Home Department,—No. 107, dated 16th May 1874.

Transferred to the Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, for disposal.

From C. BERNARD, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department, to the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal,—No. 2874 S.-R., dated 4th May 1874.

I am directed to forward copy of a memorandum received from England, indicating the points on which it will be well to make observations during the present famine in Behar and Northern Bengal. I am to request that you will arrange to visit the worst* famine districts, in order to consult with the local medical officers, and to issue distinct instructions to each of the civil medical officers as to what they are to observe, and how they are to record and report their observations.

* Tirhoot. Chumparun. Dinagepore. Rungpore. Maldah. North Bhaugulpore.

2. During your tour you should enquire into the sanitary state of the relief works and of the relief houses. Any recommendations or suggestions you may have to make, should, in the first place, be communicated verbally, and then forwarded in writing from time to time through the Magistrate-Collector to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that you have had some previous experience of famine affairs, and that you take much interest in the subject. He hopes, therefore, that you will do the best that the time and season permit, both for regulating the sanitation of relief operations, and for observing the circumstances of the diseases which may follow in the way of famine.

Endorsement by the Government of Bengal, No. 2875 S.R., dated 4th May 1874.

Copy, with copy of the memorandum, forwarded to the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhaugulpore for information, and to the Magistrates of Tirhoot, Durbhunga, Mudhoobannee, Seetamurhee, Chumparun, Bettiah, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore for communication to their respective medical officers.

Note by J. M. CUNINGHAM, Esq., M. D., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,—dated 20th May 1874.

When the meeting in question took place at the College of Physicians, and the suggestions contained in the memorandum were drawn up, it was supposed in England that widespread distress over a large area in Bengal was inevitable, and that, in spite of all the Government could do, the people must suffer more or less from famine and from the diseases consequent on famine. But no such state of things even now exists; there is no scarcity of food anywhere, and there is thus, practically, no opportunity of studying the various points suggested. I think, therefore, that the appointment of such a special commission as that ordered by the Secretary of State could not at present lead to any results. At the same time it is very desirable that the course of events should be carefully watched, and that everything should be arranged beforehand; so that, in the event of scarcity or distress arising in any quarter, the effects on health may be studied at once by those who are competent to undertake the inquiry.

The memorandum prepared at the College of Physicians has been already circulated to some extent among medical officers, and the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has been deputed to visit the worst famine tracts, and to issue distinct instructions as to what should be observed. For the present this will suffice; but if scarcity should occur and bring in its train, as it is sure to do, an increase of disease, and particularly disease of any unusual character, then a more special inquiry will be needed, and two selected officers should be appointed for the purpose as directed. I would suggest that, in the event of this contingency arising, Drs. Lewis and Cunningham, who are attached to my office, should undertake the duty. I have perfect confidence in their doing all that is desired to the full satisfaction of the College of Physicians; and their appointment will have this advantage, that while they can be quite ready to start at a moment's notice, they will be able to continue their other work until they are really wanted, if they should be wanted at all.

I would not call in their assistance merely because disease happened to prevail. Dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and fever prevail more or less every year in Bengal, and may be expected independent also either of any deficiency in the food supply of the people. It is more especially for the investigation of fevers, and especially of any fevers that may seem to be connected with famine, that I would reserve their assistance. At the same time other circumstances may

arise in which their scientific aid may be of great value, and arrangements should be made now, so that it may be promptly rendered if necessary.

I would therefore recommend—

1*st*.—That the orders already given to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal should be followed, and that they should be communicated, with the College of Physicians' memorandum attached, more widely among the civil surgeons, so that the matters in hand may be observed not only in the special districts where distress may occur, but also in others where there is no chance of any distress; for it will be important to compare the results in the one with those in the other.

2*nd*.—That Dr. Coates should prepare his more full instructions for the civil surgeons; but, in order that there may be some unity in the inquiry, that they should be drawn up in communication with this office. By this means Drs. Lewis and Cunningham will be able to assist, and also lay the foundations of their own subsequent investigations, should they be required.

3*rd*.—That Dr. Coates should keep me informed every week of the health and condition of the people, making reports at shorter intervals in the event of anything unusual occurring. [Reports in the usual sense are not required, a mere line from each district will suffice]; and

4*th*.—That if it should appear to me that Drs. Lewis and Cunningham's services are required, I may be authorized to depute them to visit any particular place at once, and make a personal enquiry into disease on the spot without further reference.

No. 1799, dated 22nd May 1874.

From A. O. HUME, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, to the Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

I am directed to enclose a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 8, dated 10th April 1874, and its enclosure on the subject of the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases, together with a copy of a note thereon by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

2. A copy of the memorandum prepared by the President of the Royal College of Physicians has been already communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor by His Excellency the Viceroy, and His Excellency is aware that the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has been already instructed to visit the worst famine districts, in order to consult with the local medical officers and to issue distinct instructions as to the points to be observed and the method to be adopted in recording observations.

3. Dr. Cuningham, who was present at the meeting at which the desirability of appointing a special commission "to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases" was discussed, has explained that when the proposal was made "it was supposed in England that wide-spread distress over a large area in Bengal was inevitable, and that in spite of all the Government could do, the people must suffer more or less from famine and from the diseases consequent on famine." Fortunately such a state of things does not exist, and His Excellency therefore agrees with Dr. Cuningham that there is "practically no opportunity of studying the points suggested," and that, consequently, the appointment of the proposed commission is at present unnecessary. Inasmuch, however, as a condition of things may at any moment arise in which the appointment of the proposed commission would be desirable, His Excellency requests that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will take whatever preliminary measures are possible with a view to inquiries being instituted, such as are suggested in the memorandum, in the event of the possibility of conducting such enquiries unfortunately arising.

4. His Excellency approves generally of Dr. Cuningham's suggestions, and would feel obliged to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor if he would instruct the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal to place himself in direct communication with Dr. Cuningham on the subject, in order to carry them out, and to make whatever further arrangements may be necessary.

No. 30, dated 22nd May 1874.

From the Govt. of India, to H. M.'s Secy. of State for India.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 8, Sanitary, of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a memorandum which has been submitted to your Lordship by the President of the Royal College of Physicians and other medical men of eminence.

2. Your Lordship will observe from the enclosed letter* addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, that steps have been already taken by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to make such enquiries as are possible in the direction indicated in the memorandum.

* Enclosure 1.

3. In respect to the appointment of a special commission "to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases," we thought it best to consult Dr. Cuningham, who was present at the meeting in London on March 24th, but who has now returned to India. We enclose a copy of Dr. Cuningham's observations.

Enclosure 2.

We agree with Dr. Cuningham that, under present circumstances, it would be premature to appoint a special commission; but should unfortunately a condition of things arise in which the investigations contemplated in the memorandum could be made, we shall at once nominate competent officers to undertake this duty, and we have requested His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in a letter of which we enclose a copy, to take whatever preliminary measures are at present possible.

Enclosure 3.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

MINUTE BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The temporary lines of electric telegraph in the distressed districts north of the Ganges having been now completed, I desire to record some brief acknowledgment of the advantage which has accrued, and will further accrue to the operations from telegraphic communication.

The telegraph lines in Tirhoot, Chumparun, and North Bhagulpore, erected in connection with famine operations, extend over 525 miles in all. Of which 142 miles are permanent line.

They were commenced in the beginning of February, and were completed before the end of March. Cables have been carried across the Ganges at two places.

There are now telegraph offices open at Hajeepore, Mozufferpore, Tajpore, Nagurbustee, Chumpta, Durbhunga, Mudhoobunnee, Nurhaya, Seetamurhee, Motiharee, Segowlie, Bettiah, Ramnugger and Soopool—all which places are in the very heart of the most distressed tracts, and are the most important points of the operations against the famine.

A telegraph office for the Northern Bengal (State) Railway having been established at Parbuttipore, midway between Dinagepore and Rungpore, temporary lines have been made to both of the two last named places, which are the head-quarters of the districts where much distress exists.

Already many thousands of messages have been sent by these new lines, and as the most important of the messages are those sent by, or addressed to, the local Government, I am able to certify to the accuracy and punctuality with which the telegraphic business is done. Already this new telegraph has rendered signal service on many critical occasions; it has been more than once the means of preventing injury to the relief operations, and of averting

danger to life. And on all occasions it affords facilities which could not otherwise exist, for imparting an immediate impulse to local proceedings, or for causing instant rectification of administrative error.

But the securing of all these advantages depended on the lines being constructed in good time. To effect this, a more than ordinary degree of executive promptitude and departmental skill was required, together with general aptitude and energy for the despatch of work in the field. And these are the qualities displayed in the fulfilment of this undertaking by Major Mallock, the Superintendent of the work.

He specially mentions among his Assistants Mr. Reynolds and the Assistant Superintendents Messrs. Landon, Hare, Maclean, and Kirk, as well as the Sub-Assistant Mr. Webster. To them, also, our cordial acknowledgments are due.

I trust, however, that their services are not yet ended, for many parts of the temporary lines have yet to be strengthened, so that they may last through the rainy season; the very season indeed, when the telegraphic service is particularly needed. I am glad to find that this work is receiving due attention, and I trust that this work will be executed with the same efficiency as the original.

It seems to me that the manner in which telegraphic stores and materials were despatched to the necessary points, and in which first-rate men were selected for the work, is worthy of the high reputation of the Director General of Telegraphs in India, and of his department.

R. TEMPLE.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 22 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIII OF 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1st JANUARY		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		4th April 1874.	5th April 1873.	to 4th Apl. 1874.	to 5th Apl. 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16th May 1874 ...	East Indian, Main	8,93,293	6,17,506	1,10,02,911	78,19,771	31,83,140	...
16th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	66,791	46,152	6,98,593	5,69,528	1,29,065	..
9th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	1,05,406	54,574	10,56,599	7,63,205	2,93,394	...
2nd ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	47,378	29,026	4,38,760	2,32,195	2,06,565	...
9th ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	1,82,299	1,60,948	23,58,386	14,66,919	8,91,467	...
2nd ditto ...	Madras ...	1,04,867	1,42,556	15,27,321	19,37,611	...	4,10,290
9th ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	18,151	28,390	2,23,423	3,31,694	...	1,08,271
9th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	636	822	8,414	8,720	...	306
16th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,29,396	5,35,035	72,21,694	70,58,389	1,63,305	...
16th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,82,240	1,19,952	16,89,123	16,11,718	77,405	...
	TOTAL ...	21,30,457	17,64,961	2,62,25,224	2,17,99,750	44,25,474	...
	State.						
16th May 1874 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	3,420	2,138	30,423	30,184	239	...
16th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,608	1,282	23,838	25,488	...	1,650
2nd ditto ..	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,515	...	54,403	...	54,403	...
25th April 1874...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	2,323	...	25,184	...	25,184	...
4th ditto ...	Holkar ...	1,172	...	1,172*	...	1,172	...
9th May 1874...	Khamgaon ...	1,526	859	17,280	10,106	7,174	...
9th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,114	872	14,532	11,046	3,486	...
18th April 1874...	Wardha Valley ...	564	...	564*	...	564	...
	TOTAL ..	16,242	5,151	1,67,396	76,824	90,572	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	21,46,699	17,70,112	2,63,92,620	2,18,76,574	45,16,046	...

* Receipts from 29th March to 4th April 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	12 8 [A]	12 12	15 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	13 8	14 0	20 8										15 0	14 0	23 0	110 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	13 4 [B]	13 4	17 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	10 10	11 4	17 8	12 8	13 0	20 6										14 0	14 8	22 0	500 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 8 [C]	13 8	17 0	15 0	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 10	12 0	21 0										13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0										12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	13 0 [E]	13 0	15 0	16 8 to 18 0 [D]	17 0 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 8										13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 8	12 0	12 8	22 0										12 12	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	12 0 [D]	11 8	...	15 0 [D]	15 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0 [F]	11 8	...										14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	11 0	10 8	15 0	13 5	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 [G]	12 0	17 12										13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	11 0	11 0	17 12										15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 0 [I]	13 0	16 0	... [D]	...	...	12 0 [H]	12 0	19 12	14 8	14 0	25 0										15 0	15 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	15 0	13 12	16 0	18 to 20	19 to 20	30 to 35	9 4	9 8	14 0	10 4	10 8	19 0	15 0	16 0	30 0							17 0	17 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	9 8	9 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	7 12	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...	...							12 12	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	12 8	12 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	9 0	8 12	22 0	10 8	9 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	20 0							13 8 to 14 8	13 8 to 15 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	11 4 to 12 0 [J]	12 0 to 14 0	...	18 12	24 6	33 12	7 8 to 8 0	8 0	15 0	10 8 to 12 0	10 14 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...							13 8 to 14 8	15 0 to 16 0	25 5	240 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	11 4	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 6	14 0	7 15	7 15	25 14	...	...	...							13 13	15 0	18 0	128 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	9 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	26 4	...	...	...							15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...				20 8	20 0	...	13 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree.*																			7 0	7 0	...										Julpigoree.*	
	Cooch Behar.*																															Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	12 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	10 8 and 12 0 [K]	13 0	30 0										14 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	16 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	12 12	27 0	...	...	...							18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [M]	12 0	13 8	14 8 [L]	14 8	28 0	...	...	...							13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh.*																															Mymensingh.*	
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [N]	15 0	22 0	16 10	19 4	32 0	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 [O]	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [P]	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...							11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	16 0	12 6	14 11	20 0	...	...	...							...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	15 6 [Q]	20 0	32 0	...	...	...							10 6	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 16th May 1874.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, and common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13-8 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, maize from 15 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 15 seers per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 15-8 seers, barley from 15-12 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice from 11-12 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.
D In the interior only.
E In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.
F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 13-10½ seers per rupee.
H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
J Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
K The rise is chiefly owing to the Government coming into market as a large purchaser of paddy, which has caused some panic.
L The rise in the price of coarse rice is owing to high winds preventing importations, and to the apprehension of failure of crops on account of present drought.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14-4 seers per rupee.
N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.
O In the interior the price of best rice from 15 and 16 seers, and of common rice from 17 seers per rupee.
P In the interior the price of best rice from 14 to 18-4 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 21 seers per rupee.
Q The rise in the price of common rice is attributable to less rice being brought to market, cultivators being employed in fields

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd May 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 15 12	S. Ch. 15 8	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 34 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 4	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. 18 8	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ...
28	Gya	R 11 12	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 6	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	D 15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	21
30	Tirhoot	T 11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	6 8	6 0	19 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 8	16 12	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 11 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	19 9	19 9	19 9	33 6	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 1	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	9 12	10 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 19 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	30 0 to 37 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack*	13 2	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	23 10	X 27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	21 0	28 14	29 9	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh*	11 0	10 8	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 8	10 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	10 8	16 0	D 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 40 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 17 4	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 34 0	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. 170 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 4	S. Ch. 7 4	S. Ch. 8 0
28	Gya	D 13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	24 0 to 28 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	5 14	5 12	7 8
29	Shahabad	D 18 0 to 18 8	18 0 to 18 8	23 0	D 20 0	18 0	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	8 0
30	Tirhoot	...	...	...	D 11 8 to 16 0	11 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 55 0	13 8	12 8	23 8	180 0	160 0	...	5 8	6 8	7 8
31	Sarun	17 4	17 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	17 0	16 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0
32	Chumparun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4
33	Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 1
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	15 12	15 2	27 12	164 2	176 12	174 2	7 4	7 4	8 3
35	Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	7 8
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	D 16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0
	ORISSA.															
	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	27 9	28 14	27 9	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2
	Pooree.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0
	Balasore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
	Hazareebagh.*	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	5 4	7 4
	Lohardugga.	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	5 0	6 0
	Singbhoom.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0
	Manbhoom.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 8	6 0	8 0

* Return for week ending 16th May 1874.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16-4 to 18-8 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 11-8 seers, maize from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14-8 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 17 and 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 15 seers, barley from 11-8 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9-8 to 14 seers, lesser millet 13 to 16 seers, maize from 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 13 to 15 seers, and Government gram at 20 seers per rupee.

V The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9-4 to 11 seers, common rice from 9-6 to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 11 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 18 seers, maize from 12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Return shewing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of April of 1874.

| Names of Port in India whence Cotton is exported. | | Quantities of Cotton exported to | | |

"Government depôts, so that they may thus get a little stock-in-trade whereby "they may make a living. Inasmuch as these persons are ordinarily the sole "retailers of food to large sections of the people, the importance of imme- "diately supplying them with Government grain is manifest. In many "other places an examination by our own officers of the weekly markets has "shewn such a depletion of stocks as to leave hardly enough for the current "supply. In all such cases everywhere the district officers have received the "strictest orders to act on the sale rules; and, as I believe, they are so acting, "to the great comfort and encouragement of the people. Wherever "the depôts have been opened the public have immediately resorted to "them either as purchasers direct, or as dealers to retail to others. At "some points near the northern frontier our officers have been half "afraid to open the depôts lest there should be a run of Nepalese purchasers on "the stores. I have directed however that the depôts must be opened there, "even though numbers from Nepaul should flock to buy. Notwithstanding "this, however, there is still a considerable field open for private trade and "enterprise nearly as large as that indicated in my last narrative."

"The heading of 'cultivators receiving advances of food-grain' has not "largely developed itself as yet; the number hardly exceeds* 60,000. But many "experienced persons warn us that distress has crept up to the middle section "of the ryot or cultivator class; the lower section is already on the relief "works; the middle section will be content with advances of grain, to be repaid "hereafter."

"The second point is the completion of the transport of the Government "grain and the available resources in respect of carriage. Out of the "346,911 tons to be transported north of the Ganges only about 6,000 tons "now remain. The transport by rail, once a matter of some anxiety, is now "concluded. Besides their ordinary traffic the East Indian Railway carried "320,000 tons of Government grain within the space of six months, and the "Eastern Bengal 66,000 tons within the space of five months. In both cases "the work has been finished within the time proposed."

"Of the various lines and routes of inland transport the only one where "anything remains to be done is that of Eastern Tirhoot. Out of 154,000 tons "to be carried away from the north bank of the Ganges for East Tirhoot "135,000 tons have been carried, out of which 77,000 tons have been stored "in the depôts and granaries, the remainder being on its way. Of the "quantity which is thus on its way, some part is within easy distance "of the depôts, while some part has still some distance to traverse. Thus, "while other lines are fortunately closed, the East Tirhoot line is in the "extreme tension of activity, so that the grain may be all stored before "the setting in of the rains. It was unfortunate that on this the most critically "important of all the lines there was the largest defection of the locally hired "carriage. Despite the efforts and services of the many contractors on this line "(all European gentlemen, indigo planters, and landholders of position and influ- "ence), it has been found impossible to produce or to retain anything like the "number of carts necessary for the timely performance of the service which we "required. When these several contracts were undertaken it was understood "that 27,000 carts in all would be brought into the field, and it was certain that "nothing short of this large force would properly suffice. But no more than "20,500 really appeared at the middle of February, and after a time there was "a falling off below even that number: at the end of April there were not more "than 16,500. At the present time, the end of May, the number does not "exceed 14,000. Thus the transport department was actually short of its "compliment by 6,500 carts at the beginning, that is, the middle of February; "by 10,500 carts at the end of April; and by 14,000 carts at the end of May. "These facts are mentioned not at all by way of disparaging the merits and "the exertions of the various contractors. Their difficulties were indeed of

* *Note*.—This number of 60,000 represents heads of families; the number of persons supported by advances given out during the last fortnight must be about 300,000.

"the ordinary kind, namely, the difficulty of keeping the carts in employ "in the midst of much competition with other private employments, "the roughness and heaviness of the cross-country roads; sickness among the "cattle from fatigue in the hottest time of year: scantiness of fodder and of "water. But these ordinary difficulties which befall all our contracts, more or "less, did really beset these particular contracts with more than ordinary "severity."

"But it is evident that had we relied on these contracts alone, a large "portion (from one-third to one-half) of the grain allotments for the most "distressed part of the whole drought-stricken country must have remained "un-carried on the north bank of the Ganges. It is unnecessary to describe "the fatal consequences that might, indeed, perhaps must, have ensued. In "fact, however, we were very far from relying on the local contracts alone; we "were permitted by the Government of India to arrange strong reserves, consist- "ing, *firstly*, of the Railway from the Ganges to Durbhunga; *secondly*, of the means "of transport provided in the North-Western Provinces. The Government "of India itself undertook the emergent construction of the railway; the "obtaining of the carriage from the North-Western Provinces was left to the "Government of Bengal. The railway has carried, or will carry, about 40,000 "tons of grain, not indeed up to the depôts, but for a considerable distance "towards the depôts, thereby saving so much of carting. The reserve carriage "from the North-Western Provinces, now actually serving in the field, "consists of—

"Carts (3 to 4 bullocks each)	3,350
"Pack-bullocks	2,900
"Pack-ponies and mules	7,500
"Camels	1,400

"Besides these, we have recently hired for supplementary service in East "Tirhoot—

	Carts.
"From West Tirhoot, on completion of contracts there ...	2,000
"From the Sarun district	850"

"Lastly, we have arranged with the Monghyr contractor to carry 12,000 "tons to East Tirhoot."

"By these various means all the deficiencies above explained are made up "for, and there is a good hope that this vitally important operation will be "concluded in due time. It may be well to bear these circumstances in mind, "when statements are sometimes made which, if true, would tend to prove that "the organisation of so large a reserve of Government carriage was unnecessary. "It has been seen, however, that it was absolutely necessary—the necessity having "been proved by the event. Instantly on being landed on the north bank of the "Ganges, every cart with its bullock, every pack-bullock, mule, pony, camel, "has been marched off on urgent service. The reserve carriage has been all "brought into action immediately on its appearance on the field."

"That portion of the reserve which consists of camels and ponies collected "in Northern India from great distances may not unnaturally have attracted "some notice, and may perhaps appear at first sight to involve unnecessary "labor and trouble. But reflection on the nature of the case will show the "expediency, almost the necessity, of so arranging, that with so large a number "of animals in service, the whole should not be of one kind. Otherwise an "epidemic might have simultaneously prostrated most of the animals on any "line of transit: and there have been apprehensions especially of such disease "breaking out among the bullocks. At one period such fear much prevailed, "and had the symptoms become at all aggravated, we were quite prepared to "bring into the field ponies and camels to a number double that which we "actually have produced."

"When the main transport work is over, these ponies and mules will be "most useful during the rains in distributing supplies among the villages,

"when all the bullocks of the country are required for agriculture. With this "view, I have further ordered all the pack-ponies, which are abundant in the "Purneah district, to be enrolled and retained for service, if needed.

"The rates of payment arranged with the various contractors were certainly "much higher than those of ordinary times; and from this an inference seems "to have been drawn that undue liberality was shown by the local authorities "in framing the contracts. Such augmentation of rates was, however, to be "expected under the stress of an intense demand when the prices of main agri- "cultural staples were double, or even treble, the average of ordinary years. In "most districts the rates have proved sufficient to ensure success, and doubtless "must have yielded profit to the contractors. But, then, the contractors were "planters and landholders, who had to exert all their landed influence, all the "good-will of their connection, to carry out this work. And such forces could "not be enlisted in the Government service without allowing liberal rates. Those "contractors who have made profits are just those who have done their work well "within the time, thereby rendering valuable aid to the Government and to the "people. In one main line, however, East Tirhoot, the most important of all, "even these rates have proved insufficient, and hardly more than half the "required work was effected under their operation. So far from the high "rates being too high here, the only question could be as to whether they "were high enough."

"In Tirhoot especially the local officers tried for several weeks to work at "lower rates and failed to obtain more than a small part of the carriage required. "In some districts, where the quantity to be carried was less and absorbed "only the spare disposable carriage of the locality, lower rates have been adopted "with success. In other districts, again, where the amount exceeded the power "of such spare carriage, and the agricultural and private carriage came to be "indented upon, the lower rates, which at the outset sufficed, became ineffec- "tual, and higher rates had to be offered. In instance after instance have "our officers held out to the last against raising the rates, but have been "obliged to yield in order to save the business from failure."

"In one only of the several contracts in North-East Tirhoot we found it "desirable to allow some special compensation for the bullocks proved to have "died, and the carts proved to have been broken to pieces, on the service, and "this, too, may be thought at first sight by some to be an unnecessary conces- "sion. But it was allowed at a critical time, when some thousands of bullocks "had died from a disease since allayed, when there had been heavy damages on "a rugged line of country, and when the cartmen were deserting with their carts to "an extent which threatened the breaking up of the transport. It was also limited "to the particular contract which had suffered, and it was offered on the condition "that the carts with bullocks should within a specified date return to the "service. The measure immediately stopped the tendency to desert, and had "some success in recovering the carts: out of 3,500 carts which had been lost "about 1,000 returned. The result shows that the measure was most desirable, "and that the terms were not too liberal."

"With the approval of the Government of India, I have arranged that "the river steamers and barges coming from England, together with those "constructed in Calcutta, and with 800 canoes from Oude, and 4,000 Ganges "boats retained locally for service, shall be divided into appropriate detach- "ments and stationed at the mouths of each of the main affluents of the "Ganges—to be a reserve of water-carriage for inland navigation, and to carry "succour to distressed localities, if necessary, during the rainy-season."

"The third point is the consumption of Government grain, and the amount "remaining in store. Up to the end of April not more than 20,000 tons of "grain were issued from the Government granaries. As these issues are made "from a large number of granaries scattered in remote places, it is hard to "speedily obtain a correct return, and I am not yet able to state precisely the "amounts issued during the first fortnight of May. I calculate, however, that "they can hardly exceed 30,000 tons. Thus we may consider that by the

"middle of May only 50,000 tons can have been issued out of 390,000 tons "provided and allotted, leaving full 340,000 tons in store for consumption "after the middle of May. It is evident, then, that the supplies are adequate "for a consumption greater even than that which has been estimated. But "though the consumption was (for reasons explained in my last narrative) much "less at first, it will probably become much greater from and after the middle "of May. From a statement just received, I learn that in East Tirhoot alone "(that is, the two sub-divisions of Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee,) the sales of "Government grain to the public are now amounting to 700 tons a day. "In all the distressed districts the persons on relief works and on charitable "relief (about two millions in all) would, at the rate of three-quarters of a seer "per head per diem, be consuming nearly 1,400 tons a day, and I have reiterated "the strictest orders that to all of these the Government grain is to be sup- "plied. I will not at this moment attempt a complete estimate on a subject "which the experience of the next few days will elucidate. But there are "several considerations already patent to show that large as our stores may be, "the demands upon them will be large also."

"The fourth point relates to the system of labor on the relief works, and "the progress of charitable relief."

"During the fortnight under review, piece-work (or the contract whereby "a man is paid at a fixed rate upon the quantity of work he does) or task- "work, whereby a man is obliged to do a certain amount of work in order to "obtain his daily wages, have been enforced throughout the relief works, in "all districts with but few exceptions, which occur in East Tirhoot, where the "laborers are still on daily wages without the exaction of a specified amount "of work. Out of the total of 1,450,000 persons on the works, not more than "180,000 are on daily wages, the remainder being on piece-work or task-work."

"That this system fully affords relief to all who are willing to work, "and is so far entirely effective and successful, is admitted probably by every "one competent to judge. The only doubt which would seem to be felt by "some is whether this system is not too liberal, whether its bounty is not "abused by some, and whether the general result does not tend towards "demoralization, that is, towards rendering the laboring classes disinclined to "labor in future. As we are duly anxious to avoid any such result, I will "endeavour briefly to explain the position of the case."

"It is unquestionable that the daily wage system, as it prevailed for some "short time in many of the relief-works, especially in North-East Tirhoot, did "directly conduce to demoralization. But this was at the moment unavoidable. "A famine panic suddenly set in; crowds in tens of thousands day after day "came trooping to the works; they congregated and clung to particular works, "and refused to obey the orders to separate off into gangs on small works, "where order could be introduced. As they all were in severe straits for food, "it was at the out-set necessary to feed these unmanageable multitudes and to "get what work could be got from them, which proved very little, and the effect "was for the moment demoralizing. This was in the last week of March. "Orders were, however, immediately given for systematically distributing "them among better regulated works, and a beginning was soon made. About "a fortnight afterwards, that is, early in April, an attempt was made to impose "a piece-work system on the whole of them. Thus, no time was lost in "counteracting whatever demoralization may have begun. My narrative of "the 30th April showed that, on receiving the orders regarding piece-work, "the people left the works under some misapprehension, and remained absent "for several days, suffering severe privations. Afterwards, on the promulgation "of revised terms of piece-work, they returned to work, many of them in "a low and reduced physical condition. They have subsequently accepted "piece-work, which virtually compels them to labor. If, then, these poor people "fancied for a time that they could live in idleness on State bounty they "were soon undeceived. Indeed, many of them must, during their week

" of absence, have learnt a hard lesson. The penalty, though self-inflicted, " through their own misunderstanding, must none the less have corrected any " demoralization which might have begun to spring up. I therefore fail to " see how the people of North-East Tirhoot can have been ultimately demor- " alized by the daily-wage system which a brief time prevailed."

" Since the preparation of the last narrative another instance has occurred " in the Dinagepore district. Some large gangs of laborers left the works when " the terms of their employment were rendered more stringent. On inquiry " it was found that they had been saving some part of their daily wages, which " savings were hoarded against the rainy season when the works would be " closed. It is probable that with these hoarded sums they will ultimately " purchase rice from the Government stores. In this case, however, some " demoralization might have ensued had it not been promptly stopped. The " men had been but a short time on the works when they were discharged."

" There are, as already shewn, some considerable numbers still on daily " wages, which however is being constantly reduced. Most of them are very " poor people for whom it is difficult to provide in any better way. And the " wages allowed them—1½ anna a day for a man in Behar, 2 to 2½ annas in " eastern districts—are the lowest possible in such a year as this; enough indeed " to support life in ordinary years; but now, with the great rise in prices, enough " to afford only a meagre and jejune subsistence. Thus no motive is allowed " to exist to induce people to do light work on a closely restricted allowance " when they might earn a comfortable modicum of food by working harder."

" Similarly with the task-work system the wages are kept low; hardly " higher than the daily wages above described; and inasmuch as a day's " work is exacted, the result is that these people are working for what is a " stinted subsistence relatively to the high prices of the day. No process " of demoralization can therefore have developed itself with them."

" For the piece-work the rates now allowed do undoubtedly appear more " liberal for the skilled and the industrious, especially in Eastern Tirhoot, " where the last rate is from 5 to 6 annas per 100 cubic feet of " earthwork. But they were framed in order to suit those large numbers " who, originally of a poor physique, had been recently lowered in condition. " The pressure, so to speak, had to be regulated according to the weakest part " of the beam. Under these rates the people do earn subsistence by giving " a day's work, which they could not be made to give under any other plan. " As their strength and condition become established, and their practice " improves, they can perhaps earn more than a bare subsistence. Being " anxious that the State charity should be administered with as much thrift " as is safely possible, I have authorized a reduction of the rates to 5 annas " per 100 cubic feet, and in some cases to 4½ annas, wherever the relief authorities " think that this can be properly attempted. It is hoped that with firmness " and patience the reduction may be effected in many places. With this " very large class of laborers again there is nothing to bring about demora- " lization."

" But under any of these piece-work rates—indeed under any rate that " would be suitable for the weakly and the unskilled—the strong and the " skilled will make more than a subsistence. Numbers of persons and families " are making more than such subsistence. Some instances are narrated of the " profits of individuals from piece-work labor, which may be exaggerated. But " there are many authenticated instances of laborers, with the help of their " wives and children, earning amounts daily either in kind or in cash, which " prove a diligence and an energy which would hardly be believed were it not " thus demonstrated. The surplus earnings over and above subsistence are " all saved up against that dreaded interval of time between the closing " of the works (ere the commencement of the rains) and the gathering of the " next crop. Such remarkable and praiseworthy conduct is not, I fear, " evinced by more than a small number out of the whole."

" Others manage to earn by piece-work, in a very few hours, enough for " daily food, and then spend the rest of the day in working up their parched " fields in the hope of showers. With some families, again, all the members " used to work; presently the man learns how to earn single-handed enough " for himself and his family. Then he naturally leaves his wife and chil- " dren at home with their domestic duties, and he labours alone on the " works. Such classes of instances and others that might be produced " are creditable to the people, though probably they do not comprise more " than a large minority out of the total. Still, according to the best infor- " mation, it appears that in very many cases, under the liberal piece-work rules, " a family does earn from four to five seers a day, on which quantity they can " live and save a little besides. It is for this reason that I have authorized " the trial of a slightly reduced rate, wherever it is deemed safe by the officers " on the spot."

" I have considered whether the hardest working persons could not be " kept in gangs by themselves on a less liberal rate of piece-work; but all our " officers deprecate this—because it is the presence of these persons, and the " example of their benefit from diligence, that encourage all the inferior " workers to exert themselves."

" Now, in all these cases which I have described, there is no sign of " demoralization—indeed the tendency is in the opposite direction; and the " nature of the contract tends to stimulate industry. The instances of high " earnings which most excite remark, and at first sight seem to portend " demoralization, are nevertheless the very cases which indicate a salutary " moral process, inasmuch as the persons have been awakened and spurred into " a state of diligence and forethought which they had perhaps never evinced " before: and all the other cases of the same kind, though of less degree, " afford evidence of the same healthy moral influences."

" Again, whatever the relief labourers save in grain or in cash in the " months of April and May, is so much to the good as regards expenditure of " Government grain in the months of June, July, and August. For those who " save at the present time will not come on our hands hereafter when the works " will be closed. Had they not saved in this manner, they would either come " on gratuitous relief, or they would obtain advances. But they will do neither " of these things if they succeed in saving now. The savings then only " constitute a slight forestalling of Government assistance; and this in a " manner calculated to have a beneficial effect morally upon the people, and to " cultivate in them some of those qualities in which they are probably deficient."

" Having thus examined briefly each class of cases, I cannot find that any " seeds of demoralization are being sown amongst the laboring classes by the " relief labour system. And wherever anything like incipient demoralization " shewed itself, corrective measures have been adopted. I admit, however, that " the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent demoralizing influences being " generated. And all those who, as private employers of labour, are justly " interested in the matter, may rely on such preventive watchfulness being " maintained by all our officers."

" As regards the progress of charitable relief, I believe it may be said " that there has been a careful inspection by Government officials village by " village of all the distressed tracts, in order to search out all persons deserving " of this relief, and every such person has been furnished with a certificate " entitling him or her to subsistence. If consideration be given to the extent of " country, 350 miles in length with a mean breadth of 70 miles, comprising pro- " bably 27,750 villages containing 2,096,843 houses, then the nature of the " operation, so comprehensive in its proportions, so minute in its details, can " be appreciated. It is now understood by all concerned that this portion of " the general relief, as it is purely and absolutely charity, will be defrayed from " the moneys subscribed by the benevolent public in England, in India, and " in other countries, supplemented by an equal amount from the Government of " India; also, that the relief thus afforded by public charity may be dispensed

"with a degree of tenderness and generosity which would hardly be justifiable "in the dispensation of State aid. Such liberality will be shewn—

"*Firstly*—By extending assistance largely to classes who, though sorely "straitened, yet cannot work; such as Brahmins, and other high-caste people, "some classes of Mahomedan widows and friendless persons, petty manu- "facturers, and artisans of fabrics for which the demand is temporarily "stopped.

"*Secondly*.—By allowing to persons on this kind of relief various little "comforts and accessories.

"I have earnestly impressed on all our officers what I understand to "be the wishes and intentions of the benevolent subscribers in these respects.

"The fifth point relates to the prospects of the season. From Bhagulpore "eastwards the prospect is good, good showers having fallen from time to time. "But from Bhagulpore westwards, comprising the greater part of Behar, and "especially Tirhoot, the prospect, up to the 24th of May, was unsatisfactory, and "was causing anxiety to the people, little or no rain having fallen during the "month. This uneasiness aggravated the prevailing distress by inducing those "who posessed grain to hold it—in consequence, the food-supply was becoming "deficient in the markets, even of localities previously believed to be safe "from distress. An undefined dread of some misfortune to the next crops, to "be expected in September, is perceptibly influencing and contracting the "internal distribution of food-grains throughout the distressed districts, and "is thereby intensifying the pressure on the State relief operations. This "indirect manifestation of the popular feeling has led us again to consider the "adequacy or otherwise of our preparations. And careful calculations shew "that these preparations are adequate, even to the contingency of a partial "failure of the September harvest, in addition to the contingencies previously "provided for. The maximum number to receive assistance being assumed "at 3½ millions of souls.

"At the present moment of writing, however, timely rain-storms are "descending in various parts of Behar, though I have not yet heard of their "falling in all or the most distressed localities. Wherever they fall, instantly "the drooping hearts of the people revive, and countless ploughs are pushed "on into the furrows.

"The sixth point relates to the general working of the relief system. I "believe that this system, as now developed in its several ramifications—its relief "labour, its charitable relief, its advances to cultivators, its sales to the public— "is calculated to meet, does actually meet, all the existing distress, and will "continue to meet the distress as it assumes modified shapes, together with the "changes of season in all the districts known to be distressed. This general "statement, too, is safely made notwithstanding the occasional accession of dis- "tress as in parts of Cooch Behar, of Manbhoom, of Burdwan. The absolutely "comprehensive character of the system for all the distressed classes being "beyond question, the only question that could be entertained is whether it "does not comprehend some classes or some persons not really distressed. Now, "it is almost certain that those who receive charitable relief and those who "obtain advances, do really need assistance, as each individual case must have "been investigated; also that those who buy from the Government stores "really need the purchases they make, especially as sale is never authorized "in any locality until the European officer has found on inquiry that "food-supply is deficient. The same certainty cannot be declared as "regards the relief works, where it is possible that amongst such large "numbers some persons not really distressed might gain admission. But such "cases are comparatively few, I believe, and so far as I know, every "officer employed believes that nearly all the persons on these works need the "relief more and more each week as the season advances. Most of those who "had any of the slender resources wherewith the poorest classes in all years "have to support themselves through the slack months of early summer,

"exhausted these resources before they came on the works, though some of "them still had or have a little, very little, store treasured up against "extremity. If the relief works did not exist, the great majority would have "literally nothing to eat; some might have enough for a very few days. "None could get any bread-winning employment until the rains begin, and "during the interval, between the middle of May and the beginning of the rains, "it is difficult to understand how any of them could preserve themselves from "miserable emaciation, or how the majority could escape death. A restrospect "of these operations shows that the people were at the outset remarkably slow "to avail themselves of the relief works; that in many tracts severe distress "first became known, not at all by the people using their opportunities of com- "plaining, but by the investigations of our own officers; that in the less "distressed districts, and in the less afflicted parts of the distressed districts, "the people do not resort to the relief works; and that all the localities where "they have largely resorted to the works have been those localities where a "widespread destruction of the crops has occurred."

In addition to the above remarks recorded by Sir Richard Temple, the following specific information, with regard to the various matters noticed in former reports, is added :—

Weather and rainfall.

The latest returns show a general want of rain except in Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Dacca, Sylhet, and the districts of the Chittagong division. In Furreedpore a good fall has been recorded, but it is said to have been partial. Since the date of the returns received by post, telegrams have come in reporting copious rain in the north of Chumparun, and a fall of $\frac{9}{10}$ths of an inch at Mozufferpore, 1·12 fell at Maldah, 1·20 at Moorshedabad, and ½ an inch at Hooghly. Rain is now urgently wanted in all districts where it has not fallen; though, except in districts where much early rice is sown, it may be delayed for some days longer without materially injuring the prospects of the coming crops. The continued drought has, however, caused the water-supply to run short in several districts; and if it were not for the large number of relief labourers available for deepening tanks, considerable suffering would have been felt in many districts from the want of water, and large numbers of cattle would have perished.

State of the crops.

2. At this time of the year the prospects of the crops vary almost from day to day, according to the rainfall, throughout the greater part of Bengal and Behar, while in the eastern districts the state of the rivers must enter as an element into the calculation. From almost every district the latest returns tell the same tale that rain is urgently wanted; and in some districts, as in Rungpore, while the rainfall has secured the crops for the present in the north and east of the district, those in the west and south, where no rain has fallen, are said to have suffered much to be in a critical condition.

In Furreedpore, where rain has not fallen, the late rice is said to be likely to suffer from the rapid rise of the river, as it is not sufficiently vigorous to keep its head above the floods as they rise.

The crops of kaon and boro rice have been harvested, except in Behar, where they are being cut, and are said to have been very good in Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rajshahye.

Seed-grain.

3. Extended inquiry shows that generally the supply of seed-grain, except in certain peculiarly situated tracts and in a few villages, will be sufficient, and but little aid will be wanted from Government except in the way of loans to those that cannot afford to pay high prices. Of the small Government supply reported as ordered in the last Narrative, 68,911 maunds has been delivered in Calcutta, besides 20,000 maunds which has been received up-country. From all accounts it is believed that this quantity will be found amply sufficient to meet all requirements.

Prices.

4. Prices show a tendency to rise generally, though, on the whole, pretty steady. Throughout the Burdwan Division there has been a slight rise in all districts except Beerbhoom. In the Presidency Division grain is decidedly dearer in Calcutta and in Jessore, though in the latter district the last weekly returns show symptoms of a fall. In the Rajshahye Division there has been a rise of prices in Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Bogra; they have fallen somewhat in Dinagepore. In Maldah and Pubna a rise in the middle of the fortnight has been followed by a fall to former level at its end. In Julpigoree there has been a sudden rise from 11 seers to 8, which has caused a good deal of distress. Prices remain steady in Mymensingh and Backergunge, and have risen considerably in Dacca, Sylhet, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Hill Tipperah. In Noakhally they are lower; and in Furreedpore common rice remains stationary, while other grains are somewhat higher. Throughout Behar prices have only risen in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and they have fallen somewhat in Patna (except in the case of barley and gram, which have risen from 19 to 18 seers), Sarun, Chumparun, and Monghyr. In the other districts there is but little change. In Chota Nagpore, prices have risen in Manbhoom and Hazareebagh, while they have fallen somewhat in Lohardugga. In Orissa there is no change in Cuttack, but the market has an upward tendency in Balasore. Prices are falling at Pooree.

Supply of grain.

5. With the exception of the districts mentioned in last narrative as being dependent chiefly on Government grain, no deficiency of supplies has been reported; and except in Mozufferpore, where the supply has been generally more scanty throughout the previous fortnight, the markets have been generally well supplied. We can now confidently say that Government grain is to be had in abundance wherever the supplies furnished by private trade are deficient, and orders have been given to sell in all cases where a deficiency exists.

Private trade.

6. The amount of private grain carried into Behar by railway, for the fortnight ending the 16th instant, shows a considerable increase as compared with the previous return. The figures are as follow:—

	For the fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.	For fortnight ending 16th May 1874.
	Tons.	Tons.
From North-Western Provinces and Punjab	14,488	18,125
From Calcutta and Lower Bengal	20,660	2,870

Now that there is but very little more Government grain to be carried, it may confidently be expected that this trade will increase considerably as long as prices continue to give a profit to importers.

Export of food-grains by Sea.

The usual note will be found in Appendix A. The total quantity exported from the 1st October to the middle of May was 212,763 tons; and the imports to the same date were 355,024 tons.

Patna Division.—State of country.

7. There is a general complaint of the want of rain in this division, and the continued drought has aggravated the distress and increased the numbers on relief works; but since the fortnightly reports were received, abundant rain has been reported from Chumparun, and nearly an inch has fallen in Mozufferpore. In parts of Seetamurhee and in the south of Durbhunga, where rain had fallen, a considerable breadth of land has been sown; but in the greater part of these sub-divisions, and nearly the whole of Mudhoobunnee, no sowings had been practicable. Wherever land could be sown, seed has been procurable by those who had money to pay for it, and the general impression seems to be that, except in Ramnuggur, where the Taroos, relying upon Government aid, have recklessly consumed their seed-grain, and in a few villages scattered throughout the country, sufficient seed will be forthcoming, though its price will be high. In Sarun the lands are said to have been prepared for sowings when the rain falls, though but little has been sown as yet.

Condition of people.

8. The condition of the people remains unchanged; the numbers on relief works have increased, except in Sarun, where there has been a slight decrease, which must be expected to continue till rain falls and field labour can be again begun. But everywhere the people are said to be in good condition, and to have little anxiety for the future; though, with the exception of private stores held for the most part for the consumption of the owners, there is said to be no rice in the smaller bazaars in South Tirhoot, except what has been imported by Government; other grains are not procurable in any quantity, except in the large towns of Durbhunga and Rowsera, and in Mahomedpore and Warrisnuggur among the smaller marts.

North Tirhoot.

9. In the Head-Quarters Sub-division of Tirhoot (Mozufferpore) sales of Government grain have been found to be necessary owing to the deficiency of supplies in the markets; but, judging from the experience of other parts of the country, it is not likely that private trade will leave so accessible and rich a tract of country unprovided, especially as the Gunduk will from this time forward be navigable without difficulty by cargo boats. Imports are already coming up to Chumparun. An outbreak of cholera has been reported in the last weather reports, but the locality is not specified.

Chumparun.

10. In the west of Ramnuggur the people are entirely dependent upon Government grain, but throughout the rest of the district private trade, though not sufficiently active to render sales of Government grain altogether unnecessary, is doing a good deal, and its activity is increasing. The health of the people is good; and though small-pox is prevalent, it is said to be somewhat less so than it usually is at this time of the year.

Sarun.

11. In Sarun trade is as usual very active, and supplies plentiful, though, as was to be expected in a district where the population is over 700 to the square mile, there are very large numbers who can only maintain themselves with difficulty in ordinary seasons, and who would therefore, in the present year, starve in the midst of plenty, if it were not for the aid given by Government works.

South Behar.

12. From South Behar the reports continue satisfactory. Rain was much wanted, and the numbers on relief works had somewhat increased; but on the whole there is little distress in this part of the country, and no scarcity.

Bhagulpore Division.—State of country.

13. In this division distress has been reported from the southern part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where none was before anticipated, but the arrangements made to meet it were prompt and apparently adequate. Throughout the rest of the division, though increasing pressure had been reported in one pergunnah in Monghyr, and more relief works had been found necessary in the Begooserai sub-division, as no rain had fallen there, yet, on the whole, there is a decided improvement, especially to the north of the Ganges. There the rainfall has been general, and the Collector of Purneah writes that "the country is now looking very fresh and green; kauni (a kind of millet) is ripening, and moong looking well. The area sown in bhadoe is very large, and the crop is looking well." There has been a slight increase in the number of labourers on relief works in Purneah and Monghyr, and a slight decrease in Bhagulpore; but on the whole there is but little change.

Rajshahye Division.

14. There has been a great change for the better in the prospects of almost all the districts of this division. Rain has fallen generally in sufficient quantities for sowings, though more was wanted in parts of Moorshedabad, the south of Maldah, and in parts of Rungpore. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and in the north of Maldah, more land than usual has been sown with bhadoee or autumn grains. There has been no difficulty about seed, and the crops promise remarkably well. In the Govindgunge circle of Rungpore some difficulty in

procuring seed will probably be felt but only from the poverty of the people, and arrangements are being made for giving advances to those who are unable to pay the present high prices. Cholera has appeared in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and parts of Moorshedabad. Though there has been no great distress in any of the districts of this division, except some bad cases in the Molong and Mahigunge circles, which have been sought out and relieved in time, yet the numbers on relief-work and in the receipt of charitable relief have apparently increased on the whole, though some of the district returns are imperfect, and the increase cannot be accurately stated. Of those districts in which the returns are complete, the increase is most marked in Rungpore, a district which evidently needs, and has received, great attention. The group organisation has been perfected there, and the Relief Commissioner is now encamped in the district, and giving it his special attention. Bogra, which was said in last narrative to be in a critical state, has certainly improved, and the rainfall has been ample.

Cooch Behar Division.

15. Owing to a sudden outbreak of distress in the north of Julpigoree, the Cooch Behar Division must now be added to the list of distressed divisions. Supplies of grain have been sent into the district from Purneah, which will amount to 50,000 maunds; and 40,000 are being kept in reserve in Kaligunge ready to be moved up the Teesta, in case they should be wanted. The stores of the Northern Bengal Railway will also be available to supply immediate necessities. On the representation of the Commissioner that further relief works were urgently wanted in the district, sanction has been given for the extension of a portion of the earthwork of Northern Bengal Railway from Julpigoree towards the foot of the hills. In Appendix H is a minute by Sir Richard Temple on the state of the district and the measures taken to relieve distress.

Mymensingh.

16. The Collector reports that the importation of 5,000 maunds of Government rice has had an immediate effect in lowering prices. He anticipates no futher distress, and states that his district must not be reckoned as one of those where distress exists or is likely to occur.

Burdwan Division.

17. The reports from this division show little change in the condition of the people except in Beerbhoom, where there has been a considerable increase in distress as shown by the increased numbers on relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief. The district organisation has however proved equal to the emergency, and there will be no difficulty in providing work and food for larger numbers than have hitherto presented themselves. In Burdwan the number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief, 14,169, is large, but not larger than is naturally to be expected in a district where the people have suffered so greatly from fever for some years past. It has been considered desirable to provide Government grain for the considerable numbers in this division now receiving relief in one form or other from the public funds, and supplies are now being sent up for the Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom districts.

Chota Nagpore.

18. The reports from this division show a great improvement in the condition of the people. Palamow is now said to be quite safe owing to the large crops of jungle produce which have been gathered; but the Lieutenant-Governor still entertains some fear that these and the rubbee crop may not prove sufficient for the sustenance of the people. As there are considerable stores of Government rice in the sub-division which will be used in paying labourers, there is no cause for anxiety about this part of the country. In Hazareebagh relief measures have proved completely successful, and the crops of millet and early rice, which in this district will be reaped in July and August, will, it is hoped, produce sufficient to put an end to all fears of famine in the district. Distress is being relieved by loans of rice to ryots, as well as by the employment of labourers on relief works. From Manbhoom a great improvement is reported; the large loans of grain given out to ryots have produced a most beneficial effect. There was at one time some fear that it would not be possible to store the

whole amount of grain before the rains; but the carriage arrangements are now most satisfactory, and there can be no reasonable doubt that there will be no balance left unstored unless the rains should break unusually early.

Presidency Division.

19. Nuddea continues to be the only distressed district in this division, but the reports show little or no cause for anxiety. With favourable rains, of which there is every prospect, there will be but little distress here.

Despatches of grain from Calcutta.

20. Of the balances due from Calcutta to the various districts as shown in Appendix C of the last narrative, the whole had been despatched on the 26th instant, with the exception of 78,366 maunds, which had still to go to Manbhoom. The last despatch for the Sonthal Pergunnahs left on the 25th, and the last despatch for Tirhoot was made on the 23rd instant. The daily despatches by East Indian Railway for the week beginning Monday, the 25th instant, were 4,000 maunds for Manbhoom, 500 maunds for Moorshedabad, and 1,000 maunds for the Burdwan division. By the Eastern Bengal Railway there are 40,000 maunds to go to Kaligunge *viâ* Goalundo as a reserve for Julpigoree, and 4,000 maunds to Serajgunge by the same route for Pubna district. The great strain put upon the East Indian Railway has thus been removed, and much carriage will be released for the needs of the upper portion of the line. The unremitting exertions and cordial co-operation of the District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah and his staff have greatly aided in the early completion of this work.

The amount of seed-grain despatched up to the 26th May was as follows:—

	Mds.
To Monghyr	... 6,427
„ Suitangunge	... 38,851
„ Futwa	... 20,773
Total	... 66,051

Relief works.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has fully noticed this subject in his remarks prefixed to this narrative. The following is the number on relief works according to the most recent returns in the office. It will be observed that they are defective, as some returns have not been received, and as they are prepared on different, and with regard to some districts and sub-divisions later, data than those used by His Honor, they necessarily differ somewhat from them.

	Last fortnight's return.	Present return.	
Patna Division ...	912,074	1,112,828	
Soane Canal Works ...	41,019	Not received.	
Gunduk Embankments ...	23,964	ditto.	
Bhagulpore Division ...	100,092	107,269	
Rajshahye „ ...	209,635	180,064	The returns from two circles in Dinagepore not received.
Northern Bengal Railway ...	19,452	18,202	
Burdwan, Presidency, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar ...	67,165	69,786	Returns from Cooch Behar not received.

From the above, it will be seen that the numbers have increased everywhere except in the Rajshahye Division, where the decrease is partly to be accounted for by the absence of returns from two circles, one, that of Doorgapore, where important works are going on, and partly from the fact that many labourers had left the works to cultivate their fields; while many women and children had been taken off the works and put on charitable relief.

22. The returns showing the numbers on piece-work and daily wages, respectively, are still too imperfect to be useful in this narrative; but they are improving, and I hope, with next narrative, to be able to submit complete or nearly complete returns.

23. While writing on this subject, I ought not to omit to mention the success attained by Pundit Ajoodya Prashad in making the Tirhootia Brahmins work. He is himself a learned Brahmin of very high caste, and is circle

officer of Putrahee in Tirhoot, where Brahmins are particularly numerous. He practically showed them by using the hoe and pick-axe himself that he did not consider this species of labor to be derogatory to his caste; and the result has been that there are now over two hundred of the poorest members of the caste cheerfully working on the relief-works and earning an honest livelihood instead of subsisting upon public charity.

Northern Bengal Railway.

There have been 39,594,000 cubic feet of earth-work completed during the fortnight ending the 16th instant, on the main line and Rungpore line equal to 82 miles of four feet bank. The rates fixed for labour are 4 to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet, a rate that ought to be quite sufficient to attract labourers really requiring employment.

24. The following is the return of persons receiving charitable relief in those districts whence returns have been received:—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Tirhoot	140,814	108,278
Chumparun	9,349	9,019
Sarun	9,700	4,076
Gya	845	822
Shahabad	2,827	2,361
Monghyr	2,001	3,176
Bhagulpore	1,418*	7,413
Purneah	5,656	1,395
Maldah	6,349	3,382
Dinagepore	19,526†	12,828
Rungpore	20,346‡	8,340
Bogra	4,643	8,199
Moorshedabad	2,154	2,739
Rajshahye	2,474	4,192
Hooghly	2,383	1,925
Bankoora	8,073	6,729
Bheerbhoon	5,475	3,600
Burdwan	14,169	13,725
Manbhoom	5,451	5,776
Palamow	not received.	426
Total ...	263,653	208,401

* Returns imperfect.
† Imperfect.
‡ Imperfect.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it right to have a special inspection made of all golahs where grain is stored, in order that any imperfections in the present buildings or modes of storage may be discovered and rectified before the rains. The orders on the subject will be found in Appendix G.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th May 1874.

☞ ***Appendices and Enclosures will be found in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 3rd June 1874.***

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING FEBRUARY 1874.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	British Guiana.			Trinidad.			Mauritius.			Total.		Grand Total.	Remarks.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
Under 2 years ...	40	55	99	7	5	12	17	15	32	68	75	143	No Emigration to Jamaica, Surinam, French Colonies or Nevis during this month.
From 2 to 10 years ...	140	88	228	37	27	64	22	21	43	199	136	335	
„ 10 „ 20 „ ...	257	85	342	53	22	75	52	36	88	362	143	505	
„ 20 „ 30 „ ...	649	343	992	129	88	217	98	41	139	876	472	1,348	
„ 30 „ 40 „ ...	39	14	53	15	4	19	77	19	96	131	37	168	
„ 40 „ 50 „ ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	19	1	20	20	2	22	
Above 50 years ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	1	4	
TOTAL ...	1,130	587	1,717	241	146	387	288	133	421	1,659	866	2,525	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	No Emigration to Jamaica, Surinam, French Colonies or Nevis during this month.
Western Bengal ...	41	16	57	...	...	...	10	5	15	51	21	72	
Central „ ...	7	5	12	...	...	...	1	4	5	8	9	17	
Eastern „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	
Behar ...	177	108	285	2	2	4	160	61	221	339	171	510	
N.-W. Provinces ...	597	317	914	164	116	280	109	56	165	870	489	1,359	
Oudh ...	286	132	418	73	28	101	7	6	13	366	166	532	
Central India ...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Punjab ...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
Nepal, &c. ...	10	5	15	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	5	16	
Misc., Madras, Bombay, &c.	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	
TOTAL ...	1,130	587	1,717	241	146	387	288	133	421	1,659	866	2,525	

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

HINDUS. Brahmins and High Castes.	114	68	182	36	23	59	36	7	43	186	98	284	No Emigration to Jamaica, Surinam, French Colonies, or Nevis, during this month.
HINDUS. Agriculturists ...	274	137	411	66	28	94	70	21	91	410	186	596	
HINDUS. Artizans ...	95	50	145	12	9	21	30	7	37	137	66	203	
HINDUS. Low Castes ...	486	232	718	107	67	174	90	64	154	683	363	1,046	
Mussulmans ...	160	100	260	20	19	39	62	34	96	242	153	395	
Christians ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
TOTAL ...	1,130	587	1,717	241	146	387	288	133	421	1,659	866	2,525	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus	1,416	713	2,129
2. Mussulmans ...	242	153	395
3. Christians ...	1	...	1
TOTAL ...	1,659	866	2,525

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 28th MAY 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the season appears to be moderately favorable; rain has been abundant in Kurnool, but somewhat scanty elsewhere. In Sindh a fair rise of the river is reported. Rain has fallen in quantity in the Deccan and South Mahratta country, and lightly in some other districts of the Bombay Presidency. Abundant rain is reported from the eastern districts of Bengal, and a more moderate falls from the central districts; there have also been good falls in Bhagulpoor, Chumparun, and parts of Tirhoot; none is reported from the other districts of Behar. Great good has been done by the rain where it has fallen, and preparations for the late rice sowings are going on generally. In the North-Western Provinces the harvest has been completed. The numbers on relief works in Goruckpoor and Bustee have decreased slightly, owing to the lowering of the rate of wages and the employment of labourers on agricultural operations; arrangements are being made to substitute work-houses for relief works. Elsewhere there is no serious distress; the number of recipients of relief in Banda and Humeerpoor has very slightly increased. In the Punjab, rain has fallen in Delhi and Umballa; the harvest is nearly gathered in with an outturn above the average. Storms with rain are reported from many districts of the Central Provinces; no crops except sugarcane remain on the ground. In Rajpootana there is some scarcity of water in the south; in the north the supply is good; storms and rain are reported from Jeypoor and Ajmere. In Central India rain has fallen, or promises to fall, in most districts. In Mysore there has been an abundant fall throughout the province.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—	**(May 28th)**		
Kistna	(„ 27th)	...	No rain at Masulipatam, but in all taluqs, except Bandeo; land winds prevalent; slight freshes; drinking water scarce; second rice crop harvested; out-turn from a quarter to half; prices stationary; health good; mild small-pox general; guinea worm in Palnad and some villages of Guntoor and Suttenapally; cattle healthy; pasture scarce; dry fodder being used; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool	„	3·31 at Kurnool in six days.	Rain fall good throughout the district, except at Markopur; season favourable; ploughing commenced; markets moderately supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever, small-pox and cattle disease in several taluqs; 1·7 foot of water yesterday over the Sunkesala anicut.
Negapatam	„	...	Rain at Negapatam none; elsewhere scarce and partial; freshes in rivers moderate; water in tanks scarce; water over upper anicut none, over lower anicut, north and south branches, 3 inches; cultivation almost none; standing crops very few, but they are good; plantain blown down by high wind in Combaconum and Mazaveram taluqs; harvest very little; pasture procurable; markets sufficiently supplied; prices slightly rising; small-pox in several places; cattle disease in three taluqs, with some loss.
Trichinopoly	„	...	Slight rain two or three days in some taluqs: freshes in the Cauvery continue; water for irrigation and drinking sufficient in all wet villages; drinking water supply not ample in dry villages, but still available fron tanks and wells; condition of crops fairly good; outturn slightly below the average in Perambalore; very slight alteration in prices, a little lower in Kulithalay, a little higher in Udegarpalium; public health generally good; in Muserie fever and small-pox prevalent; condition of cattle good; pasture ample in wet villages; scarcity in dry land.
Calicut	„	...	No report received.
Bombay—	**(May 27th)**		
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	...	...	River at Kotree on 23rd instant 10 feet 8 inches; a fair rise; cut from Ochito to Kokawaree completed and opened on 23rd; khureef sowings springing up; small-pox in Tuppas Dooja, Bahadipar and Sutta; cattle in Jangor and Battora Tuppas attacked by "Summara" disease; weather threatening.
Hyderabad	...	...	River failing since 23rd, is 15 inches higher than on same date last year; weather unusually cool; no sickness.
Shikarpur	...	...	River steadily rising; weather sultry; fever still prevailing; slight shower on 14th.
Upper Frontier	...	...	Weather oppressively hot on 13th; slight shower in taluqs Thul and Kasheeore on 13th and 15th; market price of Rubbee staples depressed.
Gujarat.			
Ahmadabad	..	...	Weather tolerable; public health good.
Kaira	...	·96	Health good; cholera prevailing in Anund taluq.
Surat	...	...	Weather cloudy; public health generally good.
Broach	...	...	Sea breeze continues.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	...	Cotton market steady, price unchanged; public health good.
Nasik	...	·50	Rain in Nippar and Chandore; public health good.
Thanna	...	...	Weather sultry and cloudy; prevailing disease ague; slight cattle disease in Salsette, Warra, Shapur, Murbur and Bassein taluqs; measles, small-pox, guinea worm and scarcity of drinking water in taluq Warra.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*			
Deccan.			
Poona	...	...	Heavy rain in Poona on 17th also slightly fallen in Jooner, Indipur, Sinur and Porandur; hot weather still continues; cattle disease in taluqs Bhimthadi, Indipur, Khed and Havelly in which last children are also confined with fever.
Ahmednuggur	...	2·39	Cattle disease in some villages of Aukola, Jamkhed and Parner Taluqs; public health good.
Sholapur	...	·95	Fallen in every Taluq; slight cattle disease at Punderpur and Sholapur; weather warm.
Satara	...	2·52	Weather hot; ague in Patua.
Southern Mahratta Country.			
Belgaum	...	2·44	Manuring and sowing of rice progressing; health good.
Dharwar	...	5·77	Rain fallen in every Taluq; rice sowing in progress.
Canara	...	3·65	Sowing progressing; slight fever prevalent.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.			
Rajkot	...	...	Weather very hot.
Wudwan	...	...	Weather hot; health good; state of crops same as before.
Baroda	...	...	Temperature still high; south-westerly breeze continues; public health good.
Bengal—	**(May 26th)**		
Burdwan	...	·74	Weather very hot. In the first week heavy rains fell in Cutwa, and slight showers in Bood-bood and Raneegunge Sub-divisions. Rain fell also in the second week in the Sudder and Culna Sub-divisions. Ploughing of lands progressing, but more rain is much wanted for general agricultural purposes.
24-Pergunnahs	...	0·13	Intensely hot with strong south winds and occasional clouds. Good showers of rain in the early part of the fortnight in Diamond Harbour and Satkherah Sub-divisions, where early rice sowings are going on. Agricultural operations elsewhere are at a stand-still for want of rain. In some places the early sowings have come up fairly, but are suffering from want of rain, which is urgently required throughout the district.
Dacca	...	5·14	During the first week the weather was hot with strong winds and occasional storms. In the second week there were storms almost daily. Weather much cooler; state of the crops good.
Cuttack	...	·04	The weather very close during the first week till the afternoon, and then cloudy with high winds till nightfall; slight showers fell on the night of the 23rd; and the weather has since been cloudy and windy. Tillage progressing well. Sowing has also commenced.
Bankoorah	...	*Nil.*	Heavy rains in the south and east of the district on the 13th, the weather very hot, and dust-storms without rain; early rice being sown where the rain fell, and sugarcane being planted; elsewhere rain is urgently wanted; water very scarce.
Beerbhoom	...	*Nil.*	**Cool and damp in the early part of the first week; intensely hot and dry in the second. Prospects of the crops worse by another fortnight of drought; water failing. No change during the second week, but a storm of wind and rain had burst over the station at the time of report; silk almost a total failure; prices almost stationary, but showing an upward tendency. Export by rail during** fortnight ending 16th May 9,167½ maunds to Bhaugulpore and Patna Divisions.
Moorshedabad	...	1·35	Rain on both the 11th and 13th, and a heavy storm on the 22nd with very high wind but little rain; many trees blown down near the station. The storm was repeated in a milder form the next morning. No report yet received from the interior. The heat had not sensibly abated, but the rain had somewhat reduced the temperature. The rain though slight had been beneficial to the seedlings, and would probably enable the cultivators to complete their sowings. The aus or early rice plant which was suffering from drought looks well in most places, except Jungypore, where the rain was not adequate.
			An unusually large area of land is being taken up for early rice. Prices vary largely from week to week in most markets, but a comparison of the last few weeks shows a decidedly upward tendency, and are higher at all the principal markets.
Dinagepore	...	.53	Rain fell in many parts of the district early in the fortnight, but the storms have been very local. The weather afterwards cloudy and threatening, but no heavy rain reported anywhere, though there have been showers in places. Much of the boro paddy has been cut, and is generally a good crop. The bhadoi or early rice has come up well in many places, but is reported in some to be suffering from want of rain, which is required not merely for the early rice, but for ploughing for the winter crop.
Maldah	...	0·38	Weather hot; south-easterly wind; occasional clouds, and distant thunder; slight rain in the eastern part of the district and in Khurba. Reaping of the boro paddy has begun, and there is a good crop. Bhadoi or early sowings have been commenced; the prospect of the crops is, on the whole, fair, but rain is much wanted. Price of rice and grain has fallen.
Rajshahye	...	·66	All parts of this district had more or less rain during the first week, except Manda and Tannore, in the west and north-west. The rain was very favorable for the growing rice crops, and also for the ploughing of lands which were yet unploughed, and the sowings of early and late rice. The prospects of indigo and jute have also improved. In the west and north-west rain is much needed. No rain in the district throughout the second week, and the continued drought and heat are proving injurious to all crops, much land is lying ready ploughed, but sowing is suspended until rain falls. Prices have risen in many places, and to a large extent in Beauleah, where the rice is two seers (*sic*) in the rupee. At Tannore boro rice is already in the market at 13-8 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	1·54	Hot and oppressive at the commencement, and cloudy afterwards. Rain has fallen copiously during the last two nights. Good rainfall also to the north in the first week, and in the north-east and south-east in the second. All west and south the crops have sustained much damage, and are in a critical state. Much of the millet crop is being cut to the east and south-east. Boro rice has been cut in a few places and is favorable. Prices very high everywhere; 6-8 seers at head-quarters, but easier since.
Bogra ...	1·33	In the early part of the fortnight rain fell, but the weather has become dry and hot since. Boro rice being cut in Bogra and Khetlal, and a fair average expected. The early rice crop will suffer heavily if more rain does not fall soon; until now the prospects of the crops were good, especially in the east of the district, and with a seasonable supply of rain, a good outturn may still be expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	In the first half of the fortnight the weather was seasonable, but very hot with strong west winds, and in the second the wind veered to the east. No crops on the ground except cheena (millet) which will soon be harvested. Rain wanted for the preparation of lands.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the only crops on the ground cheena (millet) and sugarcane.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Very hot with variable winds; sugarcane and vegetables being irrigated, the former doing well, cheena (millet) is ripening and is being cut in places, also boro rice; mango crop still promising.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Weather hot in the early part of the fortnight; west wind prevailed and east wind since. Seetarnurhee Sub-division—0·40 inches of rain fell on the 11th May, very beneficial to agricultural operations. In many places the labourers have left relief works to prepare the fields as the rain has moistened the soil sufficiently to enable the ryots to prepare the land for sowing in the next rain. Makai (Indian corn) was sown in places during the rain which fell in the previous fortnight and has germinated well in some places. The Murwa (millet) seedlings appear to be coming up well. During the last days of the first week, the Deputy Collector travelled in the Amoon, Shewhar, Bhagwanpore, Dynchapra, and Mohind Circles, and noticed ryots ploughing their fields; there was a heavier rain to the north of the sub-division, Mudhoobanee Sub-division, and 0·1 on the night of the 11th May; more rain is much wanted for sowing the early rice. Most of the fields are now ready for paddy crops. In Kutchra Circle the cheena (millet) crop has been in some parts from eight to twelve annas. In Tajpore Sub-division rain is much wanted. Mango knocked about; no change in other crops. In Hajeepore Sub-division the state and prospects of the crops unchanged; the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) are doing well in the low-lands, but those on the high-lands have suffered from the drought. Sudder Sub-division—Prospects continue much the same as last fortnight; want of rain being much felt. No report from Durbhanga. No material change during the second week; want of rain is much felt on all sides. Prices stationary.
Saran ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot, clear, and dry with east wind prevailing; cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. The early crop is being cut and the late wheat not yet ripe is being irrigated, where practicable. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable, and the drought is affecting all crops injuriously. The recent sowings are dying for want of moisture. Agricultural operations are at a stand-still, except in Burrowlee Thanna, and in Sewan Sub-division where paddy is sown in the low-lands, to which moisture was supplied by the recent rains. Rain is most anxiously looked for, for the next sowings. A large number of mangos blown down by high winds. Prices have slightly fallen in the town owing to payment on relief works being made in grain and restoration of private trade which was interrupted by the impressment of carriage for Tirhoot. On the whole, prices are steady.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Great heat in the day, with strong winds; prospects of moong (pulse) fair, of indigo very unfavorable; cheena and kown (millets) have entirely failed, except where there was a little moisture or where advances for katcha wells had enabled the ryots to irrigate them. Paddy being sown in places. Rain anxiously looked for. Prices easier in consequence of the general sale of Government grain. A fall of 7-10th of rain has been since telegraphed.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Hot winds and intense heat. The few crops on the ground are being parched up. Everything depends on an early setting in of the rain which is much needed.
Bhaugulpore ...	1·48	Hot and strong west winds. Hail and rain on the 12th May, south of Soopool and west of Mudhepoora. On the 25th rain at Banka Sub-division, at Mudhepoora ·78 and one or two inches round south-west of Mudhepoora, on the 23rd. Moong (pulse) ripening fast; rice, murwa (millet) and sugarcane, all reported as flourishing; sowing will now be extensively carried on, and the rain will almost ensure the safety of the crops on the ground.
Purneah ...	0·40	In the early part very hot, and strong east winds blowing during the second week; heat oppressive. The bhadoi or early sowings going on everywhere, and are looking very well, but rain is wanted to enable the plants to meet the first floods. Moong (pulse) is being gathered all over the district with good outturn; kowni (millet) at Kishengunge is reported very good everywhere.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·08	At Rajmehal a little rain fell in the first week, but the weather has been very hot and dry since. Doomka, excessively hot during the entire fortnight except the very end. Distant lightning and a squall and little rain in the first half, since then clouds hanging about and promising rain. A little rain preceded by a storm fell on the evening of the 23rd May. East wind blowing hard the last three days. Bhadoi rice and Kheeree sown in parts of the Dearas at Rajmehal; indigo also looking well there; boro paddy is being reaped. There are no other crops. Rain very badly wanted all over the district. Tanks almost dry.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable. In many parts of Chota Nagpore proper, paddy has been sown in very low lands, and the rest are all ready for early sowings. Goondli and gora dhan have also been sown in some places, and general sowing will take place as soon as a shower falls. The mohwa flower crop has been an abundant one in pergunnahs Palamow and Toree, and much relief has been afforded by it to the poor. The fruit crop, too, promises well; also the Surai or fruit of the sâl tree. Jungle produce is abundant this year. A fine crop of mohwa fruit is also coming on. In Palamow the people are preparing for the rains, manuring the fields and burning their cotton lands. No other crops except sugarcane. Prices steady.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Hot, dry and sultry till Saturday the 23rd, when a refreshing shower fell, with promise of more. During the last two days the wind has been easterly. There is nothing on the ground but sugarcane, which is suffering from want of water in the tanks from which it is irrigated. Rain is urgently required for early sowings of millets, grass seeds, and early rice; all these will be late in coming to maturity if rain does not fall soon, and the distress be consequently prolonged.
		PUBLIC HEALTH.
		Burdwan, fever as before; numerous cases of cholera in Raneegunge and Boodbood; Bankoorah, cholera and small-pox daily reported; Beerbhoom, cholera and small-pox prevalent; 24-Pergunnahs, cholera still prevalent in Thannas Mothoorapore, Baduria, and Hurwa. A few deaths from sun-stroke and some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Baraset, and fever continues in Barripore. Cuttack, public health generally good. Moorshedabad, cholera and small-pox still bad; the former has broken out with virulence at Ramporehaut. Medicines being supplied wherever required. Maldah, there have been several cases of small-pox in Khurba Thanna, and a few cases of cholera. Rajshahye, cholera and small-pox cases are decidedly decreasing in frequency. Patna, with the exception of small-pox in the city, the health of the district continues good. Shahabad, small-pox still prevalent. Tirhoot, cholera has broken out. Bhagulpore, general health remarkably good. Purneah, cholera at Bulrampore reported on the increase. Lohardugga, small-pox is prevalent in parts, but the general health is good. Manbhoom, cholera, on the increase, and very prevalent in some of the villages between Purulia and Burrakar.
		General Remarks.—Rain is urgently required in almost all the districts of these provinces, though more or less has fallen during the fortnight in most of them. The young crops which were suffering badly have greatly benefited where the fall was good. In some places, the rain has also improved the outlook of indigo. Except in Behar, lands have almost everywhere been prepared, but sowings are deferred for want of rain, and in some places agricultural operations are altogether at a stand-still for the same reason. The drought has also affected the early rice crop badly in some places. Jute and other early crops are being sown the moment the soil is capable of receiving the seeds, and in some districts they have succeeded. Scarcity of water is greatly felt in some of the districts; the harvest of *boro* rice is not yet completed, but is in progress almost everywhere with a fair result.
N. W. P.—		
Bustee	(May 25th)	Prices much the same; heavy shower on the 23rd; numbers on Mehudawal road relief works fallen from 51,225 on 20th to 43,726 on 23rd, owing to reduction of wages; further decrease probable. Wages lowered on Domuriagunge works during the week; total number on relief works on 23rd, 140,262; four poor-houses with 280; advances made for purchase of rice seed, Rs. 5,521 up to 23rd; import and export almost ceased.
Goruckpoor	,, ...	Prices steady, with slight upward tendency. Numbers on relief works in north decreased to 47,200 owing to migration to Champaran relief works, where wages are higher, and to the demand for labour to prepare rice lands for sowing. In south numbers risen to 38,800 owing to increase on Deoreea works, and re-employment by mistake of Gola road labourers who refused to move to Cowreeram works. Total number on relief works, 86,000, showing a falling off of 7,800 within the last fortnight. Preparations making to substitute work-houses for relief works when rains begin. In city poor-house 489; in seven district poor-houses 464. Total tuccavee advances for rice seed up to 22nd May, Rs. 42,782.
Ghazeepoor	... ...	Not received.
Mirzapoor	(May 27th) ...	Prices much the same, reports from Doodhee good; north of Soane one relief work with 273; south of Soane ten works with 1,375.
Benares	,, ...	No change; no distress. Cane doing well.
Azimgurh	(24th) ...	Prices generally somewhat higher; charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.
Jounpoor	... ...	Not received.
Allahabad	(27th) ...	No change; prices stationary.
Banda	(26th) ...	Slight rise in prices of coarser grains. Reports as to general condition of people continue satisfactory. Fourteen poor-houses with 888; able-bodied inmates transferred to relief works, many of these prefer to return to their own houses. In Kirwee price of mohwa risen. Four poor-houses with 1,093; applicants for relief on the increase, chiefly from hilly tracts to the south of Kirwee.
Humeerpoor	May (26th) ...	No noteworthy change, on relief works 1,529; in poor-houses 484.
Jaloun	(25th) ...	No distress; cane doing well.
Jhansi	(27th) ...	Prices nearly stationary; numbers on relief works 1,110.
Cawnpoor	,, ...	No change; weather cloudy; health good.
Futtehgurh	,, ...	Prices stationary.
Agra	,, ...	Prices moderate; dust storms with slight rain; rubbee outturn above average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore ...	1·54	Hot and oppressive at the commencement, and cloudy afterwards. Rain has fallen copiously during the last two nights. Good rainfall also to the north in the first week, and in the north-east and south-east in the second. All west and south the crops have sustained much damage, and are in a critical state. Much of the millet crop is being cut to the east and south-east. Boro rice has been cut in a few places and is favorable. Prices very high everywhere; 6-8 seers at head-quarters, but easier since.
Bogra ...	1·33	In the early part of the fortnight rain fell, but the weather has become dry and hot since. Boro rice being cut in Bogra and Khetlal, and a fair average expected. The early rice crop will suffer heavily if more rain does not fall soon; until now the prospects of the crops were good, especially in the east of the district, and with a seasonable supply of rain, a good outturn may still be expected.
Patna ...	*Nil*	In the first half of the fortnight the weather was seasonable, but very hot with strong west winds, and in the second the wind veered to the east. No crops on the ground except cheena (millet) which will soon be harvested. Rain wanted for the preparation of lands.
Gya ...	*Nil*	Weather hot; the only crops on the ground cheena (millet) and sugarcane.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Very hot with variable winds; sugarcane and vegetables being irrigated, the former doing well, cheena (millet) is ripening and is being cut in places, also boro rice; mango crop still promising.
Tirhoot ...	*Nil*	Weather hot in the early part of the fortnight; west wind prevailed and east wind since. Seetarmurhee Sub-division—0·40 inches of rain fell on the 11th May, very beneficial to agricultural operations. In many places the labourers have left relief works to prepare the fields as the rain has moistened the soil sufficiently to enable the ryots to prepare the land for sowing in the next rain. Makai (Indian corn) was sown in places during the rain which fell in the previous fortnight and has germinated well in some places. The Murwa (millet) seedlings appear to be coming up well. During the last days of the first week, the Deputy Collector travelled in the Amooa, Shewhar, Bhagwanpore, Dynchapra, and Mohind Circles, and noticed ryots ploughing their fields; there was a heavier rain to the north of the sub-division, Mudhoobanee Sub-division, and 0·1 on the night of the 11th May; more rain is much wanted for sowing the early rice. Most of the fields are now ready for paddy crops. In Kutchra Circle the cheena (millet) crop has been in some parts from eight to twelve annas. In Tajpore Sub-division rain is much wanted. Mango knocked about; no change in other crops. In Hajeepore Sub-division the state and prospects of the crops unchanged; the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) are doing well in the low-lands, but those on the high-lands have suffered from the drought. Sudder Sub-division—Prospects continue much the same as last fortnight; want of rain being much felt. No report from Durbhanga. No material change during the second week; want of rain is much felt on all sides. Prices stationary.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Weather very hot, clear, and dry with east wind prevailing; cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. The early crop is being cut and the late wheat not yet ripe is being irrigated, where practicable. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable, and the drought is affecting all crops injuriously. The recent sowings are dying for want of moisture. Agricultural operations are at a stand-still, except in Burrowlee Thanna, and in Sewan Sub-division where paddy is sown in the low-lands, to which moisture was supplied by the recent rains. Rain is most anxiously looked for, for the next sowings. A large number of mangos blown down by high winds. Prices have slightly fallen in the town owing to payment on relief works being made in grain and restoration of private trade which was interrupted by the impressment of carriage for Tirhoot. On the whole, prices are steady.
Chumparun ...	*Nil*	Great heat in the day, with strong winds; prospects of moong (pulse) fair, of indigo very unfavorable; cheena and kown (millets) have entirely failed, except where there was a little moisture or where advances for katcha wells had enabled the ryots to irrigate them. Paddy being sown in places. Rain anxiously looked for. Prices easier in consequence of the general sale of Government grain. A fall of 7-10th of rain has been since telegraphed.
Monghyr ...	*Nil*	Hot winds and intense heat. The few crops on the ground are being parched up. Everything depends on an early setting in of the rain which is much needed.
Bhaugulpore ...	1·48	Hot and strong west winds. Hail and rain on the 12th May, south of Soopool and west of Mudhepoora. On the 25th rain at Banka Sub-division, at Mudhepoora ·78 and one or two inches round south-west of Mudhepoora, on the 23rd. Moong (pulse) ripening fast; rice, murwa (millet) and sugarcane, all reported as flourishing; sowing will now be extensively carried on, and the rain will almost ensure the safety of the crops on the ground.
Purneah ...	0·40	In the early part very hot, and strong east winds blowing during the second week; heat oppressive. The bhadoi or early sowings going on everywhere, and are looking very well, but rain is wanted to enable the plants to meet the first floods. Moong (pulse) is being gathered all over the district with good outturn; kowni (millet) at Kishengunge is reported very good everywhere.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·08	At Rajmehal a little rain fell in the first week, but the weather has been very hot and dry since. Doomka, excessively hot during the entire fortnight except the very end. Distant lightning and a squall and little rain in the first half, since then clouds hanging about and promising rain. A little rain preceded by a storm fell on the evening of the 23rd May. East wind blowing hard the last three days. Bhadoi rice and Kheeree sown in parts of the Dearas at Rajmehal; indigo also looking well there; boro paddy is being reaped. There are no other crops. Rain very badly wanted all over the district. Tanks almost dry.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Lohardugga ...	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable. In many parts of Chota Nagpore proper, paddy has been sown in very low lands, and the rest are all ready for early sowings. Goondli and gora dhan have also been sown in some places, and general sowing will take place as soon as a shower falls. The mohwa flower crop has been an abundant one in pergunnahs Palamow and Toree, and much relief has been afforded by it to the poor. The fruit crop, too, promises well; also the Surai or fruit of the sâl tree. Jungle produce is abundant this year. A fine crop of mohwa fruit is also coming on. In Palamow the people are preparing for the rains, manuring the fields and burning their cotton lands. No other crops except sugarcane. Prices steady.
Manbhoom ...	*Nil*	Hot, dry and sultry till Saturday the 23rd, when a refreshing shower fell, with promise of more. During the last two days the wind has been easterly. There is nothing on the ground but sugarcane, which is suffering from want of water in the tanks from which it is irrigated. Rain is urgently required for early sowings of millets, grass seeds, and early rice; all these will be late in coming to maturity if rain does not fall soon, and the distress be consequently prolonged.
		Public Health.
		Burdwan, fever as before; numerous cases of cholera in Raneegunge and Boodbood; Bankoorah, cholera and small-pox daily reported; Beerbhoom, cholera and small-pox prevalent; 24-Pergunnahs, cholera still prevalent in Thannas Mothoorapore, Baduria, and Hurwa. A few deaths from sun-stroke and some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Baraset, and fever continues in Barripore. Cuttack, public health generally good. Moorshedabad, cholera and small-pox still bad; the former has broken out with virulence at Ramporehaut. Medicines being supplied wherever required. Maldah, there have been several cases of small-pox in Khurba Thanna, and a few cases of cholera. Rajshahye, cholera and small-pox cases are decidedly decreasing in frequency. Patna, with the exception of small-pox in the city, the health of the district continues good. Shahabad, small-pox still prevalent. Tirhoot, cholera has broken out. Bhagulpore, general health remarkably good. Purneah, cholera at Bulrampore reported on the increase. Lohardugga, small-pox is prevalent in parts, but the general health is good. Maunbhoom, cholera on the increase, and very prevalent in some of the villages between Purulia and Burrakar.
		General Remarks.—Rain is urgently required in almost all the districts of these provinces, though more or less has fallen during the fortnight in most of them. The young crops which were suffering badly have greatly benefited where the fall was good. In some places, the rain has also improved the outlook of indigo. Except in Behar, lands have almost everywhere been prepared, but sowings are deferred for want of rain, and in some places agricultural operations are altogether at a stand-still for the same reason. The drought has also affected the early rice crop badly in some places. Jute and other early crops are being sown the moment the soil is capable of receiving the seeds, and in some districts they have succeeded. Scarcity of water is greatly felt in some of the districts; the harvest of *boro* rice is not yet completed, but is in progress almost everywhere with a fair result.
N. W. P.—		
Bustee (May 25th) ...		Prices much the same; heavy shower on the 23rd; numbers on Mehudawal road relief works fallen from 51,225 on 20th to 43,726 on 23rd, owing to reduction of wages; further decrease probable. Wages lowered on Domuriagunge works during the week; total number on relief works on 23rd, 140,262; four poor-houses with 280; advances made for purchase of rice seed, Rs. 5,521 up to 23rd; import and export almost ceased.
Goruckpoor ,, ...		Prices steady, with slight upward tendency. Numbers on relief works in north decreased to 47,200 owing to migration to Champaran relief works, where wages are higher, and to the demand for labour to prepare rice lands for sowing. In south numbers risen to 38,800 owing to increase on Deoreea works, and re-employment by mistake of Gola road labourers who refused to move to Cowreeram works. Total number on relief works, 86,000, showing a falling off of 7,800 within the last fortnight. Preparations making to substitute work-houses for relief works when rains begin. In city poor-house 489; in seven district poor-houses 464. Total tuccavee advances for rice seed up to 22nd May, Rs. 42,782.
Ghazeepoor		Not received.
Mirzapoor (May 27th) ...		Prices much the same, reports from Doodhee good; north of Soane one relief work with 273; south of Soane ten works with 1,375.
Benares ,, ...		No change; no distress. Cane doing well.
Azimgurh (24th) ...		Prices generally somewhat higher; charitable relief twice a week to 300 in Azimgurh only.
Jounpoor		Not received.
Allahabad (27th) ...		No change; prices stationary.
Banda (26th) ...		Slight rise in prices of coarser grains. Reports as to general condition of people continue satisfactory. Fourteen poor-houses with 888; able-bodied inmates transferred to relief works, many of these prefer to return to their own houses. In Kirwee price of mohwa risen. Four poor-houses with 1,093; applicants for relief on the increase, chiefly from hilly tracts to the south of Kirwee.
Humeerpoor May (26th) ...		No noteworthy change, on relief works 1,529; in poor-houses 484.
Jaloun (25th) ...		No distress; cane doing well.
Jhansi (27th) ...		Prices nearly stationary; numbers on relief works 1,110.
Cawnpoor ,, ...		No change; weather cloudy; health good.
Futtehgurh ,, ...		Prices stationary.
Agra ,, ...		Prices moderate; dust storms with slight rain; rubbee outturn above average.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*contd.*			
Muttra	...	...	Not received.
Allygurh	(May 26th)	...	Prices moderate; health good.
Meerut	(27th)	...	Threshing over; outturn exceptionally good. Large export eastward.
Saharunpoor	,,	·6	Rubbee harvested.
Bijnour	(26th)	...	Prices stationary; rubbee all harvested; cane doing well.
Moradabad	(27th)	...	Slight fall in price of wheat; health good.
Bareilly	,,	...	Prices unchanged; slight rain last night; health good.
Punjab—	**(May 27th)**		
Delhi	...	·5	General health of province continues good; small-pox here and there in Rohtak and sun-fever prevalent at Rawulpindee; harvest nearly gathered in; produce above the average.
Umballa	...	·9	
Rawulpindee	...	A little rain.	
Oudh—	**(May 28th)**		
Lucknow	(27th)	*Nil.*	Sugarcane being irrigated; slight partial storms; hot winds very persistent; public health good.
Fyzabad	,,		
C. Provinces—			
Raipur	(May 23rd)	...	Stormy weather; no standing crops; small-pox prevalent.
Mandla	...	1·3	Weather cloudy; prospects good; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
Belaspoor	...	...	Weather cloudy; prospects unchanged; fever and small-pox about; prices easy.
Sumbulpoor	...	·29	Weather cloudy; sugarcane thriving; prices high.
Bhandara	(May 26th)	·36	Weather clear; ploughing for khureef; small-pox still prevalent; prices easy.
Balaghat	...	...	Weather stormy; khureef operations commenced; small-pox prevalent; prices unchanged.
Chindwara	...	...	Slight rain; weather cloudy; ploughing begun; no epidemic; prices steady.
Wurdha	(May 27th)	...	Ploughing for khureef; small-pox prevalent.
Saugor	...	...	Winnowing rubbee completing; small-pox in places.
Nimar	...	...	Rubbee outturn good; health good; price of rice risen.
Nagpoor	...	·60	Weather cloudy; fields preparing khureef; small-pox continues.
Jubbulpoor	...	·34	
Dumoh	...	1·10	Khureef operations commenced; small-pox decreasing; prices about same.
Seoni	...	...	Weather cloudy; health good.
Nursinghpoor	...	·04	Small-pox prevalent.
Hoshangabad	...	...	Crops gathered; small-pox prevailing.
Betul	...	...	Sugarcane thriving; health good.
Upper Godaveri	(May 23rd)	·45	Weather cloudy; health good.
Mysore & Coorg (May 28th)			
Bangalore Cantonment	...	8·75	Rain fell in all the districts of the province.
Coorg	...	5·56	Agricultural prospects fair; ploughing commenced; public health good; cattle disease in two districts; heavy rain injured coffee blossoms in Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
East and West Berar	(May 28th).	...	Ploughing continued; no epidemic; public health good; weather warm.
Rajpootana—	**(May 28th)**		
Serohi	(25th)	...	A little water in some tanks; wells beginning to fail; weather seasonable; health very good.
Meywar	(18th)	...	Of the city tanks Goolab Sagur has no water; Ranee Sagur contains three months' supply; wells generally are half full; health good; but guinea-worm and fever prevail; no crops; hot winds blowing; frequent clouds, but no rain.
Bickaneer	(9th)	...	Weather hot; dust storms blowing during the week; health good; a few cases of light fever in the city.
Harowtee (Agency States)	(May 16th)	...	Wells moderately full; tanks drying up; two cases of small-pox at Deolee; general health otherwise good.
Ulwur	(21st)	...	Tanks and wells well filled for the time of year; health good; sowings for early bajra and cotton commenced in many parts.
Jeypoor	(28th)	...	Two heavy rain-falls during fortnight; ploughing commenced in some localities; public health excellent.
Bhurtpoor	...	...	Weather cloudy; health excellent.
Ajmere	...	...	Agreeable change owing to storms accompanied with slight rain; health satisfactory; no more cases of cholera.
Central India—			
Indore	(May 27th)	...	Weather fine; health good.
Gwalior	...	...	Rain and storms frequent; crops fair; small-pox decreasing.
Neemuch	...	...	Weather cloudy and stormy; threatening rain.
Rutlam	...	...	No rain; prospects favorable; health good.
Bagelkhund (Sutna)	...	...	No report.
Nepal	(May 20th)	...	Fair.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 23 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE ANALYSIS OF THE MOVEMENTS AND SCOUR ACTION OF WATER AT OBSTRUCTIONS,

By Dr. J. P. STRATTON, M. R. A. S., Bombay Branch.

[*Published in Supplement to the "Gazette of India," September* 27, 1873, *page* 975.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF SUPPLEMENT.

PARA.		PAGE.
1	Essential points of the analysis	1073
2	Action at down-side of island	1074
3	Ditto ditto pier	1075
4	Ditto entrance of feeder stream	*ib.*
5	Ditto debouchure of rivers,—Bars. Varieties of sand terrace extension	*ib.*
6	Form of hollow scoured by water overtaking water	1076
7	Afflux, and silt or no silt, above weirs	1077
8	Hydrodynamics of current impingence and its scour	1079
9	Size of loose material to resist removal by currents	1080
10	Scour at base of sea walls,—and ejection of facing stones	1081
11	Movements and action in eddies, whirls, &c.	1082
12	Seeming parallels from great rivers and ocean currents	1085
13	Scour respectively by clear and turbid water	1088
14	Ditto ditto by shallow and deep water	1089
15	Relation of bottom to surface velocity	1091
16	References to engineering authorities	1094
17	Conditions and localities favorable for observations	1098
18	Movements of water displaced by advancing vessel	1100
19	Miscellaneous :—	
	Some opinions and explanations	*ib.*
	Depth of sand disturbance by unobstructed current	*ib.*
	Reprint of table of contents of analysis	1104
	Contents of Resumè	*ib.*
	Ditto of detail of observations, &c.	*ib.*
	Sub-divisions of foregoing sections	1105
	Corrigenda in analysis	1106
	General index to analysis and supplement	*ib.*

For simplicity in the General Index to both Analysis and Supplement, the paging of the latter has been continued from that of the former, the first 50 numbers referring to the Analysis and other papers printed with it.

PARAGRAPH 1.—ESSENTIAL POINTS OF THE ANALYSIS.

THE main points, to which attention was invited in the Analysis are, for convenience, here recapitulated as follows:—

(1)—The difference in scour effect between water *flowing along* the surface of a body and water encountering it as an obstacle, and so *coming against* it.

(2)—This difference being an excess in the latter case, and the greater as the body is the more transversely opposed to the line of current.

(3)—The deflection on obstacles of moving water into new directions of motion.

(4)—The deflection of moving water (not only by solid obstructions, but also) by other water, whether still or moving more slowly, or in a direction different from the former—such deflection, however, being less abrupt and complete, and more diffused, and requiring considerable velocity, or difference thereof, for marked development.

(5)—The scour action of deflected water in its new direction, corresponding precisely with that of the original current in regard to surfaces respectively opposed or parallel to it.

(6)—The consequent scouring activity of water, thus deflected by obstacles of either kind, when, in its new direction, it encounters an opposing surface.

Some of these points were of course well known before, as *e. g.*, the effect of falling water, or of running water coming against an opposing bank.

But the others also are, under favorable circumstances, demonstrable by experiment—some, which were merely inferences from other facts when I wrote last year, having since then been actually observed.

Perhaps the most interesting points, from having so many practical bearings hitherto obscure, are as follow :—

The consequences of current impingence, which in its primary form may be evident enough—these being deflection and a secondary impingent scour acting in a direction totally different from that of the original and *apparent* current.

Also, the fact that the deflective obstruction to a swift current may be (either a solid body, or) other water, even when the latter is flowing in the same direction, though more slowly.

This last is much as a slow train may be overtaken, and run into, by a quick train, in which case the violence and result of the collision will be in proportion to the difference of speed.

To guard against misapprehension and confusion of the foregoing, with supposed different theories of rotation, &c., it may be well to note distinctly that the matters submitted to consideration depend on no such theories, and are confined to no mere question between them. *Vide* paras. 11 and 19.

Engineers, with canal as well as general experience, to whom the pier action has been shown, have themselves remarked it is quite different from the familiarly known eddies.

As yet I have met with no one to whom the sight of the action has not been the same novelty it was to myself when it first caught my attention.

It has been further remarked that the process and its scope are so definite that the form of the scour excavation at a pier, and the movements in it, might now be drawn almost with precision, though to sketch them from general ideas of eddying and high velocity would previously have been impossible.

In fact the process, *once clearly and completely seen*, effects an immediate revolution—of simplification and definition—in any conceptions regarding pier-scour drawn merely from those general ideas.

It throws light also on the hitherto obscure relation of pier-scour depth to the general scour depth of the channel, and on questions as to protecting piers by complete floorings across the bed, or only by local works immediately around them, or by adopting that form of pier which will excite the least scour.

With the nature and scope of the action now apparent, farther observation and experiment may enable its probable amount, under given conditions, to be estimated, and therefore to be guarded against, beforehand.

The principles deduced are equally applicable to explain many other examples of scour in rivers and canals, besides those occurring at bridges.

Eddies and whirls produce effects of their own; and the Analysis noted the circumstances under which eddies *do* scour actively.

But, as can be seen and shown, *they* are not the danger-workers at a pier.

Indeed, so far from rotation of any kind being an essential of the subject as presented, the case is really simpler when movement of that sort is, for the time, left altogether out of view, and attention given simply to the points already enumerated. This will appear more clearly in para. 11.

A mere negative relation, in not conflicting with known fact or recorded experience, would be nothing; but the positive relation of the principles traced in the Analysis, in bringing together under one connected and connecting explanation so many facts now separately known, appears of greater import, although of course even this gives them no pretension to constitute a theory for *all* water action.

2.—ACTION AT DOWN-SIDE OF ISLAND.

Immediately at the down-stream end of a sand-bank, or other island, there is first some eddying water, which here curves inwards and backwards from both sides.

A little farther on, where the deep streams, obliquely approaching, touch each other, there is, when the velocity and angle of approach are sufficient, a comparatively long and narrow trough scoured below the bed-level of either or of the united current ahead, and extending down-stream, gradually shallowing off.

A weed thrown in, adjusted so as to float with part of it sufficiently submerged, is, when it reaches the above junction in the central line, dragged down to the bottom, swept along,

and gradually rises again to the surface farther on. Here there is evident down-sweep, turning into an onward bottom-sweep, from the oblique collision of the two currents.

The surface at such place is correspondingly rippled and disturbed.

A little back-splay, smaller in proportion as the meeting of the waters is more oblique, doubtless contributes to the eddy above.

3.—ACTION AT DOWN-SIDE OF PIER.

Similarly, in the immediate wake of bridge piers, there is first, a space of eddying water, bordering and beyond which the two spanway streams come obliquely into contact, and the surface rises, according to the velocity of current, into a ripple, wave or breaker, while within the angle of junction, if the force is sufficient, a boiling up action is seen. From this the eddy of each side runs back to the pier, the surface there being lower, just as in the immediate wake of a ship propelled at high speed.

Immediately ahead of the junction corresponding down-sweep is doubtless developed; the scour from which, however, is probably in general merged in or masked by the broader scour directly in front of the spanway streams. I say doubtless as in the turmoil of violent action the movements cannot be traced, though their result is afterwards visible.

4.—ACTION AT ENTRANCE OF FEEDER STREAM.

On mentioning the scour below an island and its cause, as elucidated by the weed experiment, a friend offers, from his fishing experience, an illustration of such scour produced in a river by one current dashing against another, *viz.*, the deep pool commonly found at the entrance of a feeder stream, and in which the biggest fish are usually found. This position of the scour hollow at the very entrance implies a relatively small feeder. When larger, it presses more into the main channel and may affect even the opposite bank, when the volume and velocity are great enough in relation to those of the stream it enters.

5.—ACTION AT RIVER DEBOUCHURES:—BARS, &c.

Varieties of Sand Terrace Extension.

If the sea were a quiet lake, into which rivers impetuously dashed, there might be similar scour pools at their debouchures, * whether with a bar beyond the deepening or not.

* *i. e.*, outlet as more distinctive, for the action here discussed, than "embouchure" or inlet.

I have seen, in an inland stream, something which may be supposed to represent the *river action* in the production of a bar, if the sea were quiet.

When the stream, after being low and feeble, suddenly rises under a single heavy fall of rain, and goes down again as suddenly as it had risen, the long scour pool below a contracted bridge-way is filled up by a single advancing terrace, starting from the upper end (as described in Part XI of the Analysis.

But if merely the *high* flood subsides, leaving a current still of considerable force, the breaker action on the down side of the bridge, though lessened, continues sufficiently to maintain the scour at the upper end of the pool.

The sand brought through the bridge is thus carried along the deep hollow, as far as the current, now weaker than when it scoured out the whole length, is able to carry it.

Then it lingers and halts, *i. e.*, some way short of the down-stream end of the hollow.

The next sand coming on is farther impeded by that which had preceded it, and had begun to linger. A terrace is thus *started in the middle* of the long pool and, by the sand coming in more rapidly than it passes on, the terrace rises to a certain height and progresses in the usual way. It thus fills up the lower end of the hollow, while the upper part is still maintained till the scour action in it also subsides.

But, for a time, the commencing terrace constitutes *a bar* across the middle of the pool; and if, with constancy of current above, there were any abrading action ahead, such as furnished by cross currents, &c., in the sea, it would remain *as a bar*, instead of advancing as a terrace to join the ordinary bed-level of the river.

Matters on the coast are, however, more complicated and inconstant. It is not simply the case of a rapid stream uninterruptedly dashing into quieter water; for with every rising tide, the sea sends a reverse current up the channel; so that if there were a pool scoured out by the river during, and with the ebb-tide, or by the former alone during slack low-water, it might be filled up again by the returning tide; besides which, there are the farther opposing elements of other sea currents, and of storms and waves, bearing directly on, or obliquely across, the river mouth.

The sea also moves material of its own, and there is every variety in the conditions of the channel, volume, and velocity of the river, and of the portion of the sea receiving it, whether it be open, or a sheltered estuary or bay, and whether precipitously deep, or gradually shelving.

Hence bars at some river mouths, and none at others.

It would, however, be interesting to know whether, under those of the foregoing circumstances, favourable to its production, a pool is really maintained in the above locality, and just inside the bar where a bar exists.

The *general* conditions at a river mouth, either with or without a bar, may be intelligible from the ordinary onward action of the stream and ebb-tide, and the opposing influence of the rising tide, sea currents, and waves.

But if, at certain rivers, the bar rises abruptly, without previous long and gradual shallowing of the river channel towards it; and still more if there is just within the bar a pool deeper than the channel immediately above, then this condition does not seem explicable without reference to the present attempted analysis.

The phrase "*deep water within the bar*" is common enough; but it is not distinctively conclusive on the above point, as it may only mean water deep as compared with that on the bar, and deep enough for vessels.

Since writing the above, I have seen the following passage in Cresy's Encyclopædia of Engineering (1856), page 641.

Is the hollow, described in it, produced by the action which I have endeavoured in this paragraph to trace?

"Nature, however, often exhibits at times singular phenomena where rivers discharge themselves into the sea, by spreading their waters over its surface.

"At a considerable distance from the land they often run over a bottom having a very "small declivity; but which at the mouth of the river is bent downwards, forming a deep con- "cavity: this is the case with some of the largest rivers where the tides are apparent at a con- "siderable distance up them.

"The sea water during the time of flood-tide entering the river, and at ebb returning, helps "to produce this effect, and to render the section of the bed a concave line, by sweeping away "all the deposits lodged where this action takes place, so that shoals are not formed so long as "a river can keep its mouth open on a flat shore, the particles brought down being deposited "either above or below the spot where they discharge themselves."

Reverting to the *bar form* of terrace, I have just seen that, after it has advanced down-stream till it joins the general bed-level, and when the scour force lessens but *slowly* at the up-stream end of the pool, the terrace retrogrades. Indeed, it has probably been doing so all along [as well as progressing].

The bottom sweep, gradually weakening, is unable to carry on all the sand passed through the upper and active end of the pool; and this gradually accumulates on the up-stream slope of the bar. A little sand gains the top and is gently swept onwards; but much remains, and thus the up-stream margin grows back in the up-stream direction. Evidently, with a slight difference of current, there might be a retrogressive terrace from the very extremity of the pool.

That such varieties in terrace procedure should be produced in the same pool at different times, simply from variations of current which otherwise might not be noted, is a striking indication of the frequency with which observations and experiments need to be repeated before one can be sure of having seen all the phases which may present themselves.

After seeing some particular action most clearly, I have often been puzzled by a failure or a different result of the experiment, under what seemed only a slight difference in the stream a few days afterwards. Again, with a return to the original conditions, the action has exhibited itself precisely as at first.

What I have called the up-stream slope of a bar, or a retrogressive terrace, is not a clearly-cut definite slope like the down-stream aspect of an advancing one. It is rather a long slow rise running into the upper surface, without a distinct margin between them.

Progressive terraces may grow laterally as well as forwards. A narrow stream feeding a terrace in a wide space prolongs the former in a fan shape, but more rapidly in the onward direction. A long hollow may thus persist at the side, after the pool has been filled up in the centre. But the clear cut lateral margin continues slowly growing outwards, and, under ordinary circumstances, finally completes the filling up.

I may note that the onward movement of simple sand ripples or ridges is mentioned in Robinson, Vol. II., p 465-6, but without any allusion to the comparatively huge sand terraces I have observed, and their part in filling up scour pools, &c.

Sand terraces and their movement indicate a certain velocity of current. Under low velocity they become indistinct and disappear.

6.—FORM OF HOLLOW SCOURED BY WATER OVERTAKING WATER.

The shape of the scour hollow produced by a more rapid current, on escaping from a constriction, the bed of which is firm, and dashing into a wider space of slower moving water, where the bottom can be eroded, is so generally of a particular character that it may be noticed. When the bed in the constriction is equally soft, the extra on-scour depth in it, from the extra velocity there, blends with the pool ahead. Yet I have seen this last the deeper.

The form alluded to is elongated and curved, and deepest near the up-stream extremity.

To use a homely illustration, the shape (at the issue of a strong current) roughly resembles that of a spoon, more or less lengthened in the stream line.

When the stream has been less constricted, and is thus comparatively ineffective, the scour is naturally shallower and more diffused.

And, when still weaker, there may be no scour at all, but rather a silting up of any previous hollow by the current sweeping on sand, or depositing finer material.

For the production of scour by water coming into collision with other water, there must be considerable velocity in the one, and sufficient difference of velocity or direction in the other.

Along the edge, at a *well marked* depression, ejective action goes on, often producing a boiling up appearance on the surface, corresponding with a strong upthrow of sand from the bottom.

This is produced by the water, after its down-sweep, turning into an onward bottom-sweep, and rising up again somewhat abruptly at the sides; while at the down-stream extremity of the hollow it rises more gradually.

In this last direction the water next rushes onward, but that which rises at the sides contributes also to the usual cross-flow from the deep stream towards the bank, in which direction it feeds an eddy circulation.

After the hollow has been scoured out, expulsion of sand still goes on, by a continuance of the same movements, *viz.*, an obliquely rising sweep down-stream, and a more abrupt upheaval laterally, because sand is being constantly brought down by the current into the scour hollow, and has to be passed on. Of course there is here supposed a maintenance of sufficient velocity for scour.

7.—AFFLUX, AND SILT, OR NO SILT ABOVE WEIRS.

Some observations have been noted in connection with the up-stream limit of afflux, and conditions there; but at present it must suffice merely to indicate the tendency of a *rapid* current to suffer deflection on reaching the quieter water in the deeper section of the channel above a weir.

Were the current to come on so violently as to produce, at the point of junction, a *sudden rise* of the surface, actual down-sweep and scour upon and along the bottom might be expected. From my own observation, and Weisbach, Vol. II., pages 122-3, such abrupt rise is not merely conjectural.

But although, ordinarily, the difference of velocities is not so great as to cause this, the tendency referred to may exist in a medium degree, which may help to account for the maintenance of movement along the bottom beneath the level of the weir crest, sufficient, under certain conditions, to prevent silt; as for instance above weirs at canal falls, and, at all events, preventing that bottom water from becoming a mere stagnant pool, over the weir-level plane of which the whole of the real current should run, as might at first be thought.

When, again, the current approaches still more feebly, it may be unable to carry on, through the space affected by the weir, the material it has brought down with it. In this case silt would begin at the up-stream border of the space; and if the material were suitable, it would extend down-stream like an advancing sand terrace filling up a scour pool.

In sundry respects, indeed, there is a similarity between what I may call the weir pool and a scour pool.

When a weir is entirely submerged with a uniform flood surface over it, without sign of obstruction below, the weir represents merely a ridge of rock across the channel with a deep pool on either side.

As to the non-deposit of silt above the low weirs erected on the top of canal falls to check the velocity of approach, and its consequent scour, there may be several matters concerned, as *e. g.* the fineness of the bed material in the canals of Northern India, enabling all that is brought on to be carried over the weir, or the greater "way" which the current gets on it in their straight, uniform, and well-defined channels than in ordinary river beds, which steadier progress will bring it with greater force on to the water in the space affected by the weir, and so tend to strengthen the downward deflection, the subsequent bottom sweep, and the final rise over the weir.

For, in natural channels, the result which I have usually seen and heard of, has been a silting up, in spite of a fall on the downside, so that on the upside such weirs cease more or less to be weirs.

In natural channels the irregularities of depth, breadth, and direction of channel, which is often wider at or above a weir, and which permits still greater expansion of flood waters, are against the current coming on with the uniform and concentrated energy of a canal stream.

Doubtless, however, above canal falls also, silt would be produced, if the weir were raised high enough, *i. e.*, considerably more than sufficient to check the scour from the velocity of approach.

When a channel has been scoured above a fall, and a weir is afterwards added for its protection, the hollow previously excavated becomes more or less silted up again.

An exact adjustment of weir height, to current and bed material, would doubtless equally prevent scour below the normal bed-level, or silt above it.

Since writing the above I have come across what seems a case in point in Colonel Cautley's notes on the Eastern Jumna Canal, pages 117-118. At Selimpore near the lower extremity of the canal, and where, therefore, the current is reduced, there is a stepped descent of 5½ feet. Practically this is a small fall or rapid, as the three falls next higher up are merely from 7 to 8 feet each.

At the head of the descent a moveable dam is constructed with sleepers to a height of 5 feet above the masonry flooring, not to check scour from velocity of approach, but to work a mill. After the dam has been erected for some time, silt accumulates largely in the channel for a long way above it, and in places 5 feet deep.

The dam is removed when not required for the mill, and when floods are coming down the canal. In the former case the silt is only slowly carried away.

The seeming discrepancy of result, as to silt and no silt, at *weirs*, in the two situations respectively, disappears when the initial difference of circumstances is allowed for, or removed.

On the top of a canal fall, a weir or bar is placed to check the scour from the increased velocity of approach to the fall.

In an ordinary part of a channel, there is no locally increased action to check, and *the condition of the bed is so far in equilibrium with the current* that, although, according to the state of the latter from time to time, the former may occasionally be scoured a little or silted a little, yet, on the whole, the same general level is maintained.

Both the silting in the one case, and the check of scour in the other, are evidently due to the same influence operating in the same direction, *viz.*, the tendency of the weir to check the action of the bottom layers of current below its crest level. Of course, by holding up the water it reduces the surface slope, and checks the velocity for some way up, or until near the very plunge over the weir.

When scour, above a fall, has thus been checked by a weir just high enough to produce this effect, *and no more*, the condition, on its upside, is then merely the same as it is (to begin with) in the other supposed case, *i. e.*, an equilibrium of current and bed. If direct comparison of the two cases were desired, the same height would need to be *added* to the canal fall bar, as the whole given to the ordinary weir.

With other things then kept equal or proportionate, even a *seeming* difference of result need scarcely be anticipated.

Whether an accumulation of silt rise flush with the crest of a weir or stop short of this, must depend on its height, on the force of the current, and the nature of the bed material. Often, at the same weir, a part of the bed may be seen silted up flush, while another part, where the current has been strongest, is some feet lower.

But, alike from the silting at the great Madras anicuts; the silting at the new weir on shallow foundations (or almost on none) across the sandy bed of the Jumna near Delhi, where, I fancy, the material is fine; the similar silting at the raised causeway on the Bhurar near Nowgong, which I made in the hot weather of 1872, simply with loose boulders and blocks set in the coarse sand; and from the check of scour above the weirs crowning the falls of the Ganges Canal; I think it may be safely assumed that, whatever may be the depth which remains unsilted on the upside of a weir against which the current comes fair on (*i.e.*, not obliquely,) it is less than the depth which would exist, or would be scoured there, if the weir were not present.

In short that, in spite of seeming diversity of result, the tendency of directly transverse weirs is of itself uniform, and that the discrepancies alluded to are due rather to differences of initial or associated circumstances.

A current coming on a weir obliquely tends to scour down on the skirt of the part it first encounters, even though there be no lateral issue, and this descending water can eventually pass only by rising over the weir farther on. But down-scour movements, once established at an oblique obstruction, are apt to be propagated ahead, where, but for their being communicated from elsewhere, they might not have been locally started.

And though the part first reached may thus be the most liable to scour, yet the extremity near the further bank may finally be most exposed to the onward force of the current.

Scour at a *bridge flooring* is sometimes more complex than at a simple weir.

On the *downside* it may be in one or more of the following ways. In such cases there often is a general scour or lowering of the channel in progress, though originally the flooring may have been laid flush with the bed at the time.

The lowering beyond the floor will retrograde to its edge, and then if there is not sufficient depth of current to preserve a uniform water surface overhead, there will be a rapid or fall, cutting still deeper at the very tail of the flooring. Of course, if the latter was originally higher than the bed, this action will begin at once, provided the stream is shallow enough.

The current may have been contracted, and thus quickened through the bridge; or, without contraction, it may have been somewhat accelerated simply by its easier passage over the smooth masonry; and, in either way, there may be a tendency to deflection and impingent scour on leaving the latter and encountering the water ahead, which, either from its larger section or from its rougher bed, is moving more slowly.

On the *upside* of a flooring scour appears more complex as, from the considerations regarding weirs, even a low continuous bar might be expected to oppose such action.

If the flooring does not extend far enough up-stream to clear the down-sweep from the piers, abutments or wing walls, scour will at once be developed, without such velocity as would lower the bed by ordinary on-scour.

Or, extending far enough for the above purpose, but originally raised above the bed, it may be scoured by an oblique current, flowing at a rate which would be harmless if unobstructed and undeflected.

Otherwise, it would seem that scour there can only be produced by a velocity in excess of what, even in its simple onward progress, the bed can stand without being cut up.

This may be a general velocity of stream from floods coming on from above, or from excessive bed incline generally, causing a general lowering of the channel, or it may be local from a fall or an extra declivity below the bridge, original, or induced by scour on the downside, producing an increased velocity of approach just upside of, and over, the flooring.

The question, however, *seems* still to remain, why the flooring does not act like the bar on the top of a canal fall, and stop or check the scour?

Except in cases where itself contributes to excite local action, I apprehend that *it does similarly tend to check*, though it may not be able altogether to stop, the onward scour.

At a canal-fall at which a bar 5 feet high just stops the scour, it would be found that a bar only 2 feet high would not suffice to do so; and that for the bed to remain unscoured, with the canal flowing as before, it required to be at least 5 feet below the weir top.

Yet if the bed, close to the upper edge of a flooring, were found lowered 5 feet below the masonry surface, *this would be considered active scour.*

In reality, however, the condition would be the same as at the canal-fall weir, at which this state *is considered a stoppage of scour.*

Scour, stability, and silting of bed are merely different degrees of a scale of water action thereon; but, for rightly comparing the action at different places, one needs to see that each is gauged by a similar scale with the same starting point.

Provided always, and strictly, that the flooring or other artificial work be itself no element in the production of the scour, this latter might be remedied by raising the flooring, just as by giving sufficient height to a bar on a canal-fall. Whatever scour there is in such case, is probably less than there would be if the flooring were not there. Of course by raising the floor, extra action would be caused on its downside.

If, however, itself the cause, or an aid, of the scour, it would need, on the contrary, to be lowered; and, if the piers or other works were the cause at a too narrow flooring, an extension of this last up-stream would be the cure.

It merits notice that there is always the risk of scour, started in one way, being propagated or aggravated in another.

Simple weirs, weirs at falls, and bridge floorings, have now been considered.

At canal-falls there is usually a combination at the one place, the fall being crowned by a weir, with a bridge over all; and there being a masonry flooring on the upside at the normal bed-level.

But farther principles than those discussed in the separate cases do not seem involved.

8.—HYDRODYNAMICS OF CURRENT IMPINGENCE AND SCOUR.

The readiest explanation that suggests itself of the difference of effect in what I have styled impingent scour, as distinguished from the ordinary scour of unobstructed streams, is that, in the former, the bank or bottom is attacked by the force of the current coming "end on;" while in the latter, it is merely chafed by the side rub of the moving water.

This seems as correct as it is simple; but if it be sought to trace the difference more precisely, it appears to be as follows:—

As the hydraulic pressure of running water on the surfaces along which it glides, is described to be the statical pressure of the depth, *minus* that of the head which is equivalent to the particular velocity, so the *whole* end-on force of moving water *against* an obstacle seems to be the static pressure for the depth, *plus* that of the head giving the velocity or impulse.

For ordinary purposes, merely the latter, *i. e.*, the velocity pressure or impulse (rising as the square of the velocity) is stated, because the depth pressure, on the up-stream aspect of an immersed body, is balanced by the similar pressure on the downside.

Hence, when such a body is taken as a whole, whether in respect of its resistance to a current—as in the case of a pier, or of its speed through the water, as in that of a vessel—it is the difference merely of pressure which needs to be reckoned, and this corresponds with the impulse or velocity, excepting when a rise of water at the stem, and a hollow in the wake, add something to the difference.

But it is evidently of no consequence to scour or erosion on the up-stream aspect, whether the same process is taking place at the down-stream side or not. Such action in the latter cannot neutralise the process on the former, as pressure counterbalances pressure.

In fact, it is when the resistance, from whatever source, balances the pressure sufficiently to keep the body stationary, that surface erosion goes on most actively; for, if the body were to move freely with the stream, erosion, from the water itself, would be at a minimum. Of course this would imply a body floating or supported clear of the bottom; for if rolled or swept along thereon, it would be more actively eroded than if at rest, but this result would be from collision and friction with other solid bodies, which is not here under consideration.

Counterbalancing is not the same as abolition of pressure, for each influence is still operative in its own sphere, and without including the depth pressure along with the impulse there is not a common basis for comparison of the different pressures.

While the pressure of any kind on every square foot of the bottom is the highest, the pressure to the side ranges from the full amount of the particular pressure at the lowest plane to nothing at the very surface; the average *static* per square foot of a vertical strip being the mean, *i.e.*, the half of the bottom extreme, and the average of the *other* pressures being the same, minus or plus the head competent to the velocity.

When the current is deflected by an obstacle into a down-sweep, there is the full pressure of the depth, including afflux and upswell, and that also of the velocity or impulse, so that the figures for this pressure on the bottom are the highest of all; while, at the same time, the scour is of all the most marked.

It seems also to be the *plus* character of the end-on pressure of running water which operates so powerfully beneath floorings when the current gains admission either directly or by

deflection, while on the surface of the flooring the side pressure of the passing water is *minus* the like quantity.

If—without assuming precise accuracy in the foregoing—the general proportions of greater and less reckoned for the several pressures have been correct, the most difficult question still remains, *viz.*, as to the influence on the scour action respectively exercised by the velocity and the depth.

If an inference were to be drawn merely from the greater scour action, under the full impingent force, than under the side hydraulic pressure at the same velocity, without paying regard to the different direction of movement and action in the two cases, one might attribute special effect to the pressure.

But as the static pressure, which, though less than the impingent, is greater than the hydraulic, produces no effect at all, this would conflict with such view. Indeed, the fact that the scour in a free channel increases, while the hydraulic pressure diminishes under rising velocity, might, if taken alone, suggest that depth pressure only checks scour action.

As the scour of either kind increases very decidedly with the velocity, this shows that motion is the ruling element in the action; and, by itself, might seem to indicate that pressure could be altogether thrown out of the reckoning.

The fact, however, which is stated from observation on a large scale, that deep rivers scour less than shallow streams of the same (or even of somewhat inferior) velocity, would imply that increased depth, *i.e.*, pressure, has an influence, and that under certain circumstances, this operates in the way of clogging or hampering velocity in its scouring propensity.

But some depth is just as essential to any action at all, as some velocity is.

It may be said that the velocity is the power and the water is the tool. It is intelligible that, for a certain power to do a special work in the best way, a tool of particular dimensions and massiveness is most adapted; and that with a smaller or lighter instrument, the power may not produce its best effects, while with a much more unwieldy one the power may be overloaded and wasted.

So with velocity and depth of water. It is reasonable to suppose that, as is evident in so many other water matters, there is a proportion between the different elements concerned in scour action that is the most effective.

Taking the current force on the bed-level at the base of a pier, it is clear that, as it scours below this plane, the water in the artificial hollow resembles deadweight being pushed from above, and increasing with the greater depth attained.

At a scour hollow 30 or 40 feet below the bed of the real current, the pressure must be proportionately great, but there has been no addition to the moving power.

The effect of greater depth of current proper is more difficult to judge. If a thicker layer thereof turn into the down-sweep, this is an increase to the amount, though not to the intensity of the power.

The amount may primarily affect the width of the scour zone, but this, as elsewhere discussed, will probably help the intensity in penetrating deeper

Yet, there are facts on a large scale tending to show that great increase of depth *lessens* the impingement scour effect at piers, as well as ordinary scour in unobstructed channels.—See Parts XXI and XXII of Analysis.

In shallow water the plane at which the up-turn and down-sweep separate is near the surface, possibly corresponding with the plane of highest velocity, which is ordinarily reckoned at one-third below the surface.

If, in very deep rivers, this plane were deeper [though I am not aware that it is so, and indeed it may on the contrary be higher], then this might help an explanation.

But at present it does not seem possible to do more than infer, as most effective, some proportion between depth and velocity, or between these elements reckoned in some other way, as, for instance, between the static pressure for the depth, and the hydraulic difference due to the velocity.

The side prolongations of the scour zone at a pier increase the passage room for that part of the obstructed water which turns downwards.

When the bed is of a material that resists scour excavation, the water coming fair on to the pier has to pass wholly above the bed-level. The down-sweep, having no inferior and lateral issue, is checked, if not, indeed, more or less replaced by mere increased pressure on the hard bottom, corresponding with higher upswell on the surface, and greater rush round the shoulders.

As regards on pushing force, again, it would seem that, where the object is not counter-pressed by the water, then pressure from depth must proportionately aid the velocity, as that pressure, even when alone, is so powerful, *e.g.*, on high embankments of reservoirs.

But, with counter-pressure, the extra pressure from greater depth may, subject to some considerations, be simply neutralised.

The question of depth, as affecting scour generally, requires, however, separate discussion.

9.—SIZE OF LOOSE MATERIAL TO RESIST REMOVAL BY CURRENTS.

Professor Rankine (Manual of Civil Engineering, 1864, page 607, art. 412) gives the following rule:—

"*Stones* and gravel are in general the only materials whose stability can be relied on when exposed to currents in the water, *and the diameter of the smallest pieces should not be less than about one twenty-fourth of the velocity of the current in feet per second.*"

I have italicised part of the above quotation as specially referring to *stone* material and not to *brick* which is lighter; and to *current* force, and not to that of falling water or of waves, the impact of which is much more powerful.

The above rule indicates that, in a velocity of 15 feet per second, the minimum diameter of stones must be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

I apprehend this proportion must have reference mainly to ordinary current flow over a bottom in which the stones may partly imbed and partly pack themselves, so as to form a layer of nearly uniform surface, over which the current may run without much abrupt obstruction.

At all events, whatever size is stable under the side rub of a current in unobstructed flow, I believe that, to resist removal *by the down-sweep* at the skirt of a bluff obstruction in a sandy river, with a current of 15 feet per second (*i.e.*, about ten miles an hour), much larger blocks than of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter would be required at, or anywhere near, the natural bed-level of the channel.

With increasing depth below this, the conditions under the down-sweep gradually change as its force is expended in scouring out, and in opposing infall from an area ever increasing as the depth is greater, until, at a certain distance below the general bed-level, only infall of sand, &c., can be counterbalanced, and no farther excavation by scouring out, even of sand, can be effected.

The idea, on first seeing the scour action and zone at a bridge pier, was that stones would be less easily removed from such an abruptly deep excavation, than if, as formerly supposed, the action were a more diffused one, scouring the bed generally, and merely doing so worst at the pier.

Further observation, however, did not support that first impression, but suggested rather that stones are there more endangered, than on the ordinary sand-bed where there is no obstruction.

On the latter, if they can resist being swept along at all, they tend to imbed themselves by the down-sweep and under-scour set up against their up-stream extremity.

The more a stone thus sinks, the less surface it exposes to the passing current.

But, if attacked by the down-sweep at a pier cut-water, the fine material around it is scoured away, just as around a boulder in a river bank, *against* which the current sets.

The down-sweep at length gets, at one side or other, below the stone (if not resting deeper than its scouring force can remove the sand), and its next effort, working thus below, is to carry the stone away with it in its own concluding uprush, blended, at oblique obstructions, with outward and onward tendency.

The exclusive force of water, once forced into a space below or behind a body which hampers its equally free exit in another direction, needs no remark; though, doubtless, heavy stones at a pier stem may be moved rather by being gradually rolled to one side, and then onwards in the scour trough, than by actual upheaval, as in the case of sand and gravel.

But, when once enveloped, on all aspects, in moving water, and not merely acted on at one side, stones are much more mobile than under the latter and commoner condition.

I may here mention the circumstance which first suggested the boring penetration of the down-sweep. On making, in the inner scour zone, round a pier stem, an experimental platform of loose bricks, I found great difficulty in arriving at definite results, owing to the work not being close enough. At the very bottom, a diverging pencil of sand would stream or brush out from each unguarded interstice between the bricks, which, when rectangular as at first tried, and placed around the curved cut-water, gave crevices widening outwards. So long as there was any uncovered opening, however small or tortuous, from the top of the platform, the outbrushing of sand from the crevices on its face, down to the bottom, went on; and was evidently produced by the down-sweep boring its way through the upper openings, though it was, at the time of the experiment (with the water clear enough for the bottom to be visible), quite unable to move the bricks.

The above was when experiments were being made to test the narrowest breadth and highest level of platform that would suffice.

It would seem from the above that when loose blocks are used for protection, they should extend to the full width of the down-sweep and inner zone, and even a little beyond it.

Otherwise the outer (radially from the pier stem) layers of down-sweep, which impinge on the sand beyond the margin of the loose blocks, will be aided in scouring, by the currents streaming out from the crevices on the exposed face of the mass.

With a solid platform, even if it is too narrow, the outer layers of down-sweep will not be aided in the above way.

But, again, loose blocks from the pile will doubtless fall out towards their angle of repose, as vacant space is scoured around the margin; and hence, if the material is heavy and abundant enough, it will be self-adjusting to the width of scour.

10.—SCOUR AT BASE OF SEA-WALLS, AND EJECTION OF FACING STONES.

In the Analysis, I ventured, from analogy, and indistinct remembrance, to include the action of sea waves against walls in the same category as that of river currents against obstacles.

Since then writing, I have seen Professor Rankine's Manual, and transcribe, from page 761, the following extract:—

"The undermining action of the waves, on the ground at the foot of a steep wall, is "very severe; and should be resisted by a flat stone pitching (which should have no bond or "connection with the wall), and by a series of groins.

"The undermining action may be somewhat moderated by forming the face of the wall "into steps, so as to interrupt the vertical descent of the water."

This shows another element of attack, *viz.*, in the falling down again of the wave after first being dashed up, and which fall is often very violent.

Professor Rankine mentions, page 760, that "stone bulwarks withstand the waves best "when very flat or very steep. They are of two principal kinds, those with a long slope on "which the waves break * * * * and those with a steep face which reflect the "waves * * *."

I have not observed in the Manual, a distinction made as to the particular circumstances for which the two kinds are respectively best suited; but, so far as I can trace the facts and their bearings, the distinction would seem to be as suggested in the Analysis, Part XXIX.

Regarding *steep* sea walls, Professor Rankine (page 761) remarks that "the chief "danger to the face of such a wall, is that air and water should penetrate the joints, and "by their pressure and elasticity, cause stones to jump out after receiving the blow of a "wave."

May it be that, occasionally also, a stone is forced out by hydraulic pressure, a crevice in the face and a space behind, becoming filled with water, and the column of liquid in the former transmitting to the latter the pressure of the wave blow? This transmission would be slower than the immediate impact of the blow on the face. That blow would, for the instant, be paramount. But its force would cease also more rapidly than the pressure behind could be relieved reversely through the crevice, and a moment might arrive when the influence behind was in excess.

Somewhat as an egg, in a wine-glass, jumps out immediately after a smart puff of breath, down the side, twixt egg and glass; though here, of course, the air, being a very elastic fluid, acts with more vivacity than water.

11.—MOVEMENTS AND ACTION IN EDDIES, WHIRLS, &c.

In some terms connected with water, there is, at least to a non-professional reader, a risk of occasional obscurity as to the exact conditions meant, owing to their being apparently not always used in precisely the same sense by different writers.

Etymologically, according to Webster, eddy signifies back-water,* *i. e.*, backward flow.

In common acceptation it suggests the further idea of a circulating, or sometimes of a revolving current.

Since writing this paragraph, I have seen Cresy's Encyclopœdia of Engineering (1856). In pages 1481-1483, &c., the word eddy is repeatedly used in the sense of general *afflux*, rise, or holding up of the water through contraction of waterway by the piers of a bridge, &c., *e. g.*, in page 1482 the sentence: "To determine the height of the eddy which may be formed above bridge, &."

In page 1510 the same word, evidently from the drawing, means what I have styled the local upswell at a pier stem.

Though radically *eddy* does mean back-water, which latter word is used as just marginally noted for afflux, yet practically, the above seems a stronger illustration than I was at first able to quote of the need of precise definition of the conditions meant by particular terms, and of some general agreement to restrict their use accordingly; more specially when the finer intricacies of movement and action are sought to be traced.

In page 1485, in the sentence: "In great rivers large arches are preferable; above all, "where strong eddies frequently occur," I at first supposed the word "*eddies*" to mean what in this paragraph is styled either an eddy or a whirl, but the steady use of the word elsewhere to mean rise, swell or afflux, and the application of the term "gyration," in page 1509, to what is evidently one or other of the movements I have just referred to, tend to show that, even in the quotation just made, a rise, or swelling (doubtless in this instance from a flood) is intended.

In page 1514 the term "*whirlpool*" is employed for the movements sometimes occurring at the down end of a pier.

In examining *eddies* in one of their ordinary situations, *viz.*, on the *down-side* of a projection of the bank, the movement commonly seen is as follows:—A little beyond the projection, a portion of the water first leaves the side of the deep stream, turns outwards, then runs for some distance upward, *i. e.*, in the reverse direction to its original course; and finally, in the immediate wake or lee of the headland, curves in again to join the parent stream. The reverse flow is sometimes of considerable length and velocity; and often is evidently supplied also from an outward splay of the deep water not easily noticeable on the surface.

* The term *back-water* is, however, often used, as in Rankine's Manual, for the raising or damming up of a current by a weir or obstruction; while, again, at times it seems to be employed with still other significations.

Occasionally the outward crossflow bifurcates, part turning down-stream again and part up-stream; and sometimes this last portion, near the root of the headland, if there is a recess or sufficient room there, *itself* bifurcates, sending a part outward again which curves back on itself, just as the other part re-curves inward on the main stream.

In the centre or, as eddies are commonly elongated rather than circular, in the central line, between the main current rushing on, and the back flow at the side, there is less motion than in either.

A comparatively neutral space can often be seen where a weed remains almost quiet for a time, or it may be slowly revolved, as the edge of the main current drives one end down-stream, while the back eddy turns the other up.

Varying as eddies do according to the conditions of the current and the locality, the two first elements in the definition shortly before quoted, *viz.*, *backward flow and circulation* (as distinguished from abrupt revolution) are probably the most characteristic points of a typical eddy, and it may facilitate exact description to restrict the use of the term accordingly.

But the word is also used at times to signify a *whirl* or a distinctly revolving or rotary motion.

Examination of water action shows, however, that *practically* there is a difference, and that it would therefore be convenient to describe this latter as a whirling or revolving, rather than as an eddying movement.

Often, at the margin of the main stream, between it and the side eddy, or between the former and the upswell from a pier head or other obstruction, small distinct *whirls* can be seen with depressed centre, like that of water in a funnel nearly run out, and revolving as it descends.

The movement of the whirls is similar. They are, in fact, descending or engulphing whirlpools in miniature.

When the spanway of a bridge during a flood is completely filled on the upside, while there is a little vacant space still above the current on the downside, strong descending whirls are usually seen in the former situation; or they may be seen on the upside of a weir with under-sluices.

When a whirl of the above kind (but not above a sluice) is observed in clear water, the disturbance of the bottom sand shows that a descending jet-like column, issuing from the axis, is playing on it, and produces a whirling outsplay of sand which moves along the bottom, according as the whirl is seen to progress on the surface; this being often in the seemingly erratic curving, or gyratory course, in which dust, &c., is attacked on the ground by the miniature windwhirls commonly styled "devils."

Here the action is markedly *circular or revolving*, and becomes concentrated in the axis, differing thus from the quieter *circulating flow* of the simple eddy, with its calmest water in the middle.

Such *whirls* as I have watched are very tiny in comparison with the considerable *eddies* found in the same streams; but as the action is so far distinctive, and as, in certain localities, it may be on a larger scale, and of importance, it may be well, when endeavouring to trace out the details of water movement, to distinguish it from that of an eddy as already described, without prejudice to the question as to what an eddy might become if moving proportionately as fast as a whirl, or if sufficiently concentrated.

Ascending or ejecting whirls are not so often conspicuous, but some sea whirlpools are described alternately to engulph and eject, according to the tide, &c.

Though it is the central hollow of a descending whirl which most readily catches the eye, whirls can be seen without noticeable difference of level, and occasionally a depression ceases and an eminence appears close by.

A boiling-up action is visible in many places of a diffused or elongated outline, apparently derived from the upturn of some deflected under-current, the return upwards of a down-sweep or the collision of two bodies of water moving differently.

But sometimes the boiling-up is so distinctly circumscribed and circular, producing a bluntly conical mound of water, with outflow from the centre, that there seems little doubt it is the axial issue of an ascending or (superficially) ejecting whirl.

In experiments with obstacles partially under-scoured and tilting up-stream, I have seen beautiful ascending whirls in the wake.

Whirls are commonly seen at the side (and near the front) of a rapid current, where it is in contact with quieter water, or water moving in a different direction. The turn is first outward and onward from the more rapid stream, and finally backwards and inwards again, corresponding thus with the general course of an eddy.

Eddies are said to be caused sometimes by the wind. They are, then, probably more superficial than when arising from differences of water movement, or from solid obstructions.

In some places, after escaping from a constriction, the main stream is seen to be bordered, not by an outward cross-current turning backwards and then re-curving on its parent stream, but by a cross-flow running towards the central stream from the bank face, at which the water is, as it were, boiling up.

This I have noticed when the widening is slight, as for instance, below a small bridge opening, on one side of which there is a steep bank very little retired from the line of the abutment face; while on the other side, where the channel opens out widely beyond the bridge opening, a large eddy of the ordinary kind is maintained.

The explanation seems to be that, when the rapid bridge-way stream dashes out of the constriction and begins to expand, the outward splay finds room on the one side to spread out and become weaker as it is diffused, giving rise to an ordinary eddy; whereas, on the other, the deep out-flow is almost immediately checked by the closely opposing bank on which a second deflection occurs.

Where the bottom is of rock, as it happens to be in the particular instance in view, its resistance to the down-sweep doubtless exaggerates the up-swell; and as the surface out-flow of the latter off the bank face is not here directly opposed and masked by the main current as at a pier cut-water, it is, if any thing, perhaps more evident than there.

In such situation there is, from the bank towards the middle of the stream, first a high up-swell of water. This declines towards the main stream, at the margin of which the surface again rises; while, along the line where the cross-flow approaches the onward stream at right angles, occasional descending whirls may be seen progressing with the current, and often in a gyratory or curving course.

When the surface of a locally constricted stream is considerably higher than that of the open water ahead, this circumstance, in addition to its effect on the onward velocity, must tend also to cause a lateral outspread immediately on issuing from the constriction. Of course extra height of the more rapid water implies a higher (and hard) bed there.

A short projection or spur from a river bank, especially when directed obliquely down-stream, may be scoured along its up-stream border, just like the concave bank of a winding stream.

But if it project far and more particularly if turned up-stream, and the current has super-abundant channel-width on the other side, as is the case in many Indian rivers, the direct stream does not penetrate to the angle formed by the spur and the bank, but scours only near the free end of the spur (if not, indeed, altogether diverted to the other side); while in the angle there is quieter water, usually an eddy, and silt is there deposited.

So also in the downside, or lee angle of such a spur, there is a quiet eddy and silt.

But sometimes a river head-land may be so peculiarly circumstanced, that on the upside it neither acts like a concave bank, around the interior curve of which the river sweeps scouring onwards, nor like a long spur which gives, in its up-stream as well as in its down-stream angle, silt depositing water, which is quiet or slowly eddying backwards, but rather produces a violent scouring current in the latter direction, on the up-stream side.

Thus I am told by a friend that on the Jhelum River, some distance (perhaps 15 or 20 miles by land) above the station of that name, there is in a rapid part of the current, and in the concavity of a bend in the bank, a remarkable rock projecting obliquely into and up the channel, with a recess worn out on the bank side. On this projecting stem the deep current is, as it were, split; part passes on; while the other division, thus shunted into the recess, sweeps round its border with immense velocity, turning backwards like an eddy or whirl.

Finally, it comes into contact with the parent river again at the up-stream limit of the recess, *seeming* there to re-enter the regular channel by passing crossways beneath the main current, the margin of which at this re-junction is raised and swollen up.

The eddies and whirls considered in this paragraph are principally those found in, but mostly at, the side of the stream-way.

The movements produced in pot-holes or other abrupt recesses, in the rocky sides of a rushing torrent, have not been touched on, unless, indeed, those in the Jhelum just referred to are of similar nature, though on a magnificent scale.

I now turn to the *scour effects* of the movements described in this paragraph.

In the Analysis and Resumé, I ventured, contrary to the usual opinion, to say that *eddies*, merely distinguished as such from ordinary onward flow, appear to have no special scouring energy; but that, in fact, the same principle applies to both, *viz.*, that when an obstacle is encountered transverse to the line of movement at the place of contact, impingement scour is developed, which is more active than the scour on planes parallel to the line of movement; and that as eddies are usually weaker than the parent current, the scour of either kind produced by them is, in the same proportion, really weaker than the like kind produced, or producible under similar circumstances, by the original current.

For instance, the primary impingent scour, on the opposing bank, by a current entering, at right angles, a canal of otherwise still water, may be expected to be greater than the secondary scour from the eddies which will doubtless be found at each side of the entering current.

I farther remarked that, while the impingent scour of an eddy is stronger than the frictional action of the main current, it is so by virtue solely of its direction of incidence, and not from anything peculiar to an eddy.

It will be noticed that in an elongated eddy, there may be a much greater area of the bottom and bank exposed to its parallel movement, precisely as if it were the main stream reversed, than the space on the bank which is subjected to impingence.

In the case of circular whirls, there seems no reason to doubt that, under the same conditions, the same principle would apply.

But the conditions are usually somewhat different. Thus an eddy has generally (not always, but perhaps most frequently) a side or some part in contact with the bank; while very often whirls are in the midst of water, between different currents, and at a distance thus from

the side. Under these circumstances the revolving periphery has not the chance of scouring the bank either in the one mode or the other.

But whirls have an action peculiar to themselves. I have often seen the impingence of the axial issue of a descending whirl demonstrated by the circular out-splay of sand at the bottom, moving along in various curves whenever the surface showed such progression. When thus moving, their scour effect is shifting and slight; for the onsweep immediately obliterates its traces. Where localised at one spot, the effect must be greater; but, from all I have been able to see and judge, the effect is really small any where in the stream-way, however powerful the movement may be and probably is in pot-hole and other recesses, where it may expel centrifugally all loose and light material, and deepen the bottom by whirling and grinding solid bodies around the cavity.

In ascending whirls again I have seen sand lifted from the bottom, as if by a centripetal indraught there, and whirled upwards, the process ending by the sand partly falling again around the exterior, and partly being carried away by the current. Such action *may* possibly, in some cases, produce deepening scour, but in those I have actually seen, the upthrow seemed rather to be that of fresh sand brought on to the locality by the currents at whose junction the whirl occurred, than of sand belonging to the spot, from the upheaval of which, deepening could result.

It may merit inquiry whether there is any difference between the movement in a whirl, and at a pier stem, beyond that of the plane of revolution in the former being horizontal, and in the latter position vertical.

I specify whirls as the resemblance is greatest, and they are common about pier heads, besides which the various uses quoted of the word eddy render remarks about eddies, without definition of the particular sense in which employed, almost as indefinite, for scientific purposes, as those about the air being in a very electric state, or the weather very trying.

There does appear a difference. An eddy or whirl turns back in most cases, where there is nothing to prevent the water going straight on, except water and some peculiarity in its own manner of movement.

The water of the down-sweep only turns back when absolutely prevented by a solid obstacle from pursuing its own, or an onward direction.

It is merely the downward division of the general outsplay. The side divisions go rushing on. Any equivalent turning back in their case would require to be *outward* from the pier shoulder; but, when whirls are seen there, they turn towards the pier, and are rather from the onward stream coming into contact with the out-sweep.

Nor does the uprise turn back if it can go on, for at an overflow weir where the water rises to the lip and joins the higher current above its level, the quickest of all, in going over, is said to be the lowest layer rushing over the lip surface; thus reversing in a remarkable manner, as that surface here virtually forms the bottom, the ordinary rule as to the position of the least velocity.

The down-sweep itself does not turn till it can excavate no farther; and even then, if it can find or force an opening, the tendency seems to be to go on, instead of turning back, as may be judged from the fact of bridge works being undermined, and tilting up-stream or sinking bodily.

The same inference may be drawn from floorings being hollowed out and destroyed: or even from the simplest experiment with an obstacle suitably placed in a brisk and clear current over sand.

The movements at an under-passage or sluice, with a fair head of water above the upper margin of the opening, seem to point to the same conclusion.

All these illustrations, I think, suggest that turning back and revolving is the last thing the down-sweep tends to do.

Even in the revolving movements when set up by repeated deflection on obstacles (as *e. g.*, first on the pier-face and next on the bed), there appears a difference, for in a whirl the movement can, by its action on weeds, sand particles, &c., be seen to converge to the central axis; while in the revolving movements, when set up from down-sweep, I have as yet observed no such centripetal tendency, as weeds, &c., go whirling round the periphery, rather than seeking the centre.

In a whirl the revolution presents a centripetal indraught at one extremity, and a centrifugal issue at the other, of the central axis; and it is the terminal movement which acts on the bed.

At a pier stem the revolving movement progresses rather as a whole, the issue being bodily in the direction of the axis, rather than concentrated in the central line; and the scour action is at the periphery.

12.—SEEMING PARALLELS FROM GREAT RIVERS AND OCEAN CURRENTS.

If it ever be permissible to compare small things with great, it may be so in the case of natural processes; when it is found that the falling of an apple and the movement of a world afford illustrations of the same laws.

Of deepening at obstructions in the *Po*, I have quoted instances in para. 16.

Niagara.—From a perusal of Professor Tyndall's vivid description (in *Macmillan's Magazine* for May last, 1873,) of Niagara and the action going on at the foot, respectively, of the Horse-shoe and the American fall, in the whirlpool rapids, and in the whirlpool bend, it would seem

(so far as I can judge) that the action there, although on the grandest scale, and with some striking farther developments, is yet of the same nature as here attempted to be analysed in the comparative miniature of ordinary streams and canal falls.

After the river rushes over the cliff in an unbroken sheet, Professor Tyndall notes that "The descent finally resolves itself into a rhythm,—the water reaching the bottom of the "fall in periodic gushes. Nor is the spray uniformly diffused through the air, but wafted "through it in successive veils of gauze-like texture."

The fact that an apparently similar succession of gushes can be seen in small cascades, of sufficient height in proportion to their volume, and even in so humble a fall as that from a good-sized roof-gutter during heavy rain, certainly encourages the idea of merely the scale and not the nature of such movements differing; and that, therefore, if observation tend to the elucidation of action on a small scale, it may, in allied matters, possibly throw light also on the mightiest operations of nature.

Professor Tyndall's exposition of the retrogression of the fall is so instructive that I transcribe it * * * "along the bottom of the cliff," (formed by Goat Island, between the two Falls) "one well-known factor in the formation and retreat of the cata-"ract was immediately observed."

"A thick layer of limestone formed the upper portion of the cliff. This rested upon "a bed of soft shale which extended round the base of the cataract. The violent recoil "of the water against this yielding substance crumbles it away, undermining the ledge "above, which, unsupported, eventually breaks off and produces the observed recession."

Indian canal experience as to the effect of a cushion of water, at the foot of a fall, in lessening the destructive force of the latter, may, perhaps, have a fresh illustration in the smaller erosion and retrogression of the American fall, if there is no exposed Talus* of fallen rocks at its foot, as in that (former) case it must there find a body of onward flowing water independently maintained in the channel by the Greater Horse-shoe cataract close to it, up-stream.

* When a large portion of the cliff after being undermined tumbles down, such talus, one would suppose, may exist for a time, but it must apparently be at length broken up and carried away by the cataract and subsequent onward rush, otherwise it would check the backward recoil and undermining, and thus the perpendicular fall might in time degenerate into a sloping rapid, if the fragments were large and hard enough to resist disintegration and transport.

This may supplement, though, of course, in no way interfere with, the explanation clearly shown in the article quoted as to the greater eroding power of the larger volume of the latter Fall and its consequent relatively rapid recession.

The water, at the foot of the Horse-shoe, is, on the other hand, derived from this Fall itself and partakes of its movements, *viz.*, downward impingence and then deflection and lateral impingence in *all* directions before it settles into onward flow again.

In the Rapids, Professor Tyndall thus describes the action :—

"Two kinds of motion are here obviously active, a motion of translation, and a motion of "undulation; the race of the river through its gorge, and the great waves generated by "collision with and rebound from the obstacles in its way. * * *

"Vast pyramidal heaps leap incessantly from the river, some of them with such energy as to "jerk their summits into the air."

He observed that the wild commotion, most marked in the centre, was not (merely from great boulders and irregularities on the bottom as ordinarily supposed, but rather from the interference or compounding of the several movements, *viz.*, the onward flow of the stream, and the obliquely crossward undulations,) generated against the irregularities of the sides, meeting in midstream, as explained in the following extract :—

"In the first instance" (*i. e.*, on the waves first leaving the sides) "we had a composition "of wave motion with river motion : here we have the coalescence of waves with waves."

"Where crest and furrow cross each other, the motion is annulled; where furrow and "furrow cross, the river is ploughed to a greater depth; and where crest and crest aid each "other, we have that astonishing leap of the water which breaks the cohesion of the crests and "tosses them shattered into the air."

Besides such products of that interference, may it be that some portion of the commotion, boiling up, and mound-like eminences of water in the rapids, are grandly magnified examples of the similar appearances here seen in miniature as described in the preceding and other paragraphs ?

Regarding the action in the whirlpool, the same authority continues :—

"A kind of mystery attaches itself to gyrating water, due perhaps to the fact that we are to some extent ignorant of the direction of its force."

"It is said that, at certain points of the whirlpool, pine trees are sucked down to be ejected mysteriously elsewhere."

The gyration of the water, the sucking in of entire floating trees, and their ejection elsewhere, appear to be magnificent illustrations of the same action, which observers, under commoner circumstances, must be content to trace in a petty stream, with a half floating weed or twig, instead of a forest tree, to mark the engulphing and subsequent rejection.

Ocean Currents.—Varied as are the producing causes of oceanic currents, such as variation of density from difference of temperature or salinity, winds, earth rotation, &c., in comparison with the simple source of movement, *viz.*, declivity in rivers, and varied as are the conditions with which the former come in contact, yet there seems nothing to suggest that, beyond differences arising from such variety of conditions, a sea current, however large, has any tendency of itself to act, as regards the mechanics of its motion, differently from a fresh-water current coming against a solid obstacle, or passing, entering, or traversing other water, on a scale small enough to be within an observer's ken.

If degrees of latitude and longitude were mere fathoms or other moderate units of measure, the description and drawings, in works on physical geography, of sundry great re-curvings of ocean currents, encircling a relatively quiet central sea, covered with the floating fucus or sargasso, would seem singularly applicable also to the elongated eddies with a comparatively quiet middle space described in para. 11, and such as may be seen in any brisk stream with an irregular channel.

Similarly, the whirls, descending and ascending, described in the preceding paragraph, appear to correspond with the whirlpools, respectively engulphing and ejecting, known to exist in some parts of the sea.

On issuing from a constriction, an ordinary current, besides continuing onwards more slowly, spreads out to each side, or sometimes an eddy, *i. e.*, a reverse current, bifurcates into two, each division turning differently.

Drawings of the equatorial current, after traversing the Caribbean Sea, represent it as thus either spreading out, or as dividing, on its issue from the narrowing between Yucatan and Cuba, which connects the above sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

But a stream, on relief from constriction, tends also to press *downsands*, on its coming against the slower water in the wider area.

Does this take place similarly on the great scale ?

Since writing the rest of this Supplement, I have read an article by Professor W. B. Carpenter, in the last January No. of *Good Words*, clearing away, by its lucid exposition, sundry misapprehensions regarding the celebrated Gulf stream.

In this it is specially noted that the warm water of the equatorial current extends to a remarkable *depth* in the Caribbean Sea, and to a still *greater* in the Gulf of Mexico; and that, after passing the (at one place) comparatively shallow outlet of the Florida Channel, whence the Gulf stream is reckoned to begin, it deepens *again* from that shallowing, though the natural tendency of the warm water would be to flow superficially over the colder layers beneath.

Professor Carpenter, after pointing out that the extension of warmth downwards, to such an extent as thus occurs, cannot be due merely to surface heating by the sun, remarks, in regard to the first deepening of the warm water, that "It may, however, be partly accounted for by the propulsive force of the equatorial current, which when checked in its onward direction by the coast line of the American Continent, will operate *downwards*, so as to **make its warm water displace the colder water, over which it would run if it had a ready exit."**

If a map be referred to, it will be seen that the northern division of the equatorial current, passing to the north-west from Cape St. Roque along the Guiana Coast, must, especially in the first part of its new course, before it has accommodated itself thereto as now its straightforward direction, be pressing against that coast as a river does against an oblique obstruction like the concavity of a winding bank.

On the small scale, and in an ordinary current, the water, from a short distance below the surface, can be seen (by simple weed experiments) to turn downwards, scouring along with an oblique spiral progression in the horizontal direction.

If the downward movement which is inferred to take place on the great scale by such an authority as Professor Carpenter, and that which I have thus actually seen on the small scale, be both of the same nature, the deepening of the warm equatorial current might be expected to be traceable, not merely in the Caribbean, but from its first check and deflection at Cape St. Roque and thence along the coast north-westward to that sea.

But (reasoning from the small scale) if the shore is a gently shelving one, this deepening of the warm water will be much less, even proportionally to the whole depth, than if the coast be bluff and perpendicular with deep water close inshore.

A current, involving the whole depth of water, moving with sufficient velocity, and coming against an obstruction sufficiently friable, would tend actually to deepen its bed, where it is thus obliged to turn, especially if the obstruction were abrupt rather than sloping.

But as the equatorial current is merely an upper layer, there is a difference in this, and possibly in all those conditions, from what would best enable it to affect the bottom itself.

Still the movements may take place, just as they may be traced in a common stream long after the velocity has fallen below the minimum that will sensibly scour or lower the bed.

Beyond this first deepening of the warm layer, from deflection on the obliquely obstructing coast, I venture, however, to suggest a question whether the downward (apart from lateral and upward) tendency of quicker water, on coming against slower water, which I have described in the Analysis, may not also be concerned in carrying to a greater depth the warm surface current on its issuing from constrictions, successively into the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.

The velocity in the Cuba-Yucatan passage is not mentioned in the article, but I infer that the average rate in it must be greater than in the wider area either behind or ahead.

Nor have I observed mention of the depth of the warm current, or of the whole water, in that narrowing between Yucatan and Cuba.

This point has a bearing on the present matter, as the passage of a broad stream through a narrow channel may be accompanied by greater depth as well as velocity.

But deepening of the whole body of water, or of the upper current in the constriction, simply from that cause [*i.e.*, a narrowing] would be relieved immediately on issuing from it, and the warm water would tend again to spread out superficially and recover *its* shallowness as a mere upper layer.

This might the more be expected seeing (*vide* article quoted) there is a constantly renewed supply of cold water in the basin of the Mexican Gulf by an inward bottom current from the ocean through the Florida Channel, even where it is narrowest and most shallow, and where the warm outward Gulf stream is what appears on the surface.

Whatever is the depth, however, in the Cuba-Yucatan passage, there is in the Florida Channel a shallowing at one part as well as narrowing, and the out-running warm layer, though underlain by a cold stratum, deepens again outside the channel, after it had first become shallower in it.

As regards the deepening of the warm layer, from the cause indicated in the article referred to, the effect, so far as the current in its westerly course through the Caribbean Sea follows the curves of the mainland, may be reinforced on the opposing Mosquito and Yucatan coasts, which face to the east.

In respect to the other cause I have suggested as possibly co-operating, it may be a question whether the chain of islands and reefs, stretching along the eastern entrance to the Caribbean Sea, does not also practically constitute a constriction, the first encountered.

13.—SCOUR RESPECTIVELY BY CLEAR AND TURBID WATER.

In the graphic account of Niagara, by Professor Tyndall, already quoted, he describes the powerfully eroding and grinding effect of water driving, or whirling along, pebbles, shingle or boulders, or rather of these solid bodies when driven by water, as sand is by air in the wonderful sand-blast.

The opinion, quoted in my Analysis, as to water, already laden with earthy matter, being less able to take up fresh material, than water at the same velocity clear and as yet unladen, is not, I conceive, opposed to the preceding observation of that high scientific authority.

With the current strong enough to drive and whirl about masses of stone, it is certainly strong enough to remove or transport whatever fragments or particles are thus broken up small, or worn off immoveable masses.

The opinion referred to concerns rather the transporting power of water on material *already loose, or friable under water action,* and in particles of a size within the moving and carrying power of the stream velocity.

In pamphlets by Mr. T. Login, F.R.S.E., it is strongly insisted that, *with other things equal,* a certain velocity can only carry or transport a certain quantity of bedmaterial; and that a stream, thus once fully laden, will remove no more in its farther progress (under a continuance of the same conditions), or will deposit as much as it takes up.

Here, as regards such portion of the bed as the stream traverses fully laden, there is practically no more scour or lowering of bed; but if the velocity be increased, it will take up more material, *i. e.*, will scour; or, if it be decreased, will deposit some, *i. e.*, will silt.

The above is so conformable with common observation as to a stream eroding more and becoming more turbid, *i. e.*, carrying more, as its velocity increases, and it seems so reasonable and intelligible, that there must be a limit to the carrying power of a particular velocity that it does not seem to need farther discussion here.

It is, I understand (*vide* Roorkee Professional Papers for July last), a point on which different opinions are held by Engineers of experience, as to what the bottom velocity of a deep and rapid river can be, when running over very fine loose material, quicksand, &c., as the rate ordinarily given by hydraulic formulæ and tables for the bottom, in proportion to the upper or surface velocity, which latter alone can be measured, implies a speed under which it is difficult to understand such fine loose material resisting scour to a far greater depth than actually occurs.

May not the point, thus adverted to, be somewhat less obscure, if the principle discussed in the present paragraph be fully traced out? *viz.*, that a stream, after running for a sufficient period at a certain velocity, becomes saturated or fully charged with earthy matter, *i. e.*, burdened with as much of the particular material as that velocity enables it to move or carry; so that, after this stage, whatever material it removes from any place is accompanied by an equivalent deposit, at or near it, of matter brought from higher up stream; and thus no farther lowering of bed at that locality occurs. In this sense the *surface* material, at least, is in movement downstream, during floods, &c., even throughout long stretches, where deepening may not be taking place.

But there is a farther consideration. When water is moving earthy matter *contrary* to the tendency of the latter under *gravitation*, its own motion must be retarded by the work. Of course, in a *free fall,* the earthy matter descends of itself, as well as the water; and, if of a gritty shingly nature, may *increase* the erosive action of the water impingement at the foot.

On a bottom of fine loose material, under a violent flood, it might be hard to indicate to a nicety the precise plane dividing stream and bed, as there is in motion a semi-liquid layer, which is more than an ordinary sweeping of material along the bottom, and less than an actual lifting and transporting in the body of the current.

The water here is, as it were, supersaturated or surcharged with material. More of the latter is stirred up and loosened from the bottom, than can be fairly lifted and thrown higher

than the lowest layers of water. These last, doubtless, become overladen; and, presumably, have their velocity thus reduced more than if they were running over a hard bed, on which, with the same velocity of general stream, the water would be less laden.

This lower semi-liquid layer possibly, and indeed probably, helps to dull and check the action of the more definite current from disturbing the fine material still deeper.

The subjects of the foregoing and the two next paragraphs are, however, I believe of practical interest chiefly in relation to artificial streams, and, in them, more particularly so to the slope and depth (and hence the velocity), most suited for canals, carrying water over bed material of various characters and degrees of admixture with the current.

Their principal bearing also is, perhaps, rather on the movements and scour action of water in free channels; though necessarily they have a relation likewise to the process, which goes on at obstructions.

14.—SCOUR RESPECTIVELY BY SHALLOW AND DEEP WATER.

An opinion based on actual observation is strongly expressed in papers by Mr. Login, that the scouring—meaning here more particularly the *removing*—power of water decreases in some, as yet undetermined, proportion with increase of depth.

This is not what one might, *a priori,* expect, and I have seen no detailed attempt to elucidate the rationale of this result; but, as being the decided conclusion of an experienced professional observer, it naturally calls for attention.

Several circumstances *help,* I think, as remarked in Part XXI of the Analysis, to render it intelligible. But first one must note what the view involves.

In a very deep stream, the total quantity of earthy matter transported may greatly exceed that transported by a shallow stream of equal velocity, but the proportion of material carried to volume of current is described to be less in the deep than in the shallow stream. Also that a shallow current will move heavier material than a deep one of merely the same velocity.

In attempted elucidation of the above, it may first be noticed that the effective scouring part of a stream is its periphery in contact with the bottom and sides.

In a rectangular channel 100 feet broad, if the current is one foot deep, the wetted and scouring periphery of a one foot section is 102 square feet, as compared with a volume of 100 cubic feet.

Double the depth, and the volume is 200, while the channel border is merely 104.

Make it 10 feet deep, and the volume is 1,000, with a periphery of 120.

Under identical velocities, it seems intelligible therefore that, while the scouring action by a periphery of 120 may throw up into the carrying volume of 1,000, more than is thrown up into, or than could be transported by, a volume capacity of 100, from a scour border of 102, yet the shallower water may, per equal volume, be more fully laden than the deeper; for, even supposing an equal tendency in both volumes to re-deposit and get rid of their load, it is evident that the smaller body would, from the much larger proportion of it acting on the bed, be far more rapidly replenished, and so kept fuller than the larger.

Hence it would seem to be readily intelligible that there may be a *greater total,* but a *smaller proportion,* of earthy material transported in a deep, than in a shallow stream of equal velocity.

But it is not clearly certain, that the quality of the power of the scouring periphery, to fill with material the whole volume, is practically as effective in a deep, as in a shallow stream, or that the re-depositing tendency of the former is not greater than in the latter.

I do not, however, insert here the considerations which I have noted on this point, as they are involved with matters observed regarding the movement of water in unobstructed channels and its free onward scour,—a division of the subject quite large enough for separate treatment.

There is another point. On an inclined rocky bed with occasional upstanding ridges, one may see a shallow stream rushing down with steep surface incline nearly to the base of an opposing ridge, and rising abruptly with a jump almost in the air and going over. Any material brought with it is not likely to linger at *such* spot.

But if there be 10 feet of more water, above that shallow flow, pursuing its own onward course with moderate and uniform surface incline, unaffected by the petty inequalities below, which may locally quicken and elsewhere slacken a shallower stream, it is not clear that the bottom layer can rush down the rocky slope and rise with such vivacity at the ridge as it did with varying surface declivity, and merely the air above it.

It seems a question whether, in fact, its movement, out of those uneven hollows, may not be considerably dulled, and its power of moving material therefore reduced.

This is rendered probable by the fact of the action on the downside of a bar or weir being most violent at the time when the current is merely sufficient to give a good fall or rush over it, and being less when the water is high enough to drown the bar altogether, and leave a smooth flood surface, showing no sign of the obstruction below.

Of course at a weir it is not so much the hampering effect of weight overhead, as that, when the water surface ahead is abruptly lower, there is extra velocity down the incline, while, with uniform surface slope there, the variations of local velocity may be less, and in fact the stream finds, in the sudden sinking of the bed, extra channel depth, in proportion to the greater section of which the velocity must be less.

There is still a farther matter, possibly of importance, as regards the rolling or sweeping along of material too heavy to be actually lifted, and so transported in suspension by the current.

Equal force will move such bodies more easily in proportion as it acts down a greater slope.

On a bed of a particular slope, greater depth would be accompanied by greater velocity of current.

When, therefore, a deep current is discussed having merely the same velocity as a shallow one (other things being equal), it implies that the incline of the channel is less in the deeper stream.

But equal force or velocity of stream will move heavy material less easily on a gentler incline than on a steeper one.

Hence, in this respect also, the shallow stream of equal velocity may have the advantage in moving efficacy.

There is an evident connection between the action under consideration and the hydraulic mean depth, which may, perhaps, be thus stated—*viz.*, that while greater hydraulic depth favours higher volocity, still if the velocities in two cases are equal, while the hydraulic depths differ, the greater depth is unfavourable to the transporting action of the current per equal volume, inasmuch as this implies less bed-incline, the diminution of which is unfavourable to the onward sweep or roll of material, either too heavy to be lifted and carried in suspension, or in excess of the amount which can be thus carried.

The case remains as to how the action is affected by greater depth accompanied by higher velocity.

From the following extract of a pamphlet by Mr. Login already quoted (on a method of protecting foundations), it will be seen that the view referred to includes this case also, *viz.*, that deeper streams, even when of higher velocity (within, doubtless, some limit), have less scouring and transporting power than shallower currents of lower velocity (within limits as above inferred) :—

Extract from pages 2 and 3 of Pamphlet.

"Water in motion is not supposed to move in straight lines, but rather rolls; hence there must be ascending and descending currents. Thus we see bodies, of slightly less specific gravity than water, appear floating on the surface, for a time disappear, and once more appear floating down the stream. On this account, therefore, it is probable that good swimmers in a rapid river like the Hooghly are often pulled down by what is called the 'under-current,' and this rotatory motion must be much more rapid in shallow rivers than in deep ones, which accounts for rivers with the same velocity holding such different proportions of solid matter in suspension. I have, when closing the bunds at the head of the Ganges Canal (with perfectly clear water and a narrow gap only remaining to be closed) actually seen boulders larger than a man's head suddenly spring up to the surface, where the rush of water was most violent, and the depth did not exceed 3 or 4 feet, which shows that the ascending action in such cases must be very great. With very deep rivers, this rolling motion must be proportionately slow; therefore, even with great velocities, such rivers may have beds of mud or clay, while shallow rivers, with the same velocity, would set large stones in motion. The difference in velocity that will disturb sand and that which will roll down angular stones may be taken at 3 feet per second with *clear* water in a *shallow* stream, but *deep* rivers, with twice the velocity that would sweep along angular stones, are found passing harmlessly over a bed of light sand or clay, while a mountain torrent with a similar velocity would roll along boulders."

"How much this difference depends on depth, it would be most difficult to arrive at without a careful set of experiments; but from general observation, I am inclined to think that if *sand* withstood abrasion with a depth of water of 10 feet, and a velocity of 7 feet per second, but would scour to a depth of 30 feet or more if the velocity were increased by 3 feet per second (and if there were nothing of heavier nature below the sand), then the scouring action might be resisted at half that depth if angular stones were met with."

With the very violent rush above mentioned in connection with large stones being suddenly lifted to the surface, it may be difficult to say how much was due to the violence, *i. e.*, velocity and pressure of the water, and how much to the shallowness.

The above lifting action on a heavy body appears somewhat similar to that mentioned by Colonel Dyas in Vol. III. of Roorkee Professional Papers, page 76, as to bricks being tossed up out of the water at the foot of a canal-fall by the up-boiling wave in front.

The greater vivacity, if such an unscientific term may be used, of shallow water at obstructions, has already been noticed, due seemingly to the less pressure overhead letting it more freely relieve itself in upward movement from pressure in a horizontal direction, and to the greater room for plunging violently ahead, as *e.g.*, down a slope.

It is not clear how far the grounds already suggested, as explanatory of less scour and transport by deeper water with equal velocity, may account for the like result even when the velocity of the deeper water is higher.

There is, however, also the probability that a deep and rapid current in fine soil is, after running a short time, fully charged with material, and that its lowest layer is surcharged, and thus retarded, as suggested in another part.

Beyond the foregoing, at present, one can seemingly only suppose some proportion between depth and velocity, or other elements in the case, as adverted to in a former paragraph, the best proportion of which, for scouring efficacy, is not maintained in *very deep* streams, even when more rapid than shallower ones.

Or that the bottom velocity is less in such deep streams than is usually reckoned from the surface rate, a point that is considered in the next paragraph.

If it may now be assumed that increase of depth does lessen the scouring energy of water at the same velocity, and does so even when the speed also is somewhat raised, it cannot be supposed that the dulness of depth is supreme against an indefinite rise of speed; and thus the question remains as to what rise of velocity is sufficient to prevent a particular increase of depth from lessening the scour?

According to ordinary observation, scour at any place is actively stimulated by the rise of speed naturally accompanying an increase of depth there from greater influx of water up-stream.

It would seem, therefore, that the power of depth to blunt is superior to that of velocity to sharpen scour action only when the increase of speed is less than would naturally accompany the deepening, if this occurred at the same place, from a rising flood.

But within that limit matters are still undefined.

Thus with two streams, respectively 10 and 30 feet deep, if it be assumed that with the same upper velocity the scouring energy of the deeper will be inferior, the point remains undetermined as to what excess in speed would place it on a par, in that respect, with the shallower stream.

But, as already remarked, the considerations in this paragraph refer principally to the free onward scour of an unobstructed current.

In respect to the impingent action at an obstacle, the question, so far as it has yet occurred to me, occupies the position described in Parts XXI and XXII of the Analysis.

That is, *cæteris paribus*, and within ordinary limits of depth, the perpendicularly longer down-sweep of the current proper in a deeper stream is presumably also wider than the shorter in a shallower one: and this greater width, radially form the pier stem, will, as explained, most probably *aid* the deepening; even if the longer descending column, when merely of the same velocity, were to exercise, *per se*, no stronger influence in virtue of its greater height between the planes of down-turn and bottom of current proper.

The effect of very *great* depth, without corresponding increase of velocity, is more obscure and doubtful. But the views in next paragraph, if correct, may help elucidation here also,—the extra slow bottom layers impeding and clogging the down-sweep from the much quicker upper planes, more than in a shallower stream with less difference of velocity between surface and bottom.

This is besides the lateral interference of the onward current suggested in pages 21 and 23 of the Analysis.

Of course below the bottom of the current proper, *i. e.*, in the scour hollow, the deflected downflow, as it descends the farther, is proportionately counterbalanced by the greater amount of water and material it has to push ahead and raise, so as to make room for its own descent.

15.—RELATION OF BOTTOM TO SURFACE VELOCITY.

In an article on well-foundations in sand, in last July No. of the Roorke's Professional Papers, Captain Allan Cunningham, R. E., mentions (page 275) that it is proposed by some Engineers "to assume the bottom velocity as that which will just move sand," while others adhere to the rates given in hydraulic tables.

In page 277 it is remarked:—

"But farther, the bottom velocity seems (to the author) likely to be so small *for a quicksand bed* (the case in hand); perhaps that which will just disturb loose sand, compared with the surface velocity, that it might be neglected in forming and *approximate* formula."

["*N.B.*—The ordinary hydraulic tables *profess* to give the bottom velocity corresponding to various surface velocities; but the fact is, that such tables are constructed from formulæ in which the 'constants' were derived chiefly from experiments on *artificial* conduits. The results appear (to the author) totally *inapplicable* to quicksand. *Ex*: The surface velocity in the Ramgunga has been recorded as 16 feet (192 inches) per second. By De Buat's formula the corresponding bottom velocity would be 165·3 inches per second, *no matter what the* material of the bed was."

"Is this possible in a quicksand bed? The bottom would be surely scoured away."]

In the foregoing extract there are two points concerned, *viz.*, the velocity at bottom, and its action on the bed.

Some considerations on the latter have been noted in the preceding paragraph of this Supplement.

Sundry points suggest themselves in support of a question as to the bottom velocity, especially in deep streams; *based primarily, however, on the degree of bed-slope* (or the depth as related to the velocity), rather than on the nature of the bed material itself, farther than as already discussed.

Allowing it is surface slope which regulates the movement of water, yet difference in this, and in the accompanying velocity, may be caused in two ways, *viz.*, either by difference of bed-incline with the same depth of current, or by difference in the on-come of water, and hence in its depth, with the bottom slope the same.

These are distinct influences which may operate in very varied proportions; the first being external to the water and acting from below; and the second in the water itself, but acting mainly from above by rise of flood depth.

Omitting, for simplicity in considering the general matter, minute points as to the position of the plane of highest velocity, and as to the gradations of speed at different depths, the proportions of the upper, middle, and bottom velocities are usually given (as by Rankine, &c.,) at 5, 4, and 3.

These figures correspond with a common formula (*vide* Roorkee Manual, No. VI., 1859, pages 90 and 95) by which the bottom velocity is reckoned equal to twice the mean, minus the highest velocity; the mean being taken at four-fifths of the highest surface rate.

They have doubtless been approximately deduced from observation on a moderate or small scale, and under conditions not extremely varied; for I am not aware that it has been possible actually to measure the rate at bottom under extreme velocities or depths.

Assuming, however, that these figures fairly, though perhaps roughly, do represent the gradations under a medium range of conditions, the question remains whether the proportions are maintained unmodified under all variations of depth and velocity, and also of the conditions, *viz.*, bed-slope and current-depth, mutually contributing to the latter.

Besides the mode of ascertaining the surface rate by measurement, and then reckoning therefrom the mean velocity by a simple proportion, the Roorkee Treatise (2nd Edition, 1871, Vol. II, pages 80-83) gives formulæ for computing the surface and mean velocities from the hydraulic mean depth and the bed-slope; the mean velocity being stated at about nine-tenths of the surface rate, when the surface velocity is above 4 feet a second, and about eight-tenths when it is less.

Here a difference in the gradation of velocity from the surface downwards is indicated; and as other things being equal, the less velocity will imply the slighter bed-slope, it may be noticed that, with the smaller bed-slope, the velocity—down at least to the medium layers—decreases more rapidly than in the quicker stream with greater bed-slope.

In Rankine's Manual (1864), page 674, it is stated that in very slow currents the rates are nearly as 2, 3, and 4, rather than the figures already quoted for ordinary streams.

A very slow current may here also be taken to imply a slight bed-slope, and the *bottom* velocity in such a current is thus given at only half of the surface rate, instead of the three-fifths reckoned in a brisker stream.

The Roorkee Treatise (Vol. II., 1871, page 417) gives, as used by Colonel Crofton, from Neville, a formula for finding the mean velocity, in which there is "a co-efficient which he takes at 90 for velocities up to 4 feet per second, and 93 for high velocities, such as those of hill torrents, &c."

With the high velocity of a hill torrent there is steep bed-slope, and here, again, down at least to the medium layers, the gradation of velocity, in relation to the highest rate, falls more slowly than in streams of lower velocity, and presumably less bottom incline.

From such examples of varying gradation stated to accompany difference of velocity, *though perhaps referrible really to difference of bed-slope*, as well as from other instances of variety in water action under differing proportions of the elements concerned therein, it is, I think, fairly assumable that *the gradations of rate may vary also under variations of depth when the surface velocity is the same*, or under variations in the proportions of aid respectively contributed to the velocity by the bed-slope and the current depth.

In a shallow stream, having the same upper velocity as a deep one, the extra bed-slope necessary to give the former the same rate, is proportionally a larger contributor to the velocity than in the other case; and it seems possible, or indeed probable, that this greater bottom influence may give the bottom water a higher velocity in proportion to the upper than in a deep stream, in which the quickening influence acts rather from above.

If this be so, one might expect that in two streams of the same upper velocity, but the one very shallow and the other very deep, the ratio of the bottom velocity to the upper would, in the streamlet, be more than three to five, or any other average proportion assumed; while in the deep flood it would be less.

Thus, supposing these average figures to be fairly accurate for a stream say 5 or 10 feet deep, it seems difficult to suppose that in another only one foot deep, with the upper velocity still 5 feet a second. the change in gradation could now be so much more rapid absolutely, that the bottom rate at a few inches below should only be three; or that in a 50 feet depth, with the same upper velocity, the change could be so much slower that the bottom, now at a distance of many feet, should still be the inexorable three, or indeed any other fixed rate reckoned from the surface velocity alone.

Granting the influence of the quicker upper layers in hastening the slower under layers, the upper velocity of 5 feet a second, and the upper layers in general, must, if they ensure a velocity of three at the bottom, have an immensity more of that work to do in a 50 feet depth with very small bed-slope, than the same upper velocity has to do in a stream one foot deep, with much greater bed-slope to aid the bottom movement.

Of course the influence of the lower layers on the upper has also to be considered; and though that of slower water on quicker is commonly described as a retarding influence, still the under layers form, as it were, antifriction rollers, over which the higher move more rapidly the greater the distance (at least up to the plane of highest velocity) from the retarding effect of the bottom itself.

As the bed-slope is greater, so must the tendency of the bottom layer itself be to higher speed, and thus to acting less retardingly, and more antifrictionally, for the layers above.

The greater assistance, than if the bed-slope were less, can scarcely be supposed to be otherwise than most marked near the plane of its production, *viz.*, at the bottom; just as the assistance to all layers from the surface downwards from extra flood entry may be expected to be most strongly marked at and near *its* plane of production, which in this case is near the surface.

Computing the bottom from the upper velocity may, under uniform and known conditions, be correct enough; but with conditions varying and imperfectly known, is it not reckoning too exclusively from one element only, when really there are others also concerned? Even the mean velocity, however computed, would still be a single element for the purpose if taken by itself, though its relation to the highest might give a clue to the lowest velocity.

A channel which carries a flood depth of 50 feet, with an upper velocity of 5 feet a second, would carry a one foot depth at a greatly slower rate.

Every foot of rise would have a higher rate itself, and would help on the foot below, as the latter also would assist the next lower, and so on.

But even making large allowance for this influence of the upper and quicker layers, it seems stretching a point for the sole and undivided supremacy of the upper velocity to assume that it alone either rules or indicates the velocity at bottom, so as to bring it to a particular fixed rate relative to itself, irrespective of the other influences concerned.

The statement quoted as to the mean velocity being about eight-tenths of the surface rate when the current is below 4 feet a second, and nine-tenths when above that rate, while it seems to favor the idea of a more rapid fall of gradation in slow streams (with, *ceteris paribus*, small bed-slope) appears against applying the principle now discussed to deep streams, which, however gentle their bed-slope, may have a velocity far above 4 feet a second (often three to four times greater).

But this difficulty appears chiefly when the difference of gradation is stated simply in connection with difference of velocity, instead of being traced rather to difference in the elements by which the velocity is produced.

It disappears, I think, when this distinction is made, and the gradation of the lower to the upper velocity is referred to those elements, *viz.*, to the proportions of the bed-slope and current depth respectively contributing to the velocity.

But the statement quoted simply mentions higher velocity, without notice of depth or distinction whether the higher rate be from greater bed-slope or greater current depth; while the considerations noted in this paragraph suggest that, with the same surface (or even mean) velocity, there may be a difference in the gradation of rates from the surface downward, according as the one or other of these elements contributes most to the surface rate observed or the mean rate reckoned.

Thus there may be two streams with the same surface velocity, but differing in depth and bed-slope,—and the considerations adverted to suggest that, in the deeper with the smaller incline, the gradations to middle and bottom velocity will be greater; and that in short *the bottom velocity in the deeper stream of equal surface speed will be less.*

A stream 50 feet deep, with a surface velocity of 10 feet a second, may, if the foregoing be correct, have a considerably (perhaps greatly) smaller bottom velocity than a stream only 10 feet deep, but with the same surface rate; and this may help to account for the deeper having, as asserted, the smaller scouring energy, though the apparent, *i. e.*, the surface speed is the same.

A river, however rapid at the surface, if it owe its speed mainly to depth, may thus, as regards the ratio of its bottom velocity, retain the characteristics of a slow stream in having that ratio less than the average, and much less than in a shallower current of equal surface velocity, but owing more to bed-slope.

Deep streams, however swift, usually have slight bottom incline; for if it were otherwise the combination of both elements of high speed, *viz.*, considerable bed-slope and depth, would generate a velocity great and destructive beyond common experience.

The old reckoning of the highest rate being on the surface was doubtless from observation on a small or moderate scale.

The new reckoning that it is at about one-third the depth below the surface, is from experiments on large rivers like the Mississippi.

If the old reckoning were really correct for small streams, and not from want formerly of sufficiently delicate tests of the rate below the surface, it might imply that the plane of highest velocity is situated proportionally lower in deep than in shallow streams.

Although this would not certify that the rate does not, next, sink with more than average rapidity below that plane in deep rivers, still it would appear to be against the inferences drawn in this paragraph.

At present, however, I can only note the point.

At all events, whatever may be determined on all the foregoing matters by competent investigation, they seem to suggest that *the bottom ratio cannot be accurately reckoned from either the surface, the extreme, or the mean velocity alone*, but that in the reckoning the bed-slope is an essential element of points connected therewith, such as the relation of the depth to the surface velocity, or of the mean rate to the extreme.

There is another matter. Though in some streams there is a clear distinction between the bottom and sides, yet in others the latter merge insensibly into the former.

The smaller velocity at the side is naturally compared with the smaller velocity at the bottom. But there are often also backward eddies, &c., observable at the sides.

Is there anything of this kind at the bottom to a degree affecting either the velocity there or the scour?

On the down stream slope of sand-ripples and terraces a faint reverse current can be detected, by which weeds, &c., are slowly swept up the slope: while heavier particles of sand, &c., are sliding down.

Possibly similar movement takes place also on the downside surface of weirs when wholly drowned under a uniform flood surface.

But beyond such variations from irregularities of bed, I cannot mention anything of this sort which would seriously affect the bottom velocity or scour; unless perhaps a comparatively quiet backward eddy, at the side of a strong current, may sometimes extend so deeply as to intrude on the limits one might consider rather belonging to the bottom.

16.—REFERENCES TO ENGINEERING AUTHORITIES.

The many references I have made will show how often, and naturally so, I have had to consult such standard works as I could obtain at a small out-of-the-way station.

Cresy's Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering (1856), which I have seen after writing the foregoing paragraphs, describes (*vide* Vol. II., pp. 1506 to 1514) the effects of different forms of pier and outlines of cut-water.

It delineates also, from experiments apparently by some French authority, the several *surface* appearances of the current at miniature piers differing in the above respects.

The experiments were (p. 1510) made in a rectangular canal of water 40 millimetres in depth, with a velocity of 3 metres 9 centimetres per second or more, and with models of piers 15 centimetres in thickness.

The velocity of about 10 feet in these experiments in an artificial channel was nearly double that which *best* permitted me to *see* the bottom action in a natural one, though of course the depth of scour could be sounded when the velocity was higher and the water turbid.

Instead, however, of experimental piers 6 inches thick, the clearest observations I had of the *action in progress* were on a pier 3 feet thick.

Though the Bhurar river near Nowgong, which furnished the most convenient demonstration of the action, ranges from 150 to 200 feet in width, and has a flood depth of 12 feet or more, even *it* becomes turbid from rise of velocity, when deeper at the best place of observation than about eight or ten times the depth in the French experiments, *i. e.*, a foot or a foot and a half, the depth in the scour crater being about three times as much.

Elsewhere, with less rise of velocity, the action is visible in considerably deeper water. Medium conditions are, however, best for clearly *seeing* the process, as will be indicated in the next paragraph.

The velocity in the French experiments was such that, with any natural bed material of a sufficiently moveable kind, there must have been turbidity; and hence in those experiments, even if the depth had allowed of loose material, the bottom action could not have been seen.

At all events, while the surface appearances of *ten* experiments are minutely delineated, no mention even of the bottom movements is made.

The abrasion, scour, and undermining of bridges are attributed generally in Cresy to increased velocity (page 1481, &c.), from contraction of water-way, or to eddies and falls (page 1508, &c.), or to gyrations (page 1509) at the pier shoulder.

By eddies and falls are meant (*vide* page 1510, &c.) swellings and sinkings of the surface, with of course increased velocity in the latter case.

Gyrations in the situation indicated, *viz.*, at the shoulders of piers, can be often seen as described in paragraph 11 of this Supplement under the name of whirls.

But the deep action, *when seen*, shows that it is not these which scour and undermine the pier.

In respect to the down-end of piers the Encyclopædia (page 1514) mentions that when starlings are omitted, "the space which they would have occupied is filled by stagnant water or a whirlpool, which it is necessary to prevent," and adds that, under the above circumstances, there "result underminings which are scarcely less frequent below than above."

The tremendous scour action at obstacles, common in Indian rivers, with beds of fine, loose, and deep sand, is naturally less so at home, owing to the generally coarser, harder, and more cohesive nature of the material of our river channels.

The Po however, whose bed material fines down towards the sea, ranging latterly from sand to mud, presents conditions more resembling those of Indian rivers, and it furnishes marked examples, evidently of down-sweep scour, as may be inferred from the following extract from Beardmore's Hydrology (1862), page 166, parts of which I have italicised.

"Between the Ticino and Oglio the Po is no longer fordable, for at low water the least depths on the shoals are 5 feet, in deep pools the depth being 30 to 33 feet, and *where there are defensive works (groins) the depths are from 50 to 55 feet.*"

"Below the Oglio the least depth is 6 feet, and in the pools 30 to 37 feet; and *when defensive works form obstacles, 77 feet of depth is attained.*"

It would be interesting to know the style of foundations used for such works in the Po, and the natural basis on which they rest.

To the Roorkee College publications, as apparent from my constant references, I have turned in every difficulty on professional and special points.

The papers by Colonel Dyas in the first series, Vols. I. and III., were of special aid in connection with canal falls, ogees, and rapids, and indeed had a peculiar interest in the following way.

No sooner had I, as I thought, ascertained the nature of the action at a pier stem, than I was struck by the incompleteness of the knowledge if I could find no explanation of the scour also on the downside of a bridge.

Hesitating next at the idea of water being deflected by water almost as by the pier, and then scouring impingently downwards and onwards, which was the only explanation I could make out where there was no fall from a bridge flooring, it became evident that if the above was correct for the locality under observation where there was a rising breaker-wave, there must be similar down-sweep and scour in places wherever such wave was similarly formed by a rapid current dashing into slower water.

In Neville's Hydraulics and other books to which I could get access, there were drawings of overflow weirs, with the uprising wave below well depicted, but in these drawings the water, under the surface, was left to be understood by a blank or represented by straight lines.

Yet the principle I was testing, if correct, implied that beneath the uprising wave there must be a downward turn, followed by an onward bottom sweep.

Subsequently, on borrowing Vol. I. of Roorkee Professional Papers, I found in a paper by Colonel Dyas, at page 42, a drawing with straight lines indeed beneath the wave, but a remark in the text that protection was needed at a point indicated by letter in the sketch. *That point was beneath the wave.*

This did not of course prove the principle to be corect, as whatever is the true one must be operative in all similar situations.

But it encouraged the hope of being at least on the right track.

This year I have both seen and shown, by simple weed experiments, the down-sweep at the collision of water (*vide* para. 1).

The lateral outturn of the water is still more easily seen, though often it is more in the deep than in the surface water.

From an article in Vol. II. of the Roorkee Professional Papers, 1st Series, suggesting under-sluices at weirs on the top of canal falls, so as to lessen the amount and effect of the *falling* water at the foot, and substitute more of the gliding and less injurious movement of *flowing* water, I quote the following:—

"In a perpendicular fall the injurious action of the water is evidently entirely caused from the water striking the masonry; and even where the fall is a sloping or curved one, the action of the water is more severe than it should be. But if the action could be reduced to gliding only, its injuriousness would be reduced to a minimum; and the masonry which is now destroyed would stand, just for the same reason that the earthen bank of a canal will stand uninjured where there is a velocity of current of, say, 2½ feet per second, while precisely the same material is torn away by an eddy with only one-half that velocity."

The sketch accompanying the article shows a slight depression, and not a deeply sunk cistern below the weir.

So far as I can trace the action under the above circumstances, the sluices, while lessening of course the falling violence, would tend to increase the action above referred to as produced by eddies, just as at the foot of rapids and ogee falls.

Collation of facts is often a useful complement of their collection, if it aid in tracing out any common underlying principle.

The differences of falling and flowing water are familiar enough; but if it be observed that falling is, at its close, merely one, though doubtless the most active natural example of impingence, *i. e.*, of a body in motion coming against another body more or less transversely opposing or retarding its line or rate of movement, this at once suggests that sluices, as above described, would increase the forward, while they lessened the downward, impingence, and that therefore the reduction in the latter respect would not all be clear again.

I purposed here quoting from Colonel Abbott's Treatise on Indian Bridges; but I rather give an extract from the later Roorkee publications, as I find that, up to (at least) 1863, the manuals, which mention the authorities from which they were compiled, contained (*vide* No. IX., Bridges, 1863) the following remarks nearly in Colonel Abbott's words:—

"The accompanying table shows that sand is moved by the smallest velocities, even so little as 6 inches per second, or about one-third of a mile per hour; therefore the beds of our rivers must be continually moving, and the question to be asked is to what depth does this river movement extend under certain velocities of current. * * * Experience alone can be our guide in replying to the above question, but until very lately little or no attention has been paid to the subject." * * *

"Colonel Abbott calculated," &c.

The Roorkee College Treatise (1867), Vol. II., pp. 65-66, repeated the above, merely omitting the remark as to little attention having previously been given to the matter.

In the second edition of the treatise (1871), p. 78, the passage is as follows:—

"The beds of rivers are continually undergoing movement and change, the amount and nature of which depends—1*st*, on the soil of which they are composed; and 2*nd*, on the

velocity of the water, which depends on the slope of the bed; and the question to be asked is to what depth does this river movement extend under certain velocities of current?"

"Experience alone can be our guide in reply to the above question."

The treatise then proceeds (excepting merely transposition of a sentence) as in the manual already quoted as follows:—

"Colonel Abbott calculated the velocity of the flood which destroyed the piers of the bridge over the Hindun at 11 feet per second, and the effect of this velocity was to scoop out the sand to a depth of 25½ feet. It is plain, therefore, that any velocity approaching to 11 feet per second must not be risked in a river having a sandy bed.

"Captain Sharp, in boring the bed of the Jumna at Agra, came upon broken bricks at a depth of 23 feet, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that the bed has been disturbed to that depth by the natural current of the river confined by bold banks 1,300 feet apart. Captain Sharp judged the surface velocity at Agra to be 8 feet per second in high floods. Colonel Abbott calculated it to be not more than 6 feet per second, whilst he states the velocity of the greatest flood at Delhi at probably much less than 6 feet per second.

"There can be no doubt that a velocity of 5 or 6 feet per second is dangerous to bridges whose foundations do not rest on firm soil, or which are not carried to very great depths. This may appear a small velocity to cause so much damage: observation has, however, afforded confirmation of the correctness of the assumption of this limit of velocity under the arches of rivers with sandy beds, unless the foundations are carried down either to a hard stratum or to a depth of at least 40 feet."

Even at so moderate a velocity as to leave the stream clear, there is, with coarse sand, an on-brushing of the bed-surface; and, at higher velocities, there is partly visible, and partly inferrible from the results, a more violent and deeper sweep of a semi-liquid layer.

In fine sand the effect must be still deeper, but I have not seen anything to suggest that a simple unobstructed current, even of high velocity, disturbs the general bed to an excessive depth, or that the whole bed is (at any rate to such extent as to affect ordinary engineering works *which do not oppose the current*) continually moving onwards; or that the intense scour at obstructions is only a part, albeit the worst part, of a general scour, almost as bad throughout the channel, especially at and near the place where increase of velocity is caused by the piers, &c., narrowing the water-way.

See para. 13 (and 14—15) regarding the probable condition of the bottom layer of turbid flood streams. Also para. 19 about depth of Jumna bed disturbance.

Indeed, observation and experiment (in a bed of coarse sand at any rate) are decidedly against such a belief, and indicate that the action at piers is strictly and definitely local; and that if a sufficient margin of protection, placed low enough, be given around each pier, one need have no fear of the velocity in the open part of the spanway, and that thus no complete flooring across the channel is required.

I should, however, refer to the greater co-operation of the current at oblique obstructions (*vide* Analysis, Part XIII), and the consequent greater blending of the special or local scour-depth at them, with the general on-scour depth, than at transverse obstacles, such as piers, &c.; for at oblique obstructions, especially when of great length, like the opposing bank of a winding river, the onward current dips deeply into the scour depression, using it indeed as an important part of the channel, and scouring its slope to greater gentleness, but also to much greater breadth than at an isolated transverse obstacle of limited widthlike a pier.

I quote here as the latest published professional opinion on the subject, an extract from an exhaustive Article in the July (last) No. of the Roorkee Professional Papers, by Captain Allan Cunningham, Professor at the College: on the strength and stability of circular well-foundations and piers in sand. The italics are as in the original.

Extract, page 277, *para.* 31.

"It is probable that the portion of bed scoured out near the piers is often limited to a saucer or funnel-shaped hollow round the pier, inside which there will be sometimes violent eddying and boiling action, but so long as this violent action lasts, *scour is going on*. The most unfavourable time for the pier appears to be, when the scour has reached *its full depth*, after which time the eddying and surging action must be comparatively small; as (by hypothesis) the scour is not increasing. It seems further probable that the most unfavourable time to the pier will be when this scour has been *very extensive in the neighbourhood of the pier*, so that the pier is exposed to a current of the full depth of scour, that is to say, to a current whose bed has been lowered to scour-level, and which is, *throughout its depth, effective as a current in pressing on the pier*.

"This hypothesis enables the *whole effect* of the current to be reduced to a statical problem of pressure: the present state of hydraulic science does not enable the effect of the eddying and plunging action to be in any (beyond a hypothetical) way included, but if this hypothesis be admitted *as the most unfavourable to the pier*, it appears unnecessary further to consider such eddying action.

"Under this hypothesis the depth of river-bed, and of scour in the neighbourhood of the pier, are considered as the same: this must of course be one* of the data, either from actual observation, or as signed by the Resident Engineer."

* "It is a remarkable instance of the imperfection of the practical data for this problem, that this is one of the elements involved in doubt."

The above extract is significant of the position and its difficulties.

Judging from what I have had opportunities of observing here, I have inferred that the scour depth at a pier is distinct from, and additional to, the depth of the current proper, however much the latter may lower its bed generally by ordinary on-scour.

Also that the scour hollow at a pier is a definite zone which, after sufficient observation and experiment, might be estimated beforehand for certain stated conditions.

Likewise that the down-sweep action is going on all the time any scour hollow exists, as follows:—

During rise of current velocity, &c., it is in excess of the on-sweep and in-fall, and thus deepens the hollow.

With velocity, &c., become uniform, the action soon attains its maximum of scour for the particular conditions, and then simply balances the above opposing tendencies.

With current falling in velocity, &c., the action is gradually overbalanced by them, so that *eventually*, when the velocity is sufficiently low, the hollow is filled up.

If the velocity fall too rapidly, however, the on-sweep also may be languid, while the natural in-fall, towards angle of repose, has ceased long previously.

A comparatively small hollow then remains, in which the distinction of inner and outer zone has been obliterated, and in which the down-sweep, far from being able itself to attract notice, can scarcely, if at all, be detected, even by delicate experiments.

This is a stage at which the hollow very commonly becomes visible, by the clearing of the water; and hence doubtless the obscurity, in which the previous action, which excavated the hollow, has so long been veiled.

To one other point I may refer by aid of the same authority. In a notice recently published of the Analysis, it is mentioned as a possible result of scour action during floods in sandy rivers, that a pier sunk to the depth of 50 or 60 feet and exposed to this action would tilt over, generally up-stream.

I may have overlooked something, but certainly have not observed any mention of a pier tilting over up-stream in any book I have seen, including the Roorkee publications, whether the Treatise, or the Professional Papers, up to this time.

In the article just quoted from last July No. of the Papers which is prefaced by the remark (page 258) "that this paper is intended to be a complete investigation of the whole "problem (as far as the present state of science admits)," I do not find any discussion of piers tilting up-stream.

In page 262 it is stated that—"It appears that well foundations, as hitherto constructed, "have usually failed by tilting over as a whole, *i. e.*, by want of stability of rotation. This "problem will therefore receive especial attention, see section IV."

That section, so far as I follow it (treated as it is mathematically) deals wholly and solely with the question of piers being pushed or tilted over down-stream.

Were the tilting so common as to be *generally* up-stream, I think it could scarcely have escaped being considered in so complete an article by a professional author of such position.

In fact, when writing the Analysis last year, I had never even heard of such a tilting. I only mentioned its possibility as seeming to be suggested by my experiments; and subsequently I have heard of merely one instance, *viz.*, that at a pier in the Beas River; while at the Sutlej, piers, *i. e.*, implying more than one, are mentioned as tilting down-stream, the possibility of destruction in which way my Analysis, without information as to the particulars of actual occurrences, but merely from induction, had pointed out, lest scour should be debited with more than its due.

Beyond the above, and a general remark as to the direction of tilting in the former case having been unexpected, I have not even now a single particular.

Instances of *portions* of bridges, of the ordinary style with elongated piers, *falling* on the up-stream side, were, I believe, known; and are, I think, explicable by the same process which I saw could cause a leaning over up-stream; but *tilting* can scarcely be *general* with ordinary long shaped piers, and circular ones in India are of such recent introduction, that there has not been much time yet for such accident, even with them, to become general.

The movements outlined in the Analysis indicate—with a simplicity and ready intelligibility, almost suggestive of self-evidence, that a tilting up-stream is likely to be the general, or indeed almost the invariable, form of injury if circular piers in sand were built with *sufficiently shallow* foundations.

But the general position thus arrived at *after a knowledge of those movements* is not necessarily the same as the *previous position* of the question, whether demonstrated in a comparatively short experience of such piers, or stated in any published opinions.

Since writing the above I have learnt that of *four* piers which fell over, one, *viz.*, at the Beas River tilted up-stream, while the other three, *viz.*, two at the Sutlej, and one at the Guggur, all fell down-stream.

See also the addition to paragraph 19 regarding wells falling over at the Ganges bridge at Cawnpore.

Colonel Sir P. Cautley's notes on the Eastern Jumna Canal, which are a repertory of information regarding the difficulties of our earlier canal operations, and the retrogression of rapids and levels, contain many instances of the scour of bed material, and others of its redeposit farther on, and of this being afterwards cleared away again, as also examples of the silt advancing in some places, and accumulating retrogressively in others.

The explanation suggested in the Analysis appears to fit the conditions described and delineated, in the Roorkee Professional Papers for May 1873, by Mr. Sibold, Executive Engineer, Sirhind Canal, in an article on Retrogression of Levels.

The authors, from whom I have quoted, do not comprise all I consulted; for in my endeavours to find if any notice of the action I observed had been already recorded, I referred to all I could at the time procure, including Dwyer, &c., &c., &c.

But, as many of the works I consulted are confined, or chiefly devoted, to calculations of the supply, storage, conveyance, and discharge of water, while others add simply a brief notice of the engineering or mechanical arrangements concerned therein, it has been possible to cull facts or opinions, bearing on the present inquiry, only from the comparatively limited number of writings which touch on what I may call the fundamental principles or natural philosophy of the subject, *viz.*, the particular modes of movement and action pertaining to water.

17.—CONDITIONS AND LOCALITIES FAVOURABLE FOR OBSERVATION.

Though the scour *hollow* on a large scale may be *sounded* in the part-water line at a pier during flood, yet, for *seeing* the *process* itself, medium conditions are requisite.

Too high velocity conceals the bottom action by turbidity. Too low a speed renders the movements faint and indistinct.

Very fine bed material, clay, &c., similarly clouds the action below, by being lifted and carried in suspension even at moderate velocities; while if very heavy it may not be moveable enough for a hollow to be scoured out at the highest.

A large scale is unfavourable, as with deep water, if it has the requisite velocity, the bottom in general can only be seen indistinctly if at all; and a large bridge, pier or other work, may be inconvenient for close and minute observation.

On the large scale also, though a considerable hollow may be left after a flood has subsided, yet by the time it is clearly visible, that which is seen is only the remains of the original cavity, which has in great part been silted up again, and has lost much of its characteristic form; while the vigour of the action has long ceased. With very fine material, clay, &c., the hollow may even be entirely filled up before the water recovers its transparency; or the hollow at the cut-water may be thus obliterated, while a pool remains some way below the bridge.

A very small scale again is, though in another way, unfavourable, especially at first, as the definite and complete course of the movements is not then easily traced.

But *once clearly seen in their completeness under favourable circumstances*, so that their full course is understood, the action, or recognisable portions thereof, can often be detected by the simplest means and under less favourable conditions.

The most favourable are a velocity sufficient to sweep along the bed material actively and not so high as (with the particular material) to render the water turbid, but yet the highest compatible with clearness.

With the clean coarse sand or small gravel of most of the water-courses in the middle tracts of Bundelkhund, whether the great rivers, the Betwa, the Dessan or the Kane, or small streams like the Bhurar and Koomrari, near Nowgong, circumstances are comparatively often favourable for exhibiting the action at the upside of rocks, opposing banks, masonry works, &c., but even in them the time of the medium conditions must be selected for *properly seeing it*.

Doubtless it is from the relative rarity of the simultaneous occurrence of all the conditions necessary for the action to be visible in its complete and most characteristic form, clearly enough and on a sufficient scale *to attract attention*, that it has remained unnoticed so long.

For to those, from boys upwards, who have ever waded in a burn, fished in a small river, or seen the waves on a sandy beach splashing against a stone and hollowing out at the base, *i. e.*, to almost everybody, myself included, some *portion* of the movements must have been visible many times.

Consideration of this evident fact, and surprise that, seeing part, I had not previously noticed the whole, constituted a first difficulty in the way of bringing the matter publicly forward; for, once noticed, the action was so evident and simple, that it seemed impossible it could have hitherto escaped competent investigation.

But as I could not find that it had hitherto been dealt with, I ventured to bring the matter forward; as, under somewhat similar circumstances, I did with my notes [published in the Supplement to the *Punjab Government Gazette*, dated 16th January 1873] on the spring water-supply of Simla, drawing attention to a probable cause of their falling off seemingly hitherto unregarded, and a simple method of counteraction now being tried.

I say, not hitherto *dealt with*; because, undoubtedly, portions of the diverse movements in different parts of the water, at piers and in the concavities of winding banks, had been previously noticed.

To the growing knowledge thus, that in pier scour, beyond mere extra velocity, as often alone mentioned, there is something else, though this has hitherto been described with comprehensive, if unavoidable, vagueness or inaccuracy, under such terms as eddies, &c., &c., I trust the Analysis has now contributed a degree of definiteness and simplicity.

The rest of this paragraph is inserted after the Supplement was prepared for the press last month (October).

When once a clue is obtained, and attention drawn, to the varieties of action described in the Analysis, illustrations thereof are curiously abundant and ready for observation.

Thus, when merely crossing the Kane river at Banda the other day, three instances presented themselves, two of which were on a large scale.

The first of the latter was the huge pool scoured against the projection from the Bhooragurh rock.

Secondly, the ferry boat had to coast around the clear-cut border slope of a great fan-shaped sand-terrace, which was advancing towards the pool from the shallow part where the fair weather causeway and low pile-bridge were being made, though it seemed doubtful whether it could fill up the whole of the pool, as the dry weather stream keeps rather to the opposite side.

Thirdly, the water repelled by the oars exhibited the characters of quicker water rushing into slower. There was a rise ahead, and an out-curling whirl at each side in front. In the absence of opaque particles, the glancing sunlight and the dancing water prevented one being sure of the deeper appearance of entangled air bubbles being carried downwards near the surface uprise.

The difference of the bed material in the Kane and in the Jumna at Chillatara Ghât between Banda and Futtehpore was striking.

In the former it was a coarse gravelly sand; while in the Jumna it was markedly finer and softer, with only a few large particles interspersed.

On the farther journey by rail, between Futtehpore and Agra, to the Viceregal Durbar, the turbidity of the water seen in the Dooab, even in pools within the railway fence, where there was no current and where cattle did not disturb it, was very noticeable.

It seemed, in fact, to retain clay in solution even when at rest, rather than merely hold it in suspension during disturbance. On the other hand, with the granitic gravel of many Bundelkhund water-courses, the bottom in a shallow stream remains clearly visible under a velocity of several feet a second.

Regarding the Jumna at Agra see the latter part of paragraph 19.

Still more recently (December) I have seen also in the Sind river, between Gwalior and Duttia, a large sand terrace, said by the ferrymen to be slowly growing down-stream, and rendering fordable, as far as it extends, a deep pool there.

The water was fairly clear in spite of a trace of clay mixed with the bed material, which at once induces turbidity on *active* disturbance of the bottom. As at the Kane, the ferry boat had to coast around the terrace border, the course of which (independently of being visible) was indicated on the surface water by the usual ribbon of rippling, where the current changes its rate of going, from the quicker pace *on* the terrace to the slower in the depth ahead.

The water of the Chumbul, too, was clear when I passed it; but the crossing at the Dholepore bridge-of-boats is in a bend where, with the consequent depth, the current is now very gentle.

The Noorabad and Morar streams (the latter at Morar station) had dwindled to narrow shallow streamlets, clear though running briskly in places.

The picturesque old Mussulman bridge at Noorabad, of lofty arches only 20 feet wide, and tall piers 17 feet thick, but with angular cut-waters, resting on a *solid* flooring extending (so far as the surface showed) less than a foot beyond the pier stems, illustrated several matters.

As to be expected from the contraction by such thick piers and small archways, a wide pool had been scoured on the downside.

On the upside there were still left a few small pools, mostly opposite the cut-waters, the down-sweep from the thicker or base half of which had doubtless been received by the flooring, leaving that merely from the thin front half and sharp edge to reach the bed beyond it.

At one place, however, there was a pool, deepest in front of an archway, in the line of a strong current which had made fair for the latter.

Elsewhere the bed on the upside was as high as the flooring or higher, in places where bank and shoals of coarse material (presenting gravel, kunkur, &c.), quite beyond the power of the present current to transport, had been left by subsiding floods.

Some of the comparatively little pools on the upside were being slowly filled up by small terraces of *fine* sand, apparently washed out of the generally coarser mixture. Intercepting thus the material still on the move, these upside pools would be filled up long before the larger and general hollow on the downside could be obliterated.

In the streams above named the sorting by the current, at different stages of its force of the bed material into local aggregations, differing largely in character from others near them, was noticeable; and thus suggested that the more *uniform general size of the bed material*, where I first noticed the action, in which there were few particles of clay, or coarse nodules of kunkur or stone, had been another *element favourable for observation*.

For velocity sufficient to move the coarser portion of the material would generate turbidity with the finer, and if sufficient only to move the latter, could scarcely develope the down-sweep scour in a striking manner.

In the Pahooj at Bhandere, and in the Sooknai at Mow-Ranipore, the current, over clean coarse sand, is now (December) shallow and clear.

The Betwa and Dessan are also clear, though still running strongly.

At the outlet, beneath the Fort, from the Burwa Saugor Lake, near Jhansi, the water, on leaving the masonry channel, is running with great velocity, but perfect clearness, first over stones and then over gravel and coarse sand.

In the long curve now described of 300 miles, from the Jumna at Chillatara Ferry to the same turbid river at Agra, all the chief streams have been clear in November and December, and doubtless were so for some time previously, but the velocity of most of them had, by this time, fallen too low to exhibit the down sweep scour well, except at places in the Betwa, Dessan, and Kane.

Still, localities suited for observation at the proper season are evidently not few when once it is known what is to be looked for.

Hitherto, apparently, in attempts to trace the movements of water, it has been sought to do so mainly by floating bodies or diffused particles; without drawing, also, from suitable bed material as much aid as, it now appears, is possible.

18.—MOVEMENTS OF WATER DISPLACED BY ADVANCING VESSEL.

The oar-action noticed in para. 17 seems to illustrate larger matters.

Whatever effect on the bottom and sides of a canal is produced by a (relatively) large boat being drawn at high speed by animal power working on the tow-path, the effect is specially great when the boat is impelled by machinery working paddles, screw, or water, which last has sometimes been tried by admitting it at apertures in the bow and ejecting it at the stern, under the expectation that this would not injure the bed as the paddles and screw do.

In the former case, *i. e.*, of the towing, the bed is affected merely by the water deflected and set in motion against it by the front end of the boat.

In the case of propulsion by machinery, there is, in addition, the water forced by it rapidly against the still or slowly moving water of the canal, this being followed by deflection and consequent disturbance on the sides or bottom, when the deflected water encounters these transversely. The propelled vessel usually, however, has also greater speed, and this will cause greater disturbance too from the bows.

When instancing, in Part XXIX of the Analysis, the action of a boat in a canal, I was unaware of what I have just been told, *viz.*, that there is high authority in naval architecture and engineering for the opinion that none of the water displaced by a moving vessel passes downwards. Unaware of the basis of this conclusion, it is with diffidence I advert to the different view already advanced, for which, however, several grounds appear to me strong.

I will here, however, only quote the simple experiment of moving a suitable body briskly through clear still water, with a bed of clean sand a little way below the former. The sand is seen to be progressively disturbed under the advancing body in a line corresponding with its breadth, thus showing that, besides the visible up-roll and lateral parting of the water, there is also a downward movement playing on the sand, and of course displacing the lower water to make room for itself.

Indeed, from the greater hydrostatic pressure beneath the up-roll, one might infer that there must be a tendency downwards as well as sidewards.

The disturbance is most easily seen in shallow water, with a body broad transversely but short in the line of movement.

During its constant advance, the part disturbed at one instant is in the next being passed over by the moving body, and the disturbance can thus be seen best by looking below it *from behind*.

As in the case of boats traversing still water canals, the bottom action, likewise travelling onwards, does not continue at any one place so as to excavate a *hollow*, it would seem that the effect *in this direction* can only be a progressive stirring up of the bottom material.

I conclude therefore that actual damage, from the transit of boats, when it occurs is chiefly from the action on the sides of the canal, by the outward deflection of the water, and the surface wave prolonged from the up-roll at the bows.

The material at the sides, on being disturbed and loosened, will slide or fall down, and thus the bottom will be silted, as the sides are cut up.

At the stern the conditions are reversed. Instead of a rising of the water as at the bow, there is a depression, which, like the former, is greater in proportion to the speed, size, and bluff form of the vessel.

To fill up this hollow left in the wake of the advancing vessel, there is from the sides a rush inward, and superficially downwards; while, from below, there doubtless is in the middle a tendency upwards, under the pressure of the taller columns of water around.

19.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Although, of course, there has not been time yet to learn the views elicited from the engineer profession in India since the circulation of the Analysis by Government last month, I have since then otherwise heard a few opinions, in reference to which some explanations may be here advisable.

They may be thus summarised:—That the movements and action concerned in pier scour are already fully known, *viz.*, being eddies and high velocity from obstruction; that the modes of protection employed by the old builders for their bridges of many small arches and

thick piers, show that they also well understood the action and how to guard against it, and that, even if the movements are, as I have described them, this is merely a substitution of revolution around a horizontal, in place of a vertical axis, as hitherto understood and seen in the familiar eddy.

I would premise that in the Analysis no principle is involved beyond those of natural and mechanical philosophy, the outlines of which men of almost every profession learn.

The facts observed stand of themselves; but the inferences attempted on scientific and practical points can, of course, only be judged by the authorities in these respects for whose verdict they have been submitted.

There are naturally many matters which one cannot learn by mere perusal of the opinions of even the highest authorities; but from these I had supposed that the subject of the movements of water was one of the most obscure of common things. Hence the interest with which I seized what seemed unusually favourable opportunities for observing them.

No one can be ignorant that the scour danger has long been known, and that engineering science has risen over every difficulty encountered.

But it seemed to me that *actual sight of the process explained and defined*, more clearly than was otherwise possible, the nature and scope of the danger, the form or arrangement of piers or other works which would excite it least, and the use and limit of the protection needed.

That, in short, this clearer forewarning of the difficulty would facilitate the better forearming, to keep it at a minimum, and so leave the less to be surmounted.

Familiar as the distinction is between friction and impingence, especially with solid bodies, my observations and experiments suggested that, if traced farther than seemed hitherto usual in the case of liquids, it explained sundry scour matters otherwise obscure.

Hence the emphasis with which I tried prominently to draw attention to it *in this subject*.

Such emphasis might have seemed unnecessary, but that even where it has been noticed and commented on as needless, its object has been overlooked; and the subject dealt with merely as a question between different theories of rotation, entirely divested of the point which had been thus strongly emphasised as essential; and without which being grasped, the very subject presented to consideration was untouched.

In respect to a reduction thus of the subject to a mere question between whirling one way or another, I have no doubt that, whatever the ultimate judgment on the matter and its manifold relations may be, more will be found in it than *that*.

The Analysis has been credited with some points not its due, as *e. g.*, suggesting an up-stream extension of floorings. Though it offered an explanation of the need for such extension (*i.e.*, to reach beyond the downsweep from the piers), yet the advantage thereof has, I believe, long been known in Northern India and Madras, even if funds have not always permitted the practice.

The point specially suggested was, rather, that with a sufficient margin of protection, set sufficiently low, all around each pier and especially on the up-side, a continuous flooring is not required.

In respect to circular piers, it seems understood by some that the Analysis states the cylinder to be, of all forms, the one causing the very worst scour. This is more than my observations would warrant, and for a precise determination of the scour, produced by various forms, there would be needed more extensive and detailed experiments than mine.

A body with a semi-circular prow is stated to incur considerably less resistance in water, than a square-headed body of equal cross-section; but the former appears to cause *by no means the proportionately smaller scour* which one might thus expect.

Whether the cause of this be, or not, as attempted to be traced in the Analysis, Part XXII, I remarked therein that "an actually square-headed pier might theoretically seem much the worst of all; but practically the scouring action at a "circular pier has appeared *little inferior*."

This was more specially in regard to the *depth* of scour, for in respect to its superficies, the hollow seems to encircle a *larger* proportion of the border at a circular pier, than at other forms.

Still the impression, from experiment, was that it was merely *among the worst* of the forms I tried, rather than itself the extreme.

An engineer friend tells me he was recently asked if my Analysis did not recommend square-headed piers.

On reference to Part XXII, it will be seen that the form suggested, as productive of least scour, was, within certain limits, an elongated one ending in a sharp cut-water, and the farther remark was hazarded that if the latter were to project somewhat below, like the ram of a warship, it might be still better.

Whether such moderate projection, if continued, at the bed-level, all around the pier, by having the foundation wider in every direction, would suffice for security against dangerous scour, without a more distinct encircling platform, level or sloping, and solid, or of loose but massive material, is another question.

The form exciting least scour is, in fact, pretty much that of the old and commonest style of pier, *viz.*, elongated, and sloped off at each extremity into a cut-water or starling, rather than the bluff circular form lately adopted in sundry instances.

But, so far as is compatible with sufficient strength transversely, the Analysis suggests greater narrowness of pier, and slope-length of cut-water: the reason for the above shape is traced, and the use and limit of the protection which may still be needed, are defined.

The less abruptly the two spanway currents come together again below the pier, the gentler their collision and consequent scour in its wake. Hence the use of a long sloping starling even on the downside.

Of course there are the methods of defying scour and current thrust at simple cylindrical piers, *viz.*, by carrying them so deep that they cannot be underscoured, and by insertion vertically of long iron rods in the masonry to prevent cross fracture under flood impulse, or the collision of drifting bodies.

As with the conclusion of the preceding para., the rest of this, also, is an addition to the Supplement since first in manuscript.

Just now (November) the fair weather stream of the Jumna at Agra flows quietly in a channel on the Fort side of the wide sandy bed. The water is still turbid, and the depth, I am told, is some 15 feet.

The foundation of each pier of the Railway bridge over it is being constructed of three 12 feet wells, set in the stream line, and sunk to a depth of 70 feet.

Long iron tie-rods are inserted vertically in the masonry of the wells to give stability against cross-fracture.

In mid-channel sand and occasional kunkur are all that have been encountered. The sand is fine, containing many light scales of mica, to move which freely a very small velocity of current would doubtless suffice. Near the bank, especially on the left side, and where the left abutment is built, firm earth is encountered, and at a much smaller depth.

No damage from flood force or scour has, I understand, yet occurred; but the descent of one of the wells is impeded by its having come across the trunk of a tree about 30 feet below the bed.

This position of a log corresponds with that of the bricks described in the extract from the Roorkee Treatise (2nd Edition, 1871, Vol. II., page 78,) which, for convenience, I again transcribe here, and some part of which I have italicised.

"Captain Sharp in boring the bed of the Jumna at Agra came upon broken bricks at a depth of 23 feet, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that *the bed has been disturbed to that depth by the natural current of the river,* confined by bold banks 1,300 feet apart. Captain Sharp judged the *surface velocity at Agra to be* 8 *feet per second in high floods.* Colonel Abbott *calculated it to be not more than** 6 *feet per second,* whilst he states the velocity of the greatest flood at Delhi at probably much less than 6 feet per second.

*In Colonel Abbott's Treatise I see that it is the *mean* velocity which he calculated at 6 feet.

J. P. S.

"There can be no doubt that a velocity of 5 or 6 feet per second is dangerous to bridges whose foundations do not rest on firm soil, or which are not carried to very great depths. This may appear a small velocity to cause so much danger."

Supposing the tree to have been water-logged, and thus heavier than water, it and the bricks might be imagined to have reached their position in one or other of the following ways:—

(1) Disturbance of the bed down to that depth by the natural current as stated in the above quotation: such condition of the bed material might be that of a semi-liquid and semi-moving, or slowly moving mass, in which solid bodies heavier than water, or than the semi-liquid compound, might gradually sink during its agitation;—or it might, perhaps, be supposed to be:—

(2) An actual scour or hollowing out of the bed to the particular depth, the tree and bricks having been silted over when deposit began as the current grew weaker.

(3) If any obstruction to the current was concerned, the depth reached by the bricks and tree is more easily accounted for.

Sweeping against a bank on which there was a building, the current would deepen and undermine at its base. With the falling of the bank, and the sweeping away of its earthy substance, the bricks, &c., would speedly reach the indicated, or even a much greater, depth; and as the scour trough is prolonged considerably from oblique obstructions, they might be swept to a distance from the bank and towards mid-channel.

The same course might be supposed for the tree. Or it may have come farther, first floating, then water-logged and sunk, next moved along the ordinary bed, and finally brought up in a deep scour-pool.

The remark, that *the velocities indicated appear small to cause such deep action,* is a suggestive one.

My impression is that where such depths are affected under surface velocities not exceeding 5 to 8 feet a second, obstruction, solid or liquid, with its consequent downward deflection and impingent scour, is co-operating, and that the result is thus not solely due to the natural unobstructed current.

Indeed, from what I have seen, I can scarcely doubt that in coarse sand at any rate such is the case; but how far this may be so also in fine sand, could only be determined by definite observations in a river bed of that character.

At all events the point suggested may *help* to explain what is indicated in the extract as matter of surprise.

The new weir across the Jumna at Okhla, a few miles below Delhi, is described as built without foundations, meaning thereby without the deep well foundations usual in Northern India, as the few feet (not exceeding 8 or 12, I believe) to which the masonry, protected on the up and down stream sides by large quantities of heavy stone packed in slopes of even surface, is set in the sandy beds, evidently constitutes sufficient foundation.

Its stability and immobility hitherto seem against the idea of a general disturbance and onward progression of the bed material to any considerable depth under the *natural* (*i. e.*, uninterfered-with) current or floods, even in rivers with beds like that of the Jumna below Delhi.

If the sand were thus in motion to any such depth as supposed in the quotation regarding the Jumna at Agra (where, however, the material is probably somewhat finer than at Delhi), it could scarcely be stopped by a mere bar of masonry set in, and resting on, the moving mass, which in that case would necessarily carry on the weir with it, tearing it away from its more solid basis at each bank, besides also doubtless letting it gradually sink.

The case, as against any deep progression of the sand, seems still stronger on observing that the water, when raised by such a weir on sand, is not wholly stopped at bottom, but percolates beneath the work, and appears in the channel below, even when there is no overflow. Yet a weir, whether of masonry or of loose but sufficiently massive stones, remains stationary, even in sand, if properly constructed.

At the Railway bridge under construction over the Ganges at Cawnpore, I understand that larger wells are employed, and that extreme trouble and expense have there been incurred through the falling over, under the stream action, and subsequent attempts at the cutting away, of one cylinder, which, though not sunk to the full depth intended, had been carried down somewhere about 40 feet. But I am not sure whether the damage was confined to a single cylinder, or in what direction the fall occurred, beyond hearing a general allusion to falling on the side attacked by scour.

In respect to the wells used on the Ganges bridge, Captain Cunningham's article, quoted in paras. 16, &c., was drawn up specially with reference to the bridge foundations on the Ganges, the Ramgunga, and other rivers crossed by the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, the bridge over the Ramgunga being taken for an example of the investigation as having the worst kind of sand for foundation.

The plate accompanying the article shows a single well as forming the foundation, with a diameter of 16 feet, and continued upwards with a reduced diameter of 13 feet for the pier.

In mentioning, in Part XXII of the Analysis, that I had heard of no damage to the magnificently massive piers of the Jumna bridge at Allahabad, I should have added—*after completion;* for during construction, some unfinished wells fell over on their side during a flood. They were four up-stream wells (of 13½ feet diameter) in one of the pier foundations, each of which is composed of 10 such wells (*vide* Roorkee Professional Papers, 1st Series, Vol. I., 2nd Ed., pp. 384-5).

Sundry points, noted regarding the movements and scour action of water in unobstructed channels, which were at first intended to be embodied in this Supplement, have finally been omitted, as involving a subject large enough for separate consideration.

Paras. 13, 14 and 15, although their principal bearing is perhaps upon that subject, have, however, been retained as they have a connection also with the present.

This Supplement, like the Analysis, has had to be written by snatches, at spare moments, too short, few and far between, to permit of thoroughly connected arrangement and condensation of the subject, and without a sufficiency of works of reference for consecutive examination before writing. Indeed, some of the most important of the references have only been obtained after penning the paragraphs with which they have subsequently had to be incorporated.

But imperfect as it is, I believe it tends to corroborate the main points, and to fill up some of the gaps in the Analysis; and therefore I print it for similar ventilation.

Hereafter it will be easy to bring together the connected parts of both papers, and to re-state many points simply and briefly which I have now only ventured to advance, accompanied by details of observation and experiment, or of reference and argument.

In Sir P. Cautley's Report on the Dehra Dhoon Water-courses, dated 12th February 1845 (published at Roorkee College with Notes on Eastern Jumna Canal), I find the significant passages, which I here transcribe from paras. 70—72.

"* * * * I cannot too strongly impress on * * * attention the value that might be derived from careful observations on the discharge, as well as upon all points regarding the flow of water, and position of deposits of silt * * *."

* * * * * * * *

"There are many points which, by being brought to notice from observations on these small streams, might be the means of aiding the Engineer who is engaged on larger works, connected either with canals or rivers."

* * * * * * * *

"Observations on the action of water at the tails of falls, or at that point where the current leaves a masonry bed to act upon the natural soil, are very desirable."

* * * * * * *

It would thus seem that, unknowingly, I have been working in a direction suggested, a quarter of a century ago, by so distinguished an Engineer.

NOTE TO PARA. 5, PAGE 58.

In *Good Words* for February 1874, a letter from Professor Wyville Thomson, of the "Challenger Expedition," mentions that the wind-blown sand at the Bermudas encroaches on some parts of the land in thick massive beds, the leading margin of which forms a slope or glacis of about 30 degrees;—and that examples of limestone rock stratified at that dip are seen, evidently formed by the gradual solidification of the coral sand, resting thus at its angle of repose, after being drifted along the surface till it falls over the edge, and adds a fresh layer to the slope.

The foregoing singularly corresponds with the process observed in the advancing sand terraces, and their forward slope, described in pages 11 and 42 of the Analysis, as moving onward under a current of water.

NOTE TO PARA. 19, PAGE 90.

Detail of well foundations [cylindrical] and piers of bridges on Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, in article by Mr. E. Byrne, M. Inst., C. E., in Roorkee Professional Papers, for January 1874.

1. Over Ganges at Cawnpore ... { One 18 and one 10 feet well, on upstream side, connected at top, and pier for girder built on former.
2. „ „ at Ramghat ... One 16 feet well; pier cylindrical.
3. „ Ramgunga ... { (*a*) One 14 feet well, ditto. (*b*) One 16 feet well, ditto.
4. „ Saie at Jaunpore ... One 16 feet well, ditto.
5. „ Goomti at do. ... { (*a*) One 18 feet well, ditto. (*b*) One 20 feet well; pier elliptical.
6. „ Gurrah ... One 14 feet well; pier cylindrical.

REPRINT OF TABLE OF CONTENTS OF ANALYSIS.

LIST OF PAPERS.

		Page.
1.	Letter from Dr. Stratton	975
2.	Resumé of Chief Points of Analysis, by Dr. Stratton	*ib.*
3.	Introduction, by Mr. T. Login	980
4.	Detailed Abstract of Observations and Experiments, by Dr. Stratton ...	980—1015
5.	Notes thereon, by Mr. Login	1015—1024
6.	Letter from Mr. Login	1025
7.	Resolution of Government of India in the Public Works Department, Irrigation, No. 370—98 I., dated 19th June 1873	*ib*

[Until seeing the papers in print the author was not aware that all of them would be published—and in one pamphlet.

This—in reference to the nearly similar mention of some points in more than one of them.

They have been similarly published also in the Official Paper, Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th September 1873—pages 975 to 1025.]

CONTENTS OF RESUMÈ.

	Page.
First.—Ordinary Scour in free Channels: Usual Theoretical Explanations of Scour at Obstructions ...	975
Second.—Scour Process at Up-stream Base of Bridge Piers, &c., as actually seen in progress ...	976
Third.—Producing Conditions of Scour at Up-stream Base of Bridge Piers and other Obstructions ...	*ib.*
Fourth.—Scour on Down-stream Side of Bridges, and under corresponding circumstances ...	977
Fifth.—Indications on Practical Matters afforded by the Analysis	978

CONTENTS OF DETAIL OF OBSERVATIONS, &c.

Section.		Page.
A.	Scour at Piers and other Obstructions Parts I. to XIV, Pages 980—986	980
B.	Distinctive Character and further Illustrations of Scour at Obstructions. Parts XV to XX Pages 986—993	986
C.	Producing Conditions and their Effects Parts XXI to XXIV, Pages 993—1000	993
D.	Flood Injuries and Safeguards Parts XXV to XXVIII, Pages 1000—1006	1000
E.	Explanations and Practical Indications afforded by present Analysis Parts XXIX to XXXVII, Pages 1006—1015	1006

SUB-DIVISIONS OF FOREGOING SECTIONS.

Section A.

SCOUR AT PIERS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.

Part.		Page.
I.	Occasion of observations being noted	980
II.	Scour in unobstructed channels	*ib.*
III.	Scour at obstructions: usual explanations	981
IV.	Form of scour hollow at piers—Inner zone—Outer zone	982
V.	Visible scour action in inner zone	*ib.*
VI.	Rationalè of action in inner zone—deflection and impingement (Mr. Login's Note, 1L) ...	983
VII.	Movements of water in inner zone ... ... (Note 2L)	*ib.*
VIII.	Production of outer zone	984
IX.	Movements of water in outer zone	985
X.	Progressive sand terraces	*ib.*
XI.	Scour-pool filled up by advancing terrace ... ... [Note 3L]	*ib.*
XII.	Inner zone of scour out-throw—outer zone of infall	986
XIII.	Scour at oblique obstructions	*ib.*
XIV.	Effect on concavity of bend in bank of winding stream	*ib.*

Section B.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER AND FARTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF SCOUR AT OBSTRUCTIONS.

Part.		Page
XV.	Distinction between impingement and friction ... ... (Notes 4L, 5L, 6L)	986
XVI.	Varieties and combinations of impingement	987
XVII.	Impingement of water on water	989
XVIII.	Impingement action in canals ... ... (Note 7L)	990
XIX.	Impingement of water on air—Gratings at canal falls ... (Note 8L)	991
XX.	Conditions at continuous obstructions, weirs, &c. ... (Note 9L)	992

Section C.

PRODUCING CONDITIONS AND THEIR EFFECTS.

XXI.	Producing conditions of scour at piers, &c. ... ... (Note 10L)	993
XXII.	Form of pier as the artificial element in the producing conditions ... (Notes 11L, 12L)	995
XXIII.	Amount and proportions of scour at piers ... ... (Note 13L)	998
XXIV.	Two points of importance— ... ... Depth of current proper ... ... Width of impingent deflection	1000

Section D.

FLOOD INJURIES AND SAFEGUARDS.

XXV.	Different structures differently attacked by floods ... (Notes 14L, 15L, 16L, 17L, 18L)	1000
XXVI.	Bengal method of securing foundations ... ... (Notes 19L, 20L)	1003
XXVII.	Madras system of guarding foundations ... ... (Notes 21L, 22L)	1004
XXVIII.	Mr. Login's plan for protecting cylindrical piers and foundations	1005

Section E.

EXPLANATIONS AND PRACTICAL INDICATIONS AFFORDED BY PRESENT ANALYSIS.

XXIX.	Resumè of matters apparently explained by present analysis—including among others— Scour both above and below bridges ... ... Tilting or fall of bridge works up-stream ... ... Hollowing out or bursting up of compound foundations, floorings, &c. Retrogression of canal levels ... ... Regimen of rivers	1006
XXX.	Indications from analysis on practical points—Form of pier ... (Notes 23L, 24L)	1007
XXXI.	Indications continued:—Depth for upper surface of protective arrangements—Width of protective arrangements ... ... (Notes 25L, 26L, 27L, 28L)	1008
XXXII.	Effects of a slope	1011
XXXIII.	Indian water ghat or stepped form of masonry slope	1012
XXXIV.	Footings ... ... (Note 29L)	1013
XXXV.	Summary of indications regarding bridgeworks	*ib.*
XXXVI.	Conclusion	1014
XXXVII.	Postscript	1015

CORRIGENDA IN ANALYSIS.

Page 978 line 25 from bottom :—*For* "*enormously*" *read* "*sufficiently.*"
„ 984 „ 11 „ top :—*After* "changing" *insert* a comma *and omit the* comma *after* "direct."
„ 984 „ 8 „ bottom :—*After* "during" *insert* "suitable."
„ 986 at end of Part XIII :—*Add* "At oblique obstructions, too, the greater dip and co-operation of the onward current, as it planes off the slope to a gentler incline, causes it, at the same time, to blend more gradually with the general bed-level; and so increases the breadth of the whole depression as compared with the more definite and limited width scoured at isolated transverse obstacles; and this tendency is most marked when the length of the oblique obstruction is great, as in the case considered in the next part."
„ 987 line 21 „ top :—*After* "described" *add* "Eventually, of course, the afflux at obstructions restores the Head for the Velocity and its force."
„ 989 „ 28 „ top :—*For* "though" *read* "when."
„ 990 „ 29 „ „ :—*After* "constituted" *add* "Of course also the part of the bed, on which the rapid is actually running, is at the same time being eroded by the ordinary on-scour of high velocity; and the same action may, to a less extent, be in progress on the bed above, leading to the rapid in which its slope terminates."
„ 992 „ 15 „ top :—*After* "thinner" *insert* "by acceleration, and."
„ 993 at end of part XX :—*Add* "But while, at a weir, with a current approaching obliquely, the tendency to *scour* may be more marked at its near part; the *Onward force* of the current may be exerted most towards the farther end, near its junction with the bank."
„ 995 line 16 from bottom :—*After* "good" *insert* "for a Pier."
„ 995 „ 4 „ „ :—*After* "sloping" *insert* "from each side."
„ 1002 „ 22 „ top :—*After* (Note 16L.) *insert* "As regards stability from relative weight, a pair, too, loses by immersion in water, about one-half when of brick, or about one-third if of stone masonry."
„ 1002 „ 15 „ bottom :—*For* "toe" *read* "heel."
„ 1003 „ 1 top line :—*After* "reached" *insert* "below the foundation."
„ 1008 „ 2 from top :—*After* "periphery" *insert a* comma *and after* "around" *omit the* comma.
„ 1010 „ 24 „ top :—*For* "culverts" *read* "currents."
„ 1012 „ 29 „ „ :—*For* "at" *read* "out."
„ 1013 „ 6 „ „ :—*For* "each" *read* "most."
„ 1014 „ 25 „ bottom :—*For* "enormously" *read* "very."
„ 1015 „ 35 „ top :—*For* "acceptance" *read* "consideration."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XIV of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
		11th April 1874.	12th April 1873.	to 11th April 1874.	to 12th April 1873.		
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23rd May 1874 ...	East Indian, Main...	8,69,241	5,95,647	1,18,72,153	84,15,418	34,56,735	...
23rd ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	66,737	42,254	7,65,329	6,11,782	1,53,547	...
16th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	85,676	46,029	11,42,275	8,09,234	3,33,041	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund ...	35,054	32,609	4,73,814	2,64,804	2,09,010	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,80,651	1,18,175	25,39,037	15,85,094	9,53,943	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	98,831	1,49,839	16,26,153	20,87,450	...	4,61,297
16th ditto ...	G. S. of India ...	17,864	28,651	2,41,287	3,60,345	...	1,19,058
16th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	543	796	8,956	9,516	...	560
23rd ditto ...	G. I. Peninsula ...	5,88,879	5,05,942	78,10,573	75,64,331	2,46,242	...
23rd ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	1,88,689	1,51,444	18,77,811	17,63,162	1,14,649	...
	TOTAL ...	21,32,165	16,71,386	2,83,57,388	2,34,71,136	48,86,252	...
	State.						
23rd May 1874 ...	Calcutta and S. E...	2,051	1,612	32,474	31,796	678	...
23rd ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,932	1,905	25,770	27,393	...	1,623
9th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	4,809	...	59,212	...	59,212	...
2nd ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District.	2,027	...	27,211	...	27,211	...
11th April 1874...	Holkar ...	1,316	...	9,903*	...	9,903	...
16th May 1874 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,351	710	18,631	30,816	7,815	...
16th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	1,161	938	15,696	11,984	3,712	...
25th April 1874...	Warda Valley ...	796	...	8,426*	...	8,426	...
	TOTAL ...	15,446	5,165	1,97,323	81,989	1,15,334	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	21,47,611	16,76,551	2,85,54,711	2,35,53,125	50,01,586	...

* Total earnings from 1st February to 11th April 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RUBBEE SEASON 1873, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1873.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the Month of April 1874.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals.		Daiwa Rice Irrigation.		Tobacco, Cotton, Hurdee, Ginger, Wheat and Garden Produce.		Oil-seeds and Pulses.		Sugar-cane and other crops.		Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.	Rain-fall.		Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Average of ten previous years for the same period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kendraparah...	1,269	217	84	...	84	1,961	52	2,013	80	...	41	2,218	2,989	37	*a.* The details of column 18 are— Acres.
		High Level, Section I. ...	675	117	4	4	3	64	3	67	6	...	9	93	161	243	Cotton ... 2,210
		Taldundah ...	1,300	80	3	3	...	97	14	111	23	...	16	173	190	213	Sugar-cane ... 158
		Matchgong ...	660	56·40	...	...	...	112	12	124	1	...	5	65	158	243	Huldee ... 19
		Total of the month ...	...	...	91	91	81	2,234	81	2,315	110	...	24	158	3,410	3,410	Oil-seeds ... 93
		Total of the corresponding month of previous year ...	...	...	965	1,077	92	2,118	92	2,210	37	...	7	86	724	724	Garden produce ... 80
South-Western	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	120·43	...	...	...	28	...	28	14	...	1	1	43	...	Pulses ... 15
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah...	240	11·92	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	724	...	Dalwa ... 91
		Total of the month ...	...	...	183	183	...	28	...	28	14	...	1	226	2269	724	Wheat ... 1
		Total of the corresponding month of the previous year ...	...	...	724	724	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	724	724	...	Beetal ... 4
		Grand Total of the month ...	...	...	274	274	81	2,262	81	2,343	124	...	25	249	2,900	4,134	TOTAL ... 2,674
		Grand Total of the corresponding month of the previous year	...	...	1,689	1,801	92	2,118	92	2,210	37	...	7	86	4,134	...	*b.* The details are— Acres.
																	At the rate of Rs. 4 ... 1
																	Ditto „ 2 ... 16
																	Ditto „ 1-8 ... 183
																	Ditto „ 1-6 ... 12
																	Ditto „ 1 ... 10
																	Ditto As. 0-10 ... 4
																	TOTAL ... 226

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,*
For Offg. Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

The 27th May 1874.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	12 8 [A]	12 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	25 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	13 8	13 8	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	13 0 [B]	13 4	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 8	12 8	12 8	19 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 0 [C]	13 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	11 10	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0 [D]	13 0	15 0	16 0 to 18 0 [E]	16 8 to 18 0	15 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 4	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	17 8	12 4	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	13 12 [E]	14 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8 [F]	11 0	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 [E]	11 0	15 0	13 5 [E]	13 5	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0 [G]	12 0	17 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	32 0	10 0 [H]	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	12 8	13 0	16 0	... [E]	...	...	11 8	12 0	19 12	13 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	14 8 [I]	13 0	16 0	17 to 19 [E]	18 to 20	30 to 35	9 0	9 4	14 0	10 0	10 4	19 0	[R]	15 0	[R]
10	Dinagepore	10 0	9 8	15 0	10 8	10 0	22 8	7 12 [J]	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	9 4	9 0	22 0	12 0	10 8	23 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	10 0 to 10 8	11 0 to 12 0	16 8	18 12	18 12	33 12	7 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 8 0	15 0	9 12 to 11 4	10 8 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	11 12	11 4	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	7 7	7 15	24 0	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	8 4	9 0	30 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	12 12	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	6 6	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	9 0 [K]	9 8	21 0	10 8 to 11 8	10 8 to 12 0	30 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	12 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 0 [L]	6 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	27 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [M]	12 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0 [N]	11 8	24 0	9 0	13 12	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [O]	14 0	22 0	16 10	16 10	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 [P]	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 [Q]	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 0	12 6	12 6	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	16 0	15 6	32 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.																	
1	Burdwan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	22 12	480 0	500 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 5	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta.	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	22 8	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 15 0	13 8 to 14 4	25 5	320 0	240 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 13	15 0	107 0	128 0	128 0	6 12	7 2	7 0	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	5 14	6 6	6 0	Bogra.	
15	Pubna.	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 4	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling.	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	7 0	Julpigoree.	
																	Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	14 0 and 14 8	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 [E]	20 0 to 25 0	...	13 8	13 4	21 0	..	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0
22	Sylhet.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 0	7 8	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah.†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 7	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 23rd May 1874.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-12 seers, and common rice from 11-8 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13-8 seers, barley from 18 to 22 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 13-12 seers, maize from 16 to 20 seers, and gram from 13 to 14 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice from 12 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and common rice from 12 to 13 seers, and gram from 12 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 13-5 seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 14 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 17-14 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 11 seers and gram from 14 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers and of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

K In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 9 seers and of common rice from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

M Large purchases and stormy weather prevailed since last week hence the rise in prices.

N In Patuakhali best and common rice at 14-4 seers per rupee.

O The price of rice has risen generally all over the district, in consequence of the rise in the river having afforded facilities for exportation.

P The price of best rice has risen generally all over the district, in consequence of the rise in the river having afforded facilities for exportation. Large quantities of rice have been exported during the last week from almost every mart, and the dealers are unwilling to sell, in expectation of a further rise.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19-8 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 16-8 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 21-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 30th May 1874.—(Continued.)

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	16 0	15 12	24 0	19 0	18 8	34 0	11 0	11 8	...	12 12	13 8	21 0	...	18 8	...
28	Gya	R 11 8	11 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 8	14 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...
30	Tirhoot	T 11 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 4	6 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	19 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 12	16 8	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 12 8	11 8	14 8	15 0	14 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr.*															
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	17 11	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 11	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	8 4	9 12	18 0	9 0	10 8	21 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	E 19 0 to 19 8	19 0 to 20 0	22 8 to 37 8	8 8	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	X 27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
38	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	27 9	28 14	31 8	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh	11 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 12	11 8	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 8	10 8	14 0	17 8	19 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	10 8	16 0	E 16 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 40 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Remarks.
	BEHAR.																
27	Patna	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 4	34 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	
28	Gya	E 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 16 0	20 0	E 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	5 14	7 8	
29	Shahabad	E 18 8	18 8	23 0	E 20 0	20 0	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	
30	Tirhoot	...	...	...	E 11 8 to 17 0	11 8 to 16 0	16 0 to 55 0	14 0	13 8	22 4	180 0	180 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	
31	Sarun	17 4	17 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	
32	Chumparun	...	...	...	E 15 0	13 to 16	40 to 51	14 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	
33	Monghyr.*																
34	Bhagulpore	...	...	...	E 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	15 12	15 12	27 12	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	
35	Purneah	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	E 16 0 to 24 0	16 0	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	
	ORISSA.																
37	Cuttack†	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	27 9	27 9	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	
38	Pooree†	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	22 5	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	
39	Balasore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																
40	Hazareebagh	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 4	6 0	7 4	
41	Lohardugga	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 8	6 0	
42	Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	
43	Manbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5½	6 8	8 0	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 23rd May 1874.

R In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-6 seers, barley from 16-4 to 18-8 seers, best rice at 8-12 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 11-8 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat at 14-8 seers, barley from 17-8 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18-8 seers, maize from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 17-12 to 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-12 to 14 seers, barley from 11-8 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 12 seers, common rice from 8-8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 10 to 17 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 13-12 to 17 seers, best rice from 9 to 12 seers, common rice from 10 to 14 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 15 seers per rupee.

V In the interior price of best rice ranges from 9 to 11 seers, common rice from 10 to 13 seers, maize at 14 seers, and gram from 9 to 13 seers per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 8 to 14 seers, common rice from 9 to 15-8 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18 seers, maize from 14 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X Rice is sold in the interior from 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 10-5½ to 15 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 16 seers and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juar) *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kewaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kewaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kewaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Madras.	Ganjam	10 3	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 0	26 1	26 1	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	388 8	388 8	...	15 1	15 1	16 8	Ganjam	Madras.	
	Vizagapatam	14 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 2	13 4	...	13 6	15 8	18 1	25 9	25 9	34 6	33 7	27 7	29 7	97 2	97 2	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam		
	Godavery	11 7	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	16 8	17 8	21 8	18 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 0	Godavery		
	Kistna	14 7	14 0	9 5	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	15 0	19 6	19 6	18 7	25 0	25 0	17 2	...	...	...	129 3	129 3	...	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna		
	Nellore	11 7	11 7	8 8	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 3	16 0	16 0	16 5	23 0	20 6	23 8	...	...	...	77 3	77 3	...	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore		
	Cuddapah	12 5	13 2	8 8	...	...	...	11 5	10 7	10 7	12 4	12 4	11 6	20 5	20 5	20 5	25 4	25 4	27 5	243 0	243 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	Cuddapah		
	Bellary	13 4	15 4	11 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 5	13 5	13 5	13 2	28 8	28 8	26 8	26 3	30 1	29 1	97 2	97 2	...	17 7	17 7	17 0	Bellary		
	Kurnool	14 6	14 6	10 2	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 0	13 6	13 2	12 9	28 8	30 1	28 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	176 9	194 4	...	16 4	16 0	19 0	Kurnool		
	Madras	10 6	11 0	9 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 5	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 8	16 8	25 5	17 9	17 9	23 9	58 9	58 9	...	17 4	17 4	17 4	Madras		
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 2	12 8	12 8	18 1	18 7	18 7	21 6	...	...	21 6	81 6	89 4	97 2	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput		
	North Arcot	11 0	11 0	9 3	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	20 0	15 4	14 5	21 6	26 4	19 1	25 5	19 8	19 8	29 8	187 1	187 1	...	17 1	17 1	18 2	North Arcot		
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	7 4	...	...	...	12 6	13 5	18 3	13 1	14 0	18 8	20 1	20 1	...	17 7	18 5	23 1	246 6	247 9	...	18 8	18 8	14 9	South Arcot		
	Tanjore	10 7	10 7	9 6	...	...	...	13 4	13 9	16 8	...	...	...	26 1	26 1	32 6	19 4	19 4	35 6	194 4	194 4	...	16 6	16 2	13 5	Tanjore		
	Trichinopoly	10 6	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	15 1	13 0	13 0	15 9	18 2	18 2	...	19 0	19 0	30 0	145 8	145 8	...	18 6	18 6	17 7	Trichinopoly		
	Madura	9 7	10 9	8 6	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 1	11 8	11 8	16 5	...	19 4	...	22 0	22 0	32 0	121 5	121 5	...	17 5	17 5	16 6	Madura		
	Tinnevelly	8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	9 0	13 5	9 1	10 6	15 1	...	...	...	13 1	15 7	23 6	66 6	66 6	...	15 2	15 2	18 2	Timevelly		
	Coimbatore	10 2	10 9	10 6	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	13 4	11 8	11 8	13 8	18 0	17 3	20 4	18 6	20 0	23 6	121 5	121 5	...	16 1	16 1	16 1	Coimbatore		
	Nilgiris	8 5	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 6	9 6	9 6	10 4	12 8	13 9	20 0	11 2	12 6	23 6	139 0	139 0	...	10 4	11 4	11 4	Nilgiris		
	Salem	11 8	11 1	10 4	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 5	14 1	14 1	17 4	19 1	19 9	22 3	21 7	18 8	23 6	138 5	138 5	...	15 9	16 9	15 9	Salem		
	South Canara	12 0	11 2	9 0	...	...	...	11 6	11 1	9 0	13 7	13 2	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 0	85 0	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	South Canara		
	Malabar	10 8	10 8	9 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	15 2	13 0	13 0	15 8	...	...	25 9	...	...	...	97 2	97 2	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar		
Bombay.	Bombay	13 2	13 2	11 2	18 5	16 1	20 2	8 4	8 6	7 9	14 3	15 3	12 1	21 2	25 0	20 0	20 1	20 8	16 3	75 0	81 9	64 8	14 1	14 1	16 8	Bombay	Bombay.	
	Ahmedabad	15 7	15 7	...	29 0	29 0	26 2	7 0	7 0	6 5	11 0	11 0	...	22 0	24 0	21 5	21 2	23 5	20 8	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	16 5	Ahmedabad		
	Kaira	14 4	14 6	...	32 0	30 3	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 2	12 2	...	26 5	26 5	...	23 2	22 6	...	91 3	91 3	...	16 6	16 6	...	Kaira		
	Surat	14 1	14 8	12 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	9 2	8 1	...	14 8	14 8	...	17 4	17 4	18 5	18 5	18 5	17 3	111 0	111 0	92 4	12 3	11 3	14 4	Surat		
	Broach	15 0	18 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	9 5	9 0	...	12 0	13 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach		
	Tanna	12 0	12 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 5	...	11 0	12 5	...	16 0	18 0	...	15 0	17 0	3	71 1	71 1	...	15 0	16 0	...	Tanna		
	Kolaba	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	16 0	18 0	...	15 0	17 0	5	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba		
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	18 9	20 2	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 4	...	10 1	10 8	...	31 3	30 4	...	23 1	24 5	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 1	12 7	...	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
	Nasik	17 6	17 0	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 4	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 3	3 ...	26 1	26 9	...	107 5	107 5	...	17 7	17 7	...	Nasik		
	Ahmadnagar	24 0	22 8	16 8	39 0	40 5	34 5	8 7	9 0	8 3	10 5	10 5	9 0	39 8	40 5	27 8	31 9	32 4	24 3	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 4	15 2	14 3	Ahmadnagar		
	Poona	17 6	17 6	11 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	8 2	13 6	13 6	9 1	28 8	28 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Poona		
	Sholapur	21 6	23 4	18 1	...	...	...	12 7	14 6	8 4	14 6	15 5	...	35 0	38 4	29 6	33 2	35 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	Sholapur		
	Kaladghi	18 5	17 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 4	14 6	15 5	...	29 0	33 6	29 6	33 2	35 0	26 0	112 9	112 9	112 9	14 5	14 0	12 5	Kaladghi		
	Satara	17 6	17 6	...	14 7	14 7	...	10 0	11 0	8 0	11 0	11 5	8 2	27 0	27 0	25 5	27 0	27 0	27 0	158 1	158 1	...	17 3	17 3	...	Satara		
	Belgaum	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	13 7	13 7	...	29 6	33 6	...	28 3	31 1	...	150 0	150 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Belgaum		
	Dharwar	21 0	20 5	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 5	14 5	...	19 5	21 0	...	22 0	23 0	...	92 7	92 7	92 7	18 2	18 0	16 0	Dharwar		
	Ratnagiri	11 5	12 7	10 2	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	9 2	15 6	15 6	14 3	17 4	18 6	13 4	19 4	19 4	18 0	Bundles.									
	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 3	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 5	18 0	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri		
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden		
	Baroda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh		
	Deesa	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	...	14 2	14 6	...	21 3	20 6	...	23 1	23 3	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda		
	Neemuch	16 2	16 6	16 0	26 0	25 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 5	8 5	9 7	9 0	22 5	22 6	20 0	21 5	20 5	19 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Deesa		
	Nasirabad	15 0	15 0	...	22 0	23 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	Neemuch		
	Rajkot	15 0	15 1	16 0	19 4	20 0	24 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 9	20 6	21 7	19 9	20 6	17 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad		
	Upper Sind Frontier	14 4	15 6	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	23 4	25 4	...	19 0	20 0	...	45 0	45 0	...	32 0	34 0	...	Rajkot		
	Karachi	20 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
	Haidarabad	14 0	13 5	13 8	24 0	23 0	23 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	25 8	19 0	20 0	21 3	132 0	132 0	130 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi		
	Shikarpur	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	27 9	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	25 8	19 0	20 0	21 3	140 0	130 0	121 3	30 0	26 0	37 3	Haidarabad		
	Thur and Parker	16 0	16 0	20 0	24 8	24 8	29 0	10 0	8 0	7 4	15 0	15 0	9 3	22 0	23 0	26 1	22 0	23 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	36 0	40 0	35 0	Shikarpur		
		15 0	15 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	14 10	24 0	24 0	...	20 8	22 12	20 4	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parker		
	Western Districts.																			*Western Districts.*									
	Burdwan	12 12	13 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	25 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan	Bengal.	
	Bancoorah	13 4	13 12	17 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	480 0	520 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bancoorah		
	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	15 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 8	8 12	Beerbhoom		
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore		
	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0 to 20 0	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 10 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 8 and 13 0	18 8	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly		
	Howrah	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah		
	Central Districts.																			*Central Districts.*									
	Calcutta	11 12	11 14	...	15 8	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta		
	24-Pergunnahs	10 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs		
	Nuddea	13 5	13 14½	15 4	22 8	24 10	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	11 0	11 3½	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea		
	Jessore	13 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	19 12	14 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore		
	Moorshedabad	13 12	15 0	18 0	19 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 22 0	30 0 to 35 0	9 8	9 0	14 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	7 8	8 0	Moorshedabad		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1874—continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleo) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleo) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagleo) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Central Districts*—contd.																										*Central Districts*—contd.	BENGAL—*continued.*	
	Dinagepore ...	9 8	11 0	15 0	10 0	...	22 8	7 12	7 8	24 0	8 8	8 2	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	12 8	13 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	8 12	9 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	12 0 and 14 4	12 0	16 8	24 6	26 4	33 12	8 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	10 14 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	12 0 to 16 8	25 5	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	13 0	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	6 5	8 3	14 0	7 15	9 6	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	6 12	7 4	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	10 8	11 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	15 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	15 0	15 12	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Julpigoree ...	6 6	9 0	15 0	...	13 0	...	7 0	9 0	15 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 1	6 0	Julpigoree ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 0 to 15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	16 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	25 0	40 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	12 12	13 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensing ...		
	Sylhet ...	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	15 0	14 0	23 0	19 4	18 6	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Sylhet ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	16 0	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	22 5	20 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	15 8	16 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	31 4	11 4	11 8	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	...	...	18 0	17 8	34 8	140 0	170 0	...	7 4	7 12	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	11 8	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 8	16 0	13 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 17 0	14 0	25 0 to 28 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	6 8	7 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	14 8	14 8	19 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	18 8	15 0 to 19 0	23 0	15 0 to 16 8	17 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Tirhoot ...	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 18 0	24 0 to 44 0	12 8	13 0	23 8	160 0	140 0	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	Tirhoot ...		
	Sarun ...	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 12	17 8	26 0	7 0	7 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	17 0	17 4	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	16 12	17 12	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	10 8	...	14 0	13 0	...	28 0	8 0	...	13 0	10 0	...	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	40 0	13 0	...	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	...	7 4	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	17 8	...	19 9	19 9	...	33 6	8 4	...	13 6	10 5	...	16 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	30 4	147 0	...	...	6 8	...	8 1	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 14	13 14	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12 to 15 0	15 0	60 0	15 12	16 6	29 1	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	7 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 22 8	30 0 to 37 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	13 0	...	13 0	16 0 to 17 5	32 0	9 0 to 16 0	10 0 to 17 0	...	12 0	11 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	15 12	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	23 10	27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	28 14	27 9	27 9	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	29 9	28 14	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	11 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	280 0	...	...	7 0	...	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazarecbaugh ...	10 8	...	16 8	13 0	...	22 0	8 0	...	12 0	11 8	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	17 0	240 0	...	240 0	5 4	...	7 8	Hazarecbaugh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 9	14 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 12	5 0	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	10 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	12 8	12 0	22 0	13 4	13 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
ASSAM.	Cachar ...																												Cachar ...	ASSAM.	
	Goalpara ...																												Goalpara ...		
	Garrow Hills ...																												Garrow Hills ...		
	Kamroop ...																												Kamroop ...		
	Durrung ...																												Durrung ...		
	Nowgong ...																												Nowgong ...		
	Seebsaugur ...																												Seebsaugur ...		
	Lukhimpore ...																												Lukhimpore ...		
	Khasi Hills ...																												Khasi Hills ...		
	Naga Hills ...																												Naga Hills ...		
N.-W.-PROVINCES.	Dehra Doon ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Doon ...	N.-W.-PROVINCES.	
	Saharunpore ...	21 0	18 8	21 9	29 2	26 14	30 8	8 10	8 10	9 11	11 14	11 13	14 8	15 1	26 14	29 14	17 4	22 9	23 11	25 14	26 14	25 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 0	8 5	7 13	Saharunpore ...		
	Moozuffernuggur ...	21 8	21 8	21 12	30 12	35 3	35 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	11 0	11 0	13 3	24 8	25 5	28 10	19 13	19 13	22 0	26 6	27 8	26 6	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur ...		
	Meerut ...	21 ½	20 13	22 12½	26 12	27 1½	33 3	6 12	6 12	7 0	12 7½	12 0	10 0	22 1	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	24 15½	24 11½	27 14	125 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Meerut ...		
	Boolundshuhur ...	22 0	21 0	23 8	26 8	28 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	22 1	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	24 8	24 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur ...		
	Allygurh ...	19 8	19 0	...	24 0	23 8	...	6 8	7 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 2	24 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
	Kumaon ...	11 12	10 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	12 0	12 8	12 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	Kumaon ...		

No return received.

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st-half of May 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Marwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	Gurhwal	14 8	13 0	20 8	15 0	14 0	24 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Gurhwal	N.-W. Provinces —*contd.*	
	Bijnour	19 11	19 11	19 11	28 2	29 4	25 14	9 9	9 9	11 4	10 11	10 11	12 15	18 0	19 2	23 10	15 12	15 12	20 4	8 0	7 0	9 0	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour		
	Moradabad	17 8	17 13	20 0	23 12	25 10	30 10	8 2	8 2	9 6	11 4	11 8	15 8	21 4	21 4	25 0	15 0	16 4	21 6	23 10	23 10	21 4	100 0	112 8	112 8	9 6	9 4	9 2	Moradabad		
	Budaon	18 0	17 6½	19 7½	22 12½	22 12⅔	29 6½	9 9	9 9½	12 0	12 0	10 12½	14 9½	...	...	20 0	16 12½	16 12½	19 3	20 0	19 11	25 10	137 8	137 8	150 0	9 0	9 0	8 11	Budaon		
	Bareilly	17 3	17 8	18 7	22 8	21 14	28 2	6 4	6 4	6 4	11 4	12 3	15 10	16 4	16 4	18 12	13 12	12 8	20 0	20 6	20 8	27 4	162 8	165 0	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	Bareilly		
	Shahjehanpore	19 14	18 8	19 4	25 8	23 4	28 8	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 12	12 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	23 12	200 0	200 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Shahjehanpore		
	Terai Pergunnahs	18 2	18 2	20 0	27 8	25 0	31 4	8 12	18 12	10 0	11 4	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Terai Pergunnahs		
	Muttra	19 0	19 0	18 0	26 0	24 8	25 8	7 4	7 4	8 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	21 0	21 0	26 0	13 8	13 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	Muttra		
	Agra	16 2½	16 6	17 2	22 13	23 1	22 15⅓	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	11 10½	23 0	23 0	25 0	11 2	13 9½	20 0	22 14	23 2	21 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra		
	Furruckabad	16 8	14 12	18 1	22 0	20 10	25 7	7 9	6 14	9 6	12 6	11 11	15 2	...	22 0	...	...	18 9	...	20 10	17 14	25 7	165 0	158 2	165 0	8 8	8 10	8 8	Furruckabad		
	Mynpoorie	18 0	17 8	19 0	20 8	20 4	25 0	7 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 12	20 4	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie		
	Etawah	17 0	16 0	17 0	20 8	20 8	21 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	11 8	9 8	15 0	19 8	19 8	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	21 8	20 0	21 8	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah		
	Etah	19 4	18 0	20 4	23 0	22 0	27 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	26 8	140 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Etah		
	Jaloun	17 8	17 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun		
	Jhansie	17 8	17 4	16 6½	22 4	22 11½	23 9	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 10½	14 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	19 2½	19 13½	18 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Jhansie		
	Lullutpore	19 0	19 10	16 0	25 8	26 0	27 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 4	23 8	18 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lullutpore		
	Cawnpore	17 0	16 12	17 0	22 8	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	8 12	9 8	Cawnpore		
	Futtehpore	17. 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 4	22 8	7 8	7 8	10 0	13 12	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 8	23 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore		
	Banda	17 8	17 10	15 2	18 2	21 4	19 4	11 2	11 0	9 12	12 6	11 12	17 12	...	17 4	19 4	...	...	...	21 10	21 6	21 12	180 8	180 8	...	10 12	10 8	10 8	Banda		
	Allahabad	14 0	14 4	15 4	18 4	18 4	19 4	6 8	7 0	10 0	11 8	14 4	17 0	18 12	20 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 4	82 0	120 0	80 0	7 12	8 4	7 12	Allahabad		
	Humeerpore	16 14	17 12	16 0	18 8	19 8	19 2	7 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 2	16 0	16 0	17 0	21 10	23 0	20 4	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore		
	Jounpore	17 4	17 10	17 4	22 4	23 5	23 10	10 9	9 15	12 11	11 4	10 9	14 2	...	...	26 13	11 4	12 11	16 3	20 2	19 1	22 9	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 3	Jounpore		
	Goruckpore	14 7	14 0	16 10	12 4	19 4	22 12	8 12	8 12	16 10	10 8	10 8	19 4	15 12	15 12	...	15 12	15 12	...	15 12	14 14	26 4	150 0	150 0	180 0	6 0	6 12	6 12	Goruckpore		
	Bustee	14 1	14 1	16 4	16 14	18 12	23 12	8 3	8 7	13 12	8 12	9 1	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 15	16 4	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 6½	6 9	6 9	Bustee		
	Azimgurh	14 12	15 8	14 12	21 10	22 2	22 2	8 14	9 10	11 13	10 5	11 13	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 11	23 9	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh		
	Mirzapore	14 8	15 0	15 8	20 0	19 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	9 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 8	7 0	7 0	Mirzapore		
	Benares	13 8	14 4	14 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	19 8	14 0	14 0	19 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Benares		
	Ghazeepore	14 13	14 13	15 7½	20 9½	20 9½	20 9⅛	6 7	7 11½	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	15 7½	18 0	19 5	26 12	16 19	16 12	20 9½	19 5	19 5	25 12	206 0	206 0	...	7 1½	7 1¼	7 1¼	Ghazeepore		
Panjab	Delhi	20 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	18 0	19 0	23 0	25 8	24 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	7 12	7 12	7 10	Dehli	Panjab	
	Gurgáon	23 0	19 0	22 0	29 0	29 8	25 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gurgáon		
	Karnál	23 0	20 0	24 0	33 0	32 0	39 5	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	31 0	30 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 8	8 5	Karnál		
	Hissár	19 0	19 0	26 0	31 0	33 0	44 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	41 0	25 0	27 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	37 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
	Rohtak	18 0	18 0	23 5	26 0	28 0	37 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	26 0	27 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		
	Sirsa	21 4	22 0	26 0	34 0	38 0	47 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	46 0	25 0	26 8	37 0	33 5	38 0	39 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Sirsa		
	Ambálah	24 0	22 8	23 4	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	29 12	30 0	34 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Ambálah		
	Ludiánah	25 0	22 8	28 0	31 0	27 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	43 0	24 0	23 0	38 0	30 5	26 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	85 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Ludiánah		
	Simlá	17 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	17 0	20 0	28 0	21 0	17 8	22 0	120 0	...	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Simlá		
	Jálandhar	26 0	21 0	28 0	34 0	38 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	16 0	20 0	28 0	32 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Jálandhar		
	Hushiárpur	27 0	22 0	27 0	34 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	24 0	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Hushiárpur		
	Kángra	...	16 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	...	160 0	...	...	7 8	...	Kángra		
	Amritsar	25 5	20 9	26 12	34 0	31 11	37 0	...	...	...	11 6	12 8	14 4	22 6	26 14	32 0	20 5	24 8	27 5	33 0	31 10	31 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Amritsar		
	Siálkot	22 5	13 12	24 0	34 0	23 8	37 5	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	16 0	17 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	32 5	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot		
	Gurdáspúr	28 0	27 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
	Lahore	22 0	20 0	25 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	25 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	30 0	95 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore		
	Firozpúr	25 0	23 0	30 0	35 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	38 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Firozpúr		
	Gujránwála	22 2	18 8	23 2	37 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	35 0	34 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gujránwála		
	Ráwalpindi	20 0	16 8	20 0	26 0	26 0	31 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	24 8	28 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	29 0	21 8	26 5	110 0	130 0	120 0	10 4	10 12	10 5	Ráwalpindi		
	Jhelam	21 0	15 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelam		
	Gujrát	23 0	21 0	26 0	32 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	23 5	160 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Gujrát		
	Shahpúr	24 0	19 8	23 5	39 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	25 5	25 0	25 5	22 0	22 0	30 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 5	11 8	11 5	Shahpúr		
	Multán	19 0	15 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán		
	Jhang	23 5	19 0	25 0	31 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	29 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 5	10 8	10 5	Jhang		
	Montgomery	20 0	18 0	21 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	29 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Montgomery		
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	11 0	14 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
	Derah Ismael Khán	25 0	25 0	27 5	40 0	40 0	42 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 8	7 5	30 0	37 8	50 0	40 0	37 8	50 0	38 12	37 8	40 0	125 0	125 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán		
	Derah Ghazee Khán	20 0	18 2	20 10	29 6	30 10	25 12	...	...	...	20 0	20 14	17 5	22 3	31 4	40 0	24 4	31 4	38 12	17 5	18 2	25 10	150 0	150 0	200 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	Derah Ghazee Khán		
	Bannú	32 5	27 12	30 1	55 1	51 15	62 7	...	...	...	6 4	6 14	6 4	15 0	12 8	50 0	32 5	29 3	40 0	15 3	14 7	17 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú		
	Pesháwar	17 14	15 4	19 1	36 6	28 9	30 6	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	10 5	30 13	21 7	25 9	22 12	21 7	24 11	23 6	22 1	19 14	104 0	104 0	...	55 15	55 14	48 5	Pesháwar		
	Kohát	20 6	18 8	18 5	47 3	40 13	40 13	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 1	29 ...	26 12	50 5	33 2	30 10	30 10	33 2	28 1	24 4	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
	Hazárá	18 0	17 0	16 0	28 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	21 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Hazárá		
Oudh.	Lucknow	17 8	17 3	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 8	6 0	6 8	6 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 8	19 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lucknow	Oudh.	
	União	17 8	17 0	17 13	22 0	22 0	22 8	8 6	9 8	7 13	12 8	12 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 11	160 0	140 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 13	União		
	Bára Banki	14 13	14 13	14 13	17 8	16 8	21 0	6 9	8 5	7 13	12 8	12 8	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 8	20 9	140 0	140 0	...	6 9	5 8	6 8	Bára Banki		
	Sítápur	19 11	19 8	20 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	8 7	8 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sítápur		
	Hardui	17 13	17 8	20 0	23 6	23 2	25 8	6 8	7 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 0	25 8	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 3	7 11	6 13	Hardui		
	Kheri	19 5	18 13	20 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	6 1	10 13	10 8	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 9	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 3	7 8	7 0	Kheri		
	Faizabad	...	15 11	...	...	21 11	...	...	...	13 11	13 0	15 0	22 8	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 13	...	...	140 0	...	...	8 0	...	Faizabad		
	Bharaich	16 8	15 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	14 0	10 5	10 0	15 0	18 6	...	...	16 6	...	36 0	34 0	35 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bharaich		
	Gonda	15 3	15 0	17 3	19 8	19 0	23 8	11 0	10 0	16 3	11 3	10 1	16 8	16 11	16 13	23 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 15	16 9	19 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	7 14	7 1	7 8	Gonda		
	Rái Barelí	17 11	17 13	18 0	21 8	20 13	24 0	12 8	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	16 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Barelí		
	Sultánpur	17 8	17 0	17 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	15 0	20 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 3	8 0	7 0	Sultánpur		
	Pratábgarh	17 13	17 13	15 0	22 8	22 9	20 0	10 8	11 11	7 0	13 1	12 11	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 8	27 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	7 12	7 12	7 10	Dehli	Panjab	
																				27 0	27 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gurgáon		
																				31 0	30 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 8	8 5	Karnál		
																				30 0	32 0	37 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
																				26 0	27 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak		
																				33 5	38 0	39 5	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Sirsa		
																				29 12	30 0	34 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Ambálah		
																				30 5	26 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	85 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Ludiánah		
																				21 0	17 8	22 0	120 0	...	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 5	Simlá		
																				32 0	30 0	33 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Jálandhar		
																				32 0	28 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 5	9 8	9 5	Hushiárpur		
																				...	23 8	...	...	160 0	...	...	7 8	...	Kángra		
																				33 0	31 10	31 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	Amritsar		
																				32 5	31 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot		
																				36 0	30 0	35 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr		
																				32 0	32 0	30 0	95 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore		
																				32 0	33 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Firozpúr		
																				35 0	34 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	Gujránwála		
																				29 0	21 8	26 5	110 0	130 0	120 0	10 4	10 12	10 5	Ráwalpindi		
																				26 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelam		
																				30 0	27 0	23 5	160 0	160 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 5	Gujrát		
																				36 0	30 0	32 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 5	11 8	11 5	Shahpúr		
																				23 0	21 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán		
																				27 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 5	10 8	10 5	Jhang		
																				28 0	29 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Montgomery		
																				21 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
																				38 12	37 8	40 0	125 0	125 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán		
																				17 5	18 2	25 10	150 0	150 0	200 0	28 12	30 0	30 0	Derah Ghazee Khán		
																				15 3	14 7	17 2	80 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannú		
																				23 6	22 1	19 14	104 0	104 0	...	55 15	55 14	48 5	Pesháwar		
																				33 2	28 1	24 4	204 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohát		
																				21 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	8 5	Hazárá		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 1st half of May 1874—concluded.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort.) Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common.) Present fortnight.	Rice (common.) Past fortnight.	Rice (common.) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 3	23 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	18 4	15 7	45 0	47 5	22 9	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	24 0	23 4	17 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 12	7 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	25 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur ...	19 8	20 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	16 0
	Sagar ...	20 4	20 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 0
	Damoh ...	21 12	22 8	20 0	35 0	28 0	27 0	11 0	11 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul ...	23 8	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	12 8	12 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	15 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	17 8	20 4	20 4	16 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 4	10 0	9 0	12 6	36 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	18 0	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	26 4	24 8	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Raipur ...	39 0	39 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	24 0	23 0	26 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	10 0	10 0	60 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	40 0	30 0	31 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	50 0	48 0	28 0	...	...	...
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13 6	15 9	14 8	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	10 4	10 5	9 5	13 5	24 2	22 3	18 3	22 9	25 2	28 7
	Bolaram ...	16 7	16 7	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 5	10 5	10 5	14 1	23 9	23 9	20 2	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	12 0	11 5	7 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	...	26 0	27 0	21 0
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee ...	16 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	38 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	15 0
	Ellichpoor ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0
	Woon ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	25 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	24 0	30 0
	Bassein ...	23 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	53 0	53 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	17 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	11 5	12 5	8 7	12 5	12 0	10 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 2	12 7	22 5	23 7	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	11 2	12 0	8 5	12 0	11 5	10 0	9 7	9 5	9 7	10 7	10 0	12 5	21 5	22 7	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	...	...	8 8	9 4	10 1	...	13 7	13 1	16 4	15 4	15 4	21 4	...	...	14 3	...	...	37 0
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	8 5	9 2	9 6	...	13 4	12 9	16 1	15 1	15 1	21 0	...	...	13 3	...	...	36 0
	Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	12 5	13 0	10 0	12 5	13 0	10 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 5	15 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	21 0
	Toomkoor... { Retail ...	12 0	12 5	9 5	12 0	12 5	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 5	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	11 0	10 4	8 3	...	...	...	11 4	11 2	11 2	12 5	12 5	11 4	...	...	16 2	21 0	21 0	...
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 4	9 8	7 7	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 4	12 3	12 3	11 2	...	...	13 4	20 4	20 4	...
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	9 0	13 7	14 7	10 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	14 7	13 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	9 5	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	9 0	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12 4	12 4	12 7	14 8	14 4	...	12 2	12 4	...	13 6	14 2	14 3	32 2	32 4	17 3	29 2	33 6	35 5
	Chituldroog { Retail ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 7	12 0	12 0	12 7	13 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 2	8 1	8 3	9 0	8 7	7 8	11 6	11 3	10 5	15 9	16 9	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	14 4	15 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	7 12	7 4	...	8 0	8 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	13 8	14 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	13 0	13 8	...	19 0	18 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	7 8	7 8	...	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Ulwar ...	20 8	19 0	17 10	26 0	24 10	24 7	7 8	7 8	10 7	8 0	8 0	10 12	17 0	17 0	23 6	15 4	16 0	21 5
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	18 0	18 8	...	26 0	27 0	...	6 0	7 0	...	7 8	7 8	...	15 0	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	15 15	15 15	...	20 15	21 9	...	9 6	9 6	...	10 0	10 10	...	16 4	16 4	...	15 0	15 0	...
	Ajmir ...	14 4	13 8	14 15	19 0	19 0	23 10	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	12 8	24 10	13 2	12 8	22 8
	Erinpur ...	15 8	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	18 4	18 4	20 0	19 8	19 8	18 8
	Sirohi ...	16 0	16 0	13 4	25 0	25 0	23 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Aboo ...	Not received.																	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	26 0	24 0	22 0	42 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	Not received.																	
	Marwar ...	14 10	...	...	17 8	...	...	5 10	...	...	6 12	...	...	15 0	...	...	14 10	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	Not received.																	
	Bundi ...	16 8	15 8	17 0	20 8	20 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	18 12	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
	Kota ...	15 4	16 12	17 0	...	23 8	...	8 0	8 6	...	9 2	8 6	8 0	19 4	...	21 4	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	15 12	15 12	16 0	20 12	21 12	23 12	6 0	6 2	...	9 0	9 4	9 0	17 8	18 8	27 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	...	15 0	15 0	...	18 8	...	...	9 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	...	19 0	18 0	...	16 4	...
	Shahpoora ...	14 6	13 12	14 3	20 6	20 12	27 8	7 8	7 8	...	10 1	10 0	11 4	18 0	17 4	28 14	14 8	14 8	14 0
Central India.	Indore ...	13 14	14 2	14 8	...	...	...	9 4	8 8	10 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	20 0
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona ...	19 8	18 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	10 8	10 0	11 12	11 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...
	Rutlam ...	14 12	14 8	11 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	10 0	13 8	13 12	14 6	21 0	20 0	15 0	18 12	20 0	14 8
	Baghelkhund ...	18 0	18 0	18 8	22 0	23 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	...	21 0	...	17 0	17 0	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhy 4, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhy 4, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragoo, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhy 4, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	
	Bhandara ...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	
	Chanda ...	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	19 3	400 0	287 0	255 0	8 7	8 0	7 2	
	Wardha ...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	
	Balaghat ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 8	7 8	7 0	
	Jabalpur ...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	
	Sagar ...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	20 8	180 0	180 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	7 4	
	Damoh ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	23 0	400 0	400 0	...	7 4	7 0	7 0	
	Seoni ...	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	27 0	300 0	300 0	300 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	
	Mandla ...	...	...	...	38 0	28 0	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 5	
	Betul ...	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	
	Chindwara ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	250 0	260 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	
	Hoshangabad ...	23 0	23 0	21 0	30 0	28 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 8	
	Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	23 0	20 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	5 8	
	Nimar ...	...	...	...	26 4	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Raipur ...	26 0	28 8	27 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	8 12	...	
	Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	...	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	7 0	7 0	
	Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	44 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
	Upper Godavery ...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 8	200 0	260 0	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	
		55 0	55 0	100 0	32 0	30 0	49 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
		...	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	
Haidarabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	26 0	25 3	34 5	15 7	14 5	12 7	125 0	125 0	48 0	9 7	9 7	9 8	
	Bolaram ...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	12 7	112 8	112 0	...	9 3	9 3	9 8	
	Chudderghat ...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 0	109 0	109 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	
	East Berar.													
	Oomraotee ...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	
	Ellichpoor ...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	
	Woon ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 Bundles	12 Bundles	16 Bundles	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	West Berar.													
	Akola ...	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
	Buldana ...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bassein ...	15 0	15 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	64 0	64 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	35 0	34 5	46 0	18 2	18 7	25 5	...	...	...	11 7	13 2	13 2	
	Bangalore { Retail ...	34 0	33 5	45 0	17 7	18 5	25 2	72 0	72 0	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	37 6	37 3	57 7	24 5	24 0	29 7	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	14 6	
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	37 1	37 1	56 5	24 0	23 4	29 1	172 4	172 4	...	13 8	13 8	14 3	
	Toomkoor { Wholesale.	58 0	58 0	65 2	23 0	23 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Toomkoor { Retail ...	56 0	56 0	63 2	22 0	22 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	29 3	29 1	43 4	17 7	19 8	31 4	72 0	72 0	...	11 0	10 6	10 6	
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	28 7	28 5	42 0	17 3	19 3	29 3	65 0	65 0	...	10 6	10 4	10 4	
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 5	11 0	
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	42 0	44 0	56 0	16 7	17 7	28 0	150 0	150 0	...	...	...	...	
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	9 0	
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	40 0	35 0	40 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	360 0	360 0	...	...	...	...	
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	
	Chitul- { Wholesale.	32 0	36 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	60 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	
	droog. { Retail ...	54 4	56 1	63 0	24 2	23 4	31 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	48 0	48 0	58 0	22 0	21 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 9	11 4	
		34 5	36 8	38 8	15 3	16 9	22 3	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	
	Kishengurh ...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	80 0	80 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	
	Ulwar ...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	24 7	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	...	...	...	25 8	25 0	21 10	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	
	Kerowli (City) ...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 10	...	
	Ajmir ...	18 10	17 0	...	20 15	21 14	...	200 0	175 0	...	40 0	40 0	39 0	
	Erinpur ...	17 0	17 0	...	18 8	18 0	21 8	110 0	110 0	95 0	40 0	40 0	...	
	Sirohi ...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	
	Aboo ...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	50 0	50 0	40 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Meywar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	
	Marwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bikaneer ...	...	...	...	15 9	...	...	70 0	...	...	50 0	...	...	
	Bundi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kota ...	...	...	...	20 3	19 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	32 0	
	Tonk ...	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	23 0	140 0	140 0	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	
	Jhallawar ...	...	...	...	20 12	21 12	24 0	130 0	130 0	...	38 0	39 4	40 0	
	Shahpoora ...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	100 0	...	...	...	27 0	
		...	...	...	21 9	22 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	33 4	35 0	34 7	
Central India.	Indore ...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	226 8	226 8	226 8	10 0	10 0	8 12	
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goona ...	...	...	...	...	4	19 0	420 0	420 0	...	17 0	16 12	...	
	Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	8	15 9	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 4	11 12	13 0	
	Baghelkhund ...	...	...	...	...	0	21 2	5 0	5 0	4 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Abstract of Traffic on Indian Railways for the first quarter of 1873 and 1874.

Quarters.	East Indian. Main Line.	East Indian. Jubbulpore Line.	East Indian. Eastern Bengal.	Calcutta and South-Eastern (State).	Nulhatee (State).	Oudh and Rohilkund.	Sindh, Punjab and Delhi.	Madras.	Great Southern of India.	Carnatic.	Great Indian Peninsula.	Khandesh Centre Division Branch (State).	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Delhi District Rajpootana (State).	Agra District Rajpootana (State).	Holkar (State).	Wardha Valley (State).	Totals.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1873.	1874.
FIRST QUARTER.																			
Total earnings ... £	676,380	821,809	49,193	60,539	66,903	41,227	206,838	187,515	134,318	25,142	14,501	803	1,042	137,923	145,200	6,182	2,958	7,102	1,806,983	2,232,971
Mean mileage open ... No.	1,296	1,290	224	224	157	168	673	535	535	135	135	19	19	380	412	58	332	22	5,774	5,774
Average receipt per week ... £	52,029	73,985	3,754	4,657	6,109	7,017	15,896	12,536	10,102	1,500	1,075	63	80	10,609	11,176	476	256	94	145,490	177,913
Average receipt per week per mile open ... £	40 6	67 8	16 9	20 3	31 5	41 4	23 6	23 4	18 9	11 1	7 9	3 3	4 1	27 9	27 1	8 3	8 6	13	27 9	30 8

(a) Exclusive of receipts for carriage.
(b) Traffic receipts not published.
(c) Receipts not published.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4th JUNE 1874.

General Remarks.—There has been abundant rain during the week in Malabar; it has been slight elsewhere in the Madras Presidency; prospects are reported to be generally satisfactory. In Sindh the river has risen 3 feet above the level of this time last year. There have been good falls of rain in the South Mahratta country, and sowing operations are in progress; in the Deccan districts and Khandesh, there has also been fair rain, and showers elsewhere. There has been good rain during the week in Assam, Eastern and Central Bengal and Orissa, lighter falls in the Bhagulpore division and Chota Nagpore, and showers in some districts of the Patna division; Chumparun and Tirhoot are the only districts of Behar where the fall has been good. Great benefit has resulted from the rain, and sowings are now in active progress. The rain extended into the Benares division of the North-Western Provinces; good showers are reported from Goruckpore and Bustee, in both of which districts the numbers on relief works have diminished owing to the demand for agricultural labour and the exaction of a full task. There have also been showers in Bundelkund. Good rain has fallen in four districts in Oudh, none has fallen in the Punjab, except in Hissar and Rohtak. General rain is reported from the Central Provinces, Central India and Berar, where ploughing is in progress. Showers have also fallen in Rajpootana. In Mysore the rain continues. The season in Burmah is good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras— (June 4th)		
Ootacamund.		
Kistna ,,	1·89 at Masulipatam.	Rainfall general; small freshes in river; two feet water passing over anicut; prices stationary; public health fair; small-pox here and there; cattle healthy; pasture none; dry fodder being used; market well supplied locally.
Kurnool (3rd)	1·29 at Kurnool in three days.	Rainfall moderate in the taluqs; season favorable; cultivation commenced in some taluqs; markets moderately supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture sufficient; fever and cattle disease in many taluqs; freshes in the Tungabadra and Hindri.
Tanjore (4th)	·10 at Negapatam.	Rainfall, elsewhere drizzling; freshes in rivers; supply to tanks none; water over upper anicut none; cultivation almost none; standing crops very few, but good; harvest very little; pasture procurable; markets sufficiently supplied; prices stationary; small-pox in several places; cattle disease here and there, with some loss.
Trichinopoly (3rd)	...	Slight rain in one or two days; only the Cauvery continues in freshes; water and drinking supply as in last report; supply from wells rather better; condition of crops fair; outturn of kodei kar (small quantity reaped) above the average; no change in prices; public health good; condition of cattle good; pasture as in last report, but procurable.
Malabar (4th)	5·35	Sowing for first crop in progress; local and foreign supplies of grain slightly sufficient; fever prevalent; small-pox continues in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture much improved; heat abated; prices almost stationary.
Bombay— (June 3rd)		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotree-gauge on 30th ultimo 10 feet 5 inches against 7 feet 6 inches last year; Kutree canal opened on 26th idem; heavy rain at Mole in Kohistan.
Hyderabad ...	...	River on 2nd instant 3 feet higher than on same date last year; weather cool; no sickness.
Shikarpur ...	...	Average inundation; preparations for khureef cultivation; general public health fair.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Weather sultry; fever prevailing.
Gujarat.		
Ahmadabad ..	...	Weather growing warmer; was cloudy and equally on night of 1st instant.
Kaira ...	...	Health good; Hurree crop being collected.
Surat ...	...	Weather and public health good.
Broach ...	...	Weather warmer.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	...	Heavy shower with thunder on night of 2nd instant at Dhulia; weather and public health good.
Nasik ...	1·37	Land being prepared for sowing; public health good, except in Yeola where dengue fever has appeared.
Tanna (1st instant)	·75	Weather sultry; ague prevalent; fever in Taluq Mahim, and slight cattle disease in Mahim, Shapur, Moorbar and Bassein taluqs.
Deccan.		
Poona ...	1·77	Slight rain in Sirui, Poorundhur and Bhimthurry; weather somewhat cold; cattle disease in taluqs Indapur, Kesed, Bhimthurry and Havelly; fever among children in Havelly.
Ahmednuggur ...	·76	Cattle disease in some village of taluqs Karjat, Jamkhed and Aukola; public health good.
Sholapur ...	2·23	Sowing operations not commenced; public health good.
Satara ...	·62	Public health generally good, except in Malwa where bowel complaint slightly prevails.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	2·57	Manuring and sowing in progress; health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Rain general; sowing operations still progressing; no scarcity of drinking water.
Canara ...	5·75	Sowing operations in progress; public health good.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajcot ...	·15	Weather hot.
Wudwan ...	...	Slight rain; health good.
Baroda ...	...	Temperature still high; south western breeze continues; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—		
Burdwan ...	2·41	Rain has fallen freely in all parts of the district, but Jehanabad. The standing crops, cotton and teel (oil-seed), have been benefited thereby, sowing of aous or early paddy progressing favorably.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·02	Days hot, evenings generally cloudy, and nights close. Rain has fallen throughout the district; during the week, and except in Diamond Harbour and Sathkhira, the showers have been heavy these have done much good: the early rice and jute sowings have now nearly been completed.
Dacca ...	6·23	Rain has fallen; weather very hot last four days; state of crops very good. The only fear now is, a too sudden rise of the rivers.
Cuttack ...	...	Rain and storms in several places on the 29th and 30th May. Ploughing actively progressing.
Bankoorah ...	2·70	Heavy showers fell on different dates throughout the district. Temperature much lower. The general rain has rendered cultivation everywhere possible. The aous or early paddy is being sown, and ploughing progressing. Indigo is flourishing.
Beerbhoom ...	2·06	Damp and cool. Rain has fallen. Prospects improved by the change in the weather, which enables the cultivators to commence ploughing. No crops on the ground except teel (oil-seed), which is being gathered, proving about a 6-anna crop. Exportation by rail for week ending 23rd May 2,866 maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore Division. Prices show a downward tendency.
Moorshedabad ...	3·16	Rain on three days of the week, and heavy clouds throughout. Temperature somewhat cooled. The seedlings of both the early and late rice are looking extremely well. The heavy storm reported last week passed over a large area; much harm was done to mangoes, a very large number of which were blown down. Prices have not risen much since last report, excepting at Ramporehaut, where there has been a considerable rise.
Dinagepore ...	3·32	Rain general throughout the district. The boro paddy nearly all cut; the crop is a very good one. The rain has done immense good to the bhadoi or early crop, which was in some parts beginning to suffer from want of moisture.
Maldah ...	2·71	Cloudy and rainy, cool easterly winds. There has been rain throughout the district; the only place where it has not been sufficient is Thana Kaliachack. The bhadoi or early crop now promises to be a very good one. Coarse rice is cheaper, 12 seers for the rupee.
Rajshahye ...	6·02	There has been heavy rain all over the district on several days since the 24th May. The rain of the last five days has made a material change in the prospects of the growing crops, the condition of which is now most hopeful. In some of the lower lying parts of the district there has been as much rain as is needed at present, and a further fall without an interval of dry weather will not be beneficial to the growing plants, and will also interfere with ploughing. The boro paddy is still being reaped. In the north-west of the district this crop was a good deal injured by a heavy storm of wind and rain of some seven hours' duration on the 24th May. In a few places prices have risen slightly during the week, the effect of the late rain not having been felt as yet.
Rungpore ...	5·90	Heavy storms and much rain all over the district. The rain has done much good to the rice crop. Millet is being harvested, and the early rice is being cut in many places and brought to market. Much damage was done in the south to the millet and rice for want of rain, but now matters are improving; some early rice has been destroyed by inundation from the Brahmaputer river. Prices still high, Rs. 5 to 6 per maund.
Bogra ...	4·53	Seasonable. Prospects of early rice good.
Patna ...	*Nil*	Hot, with strong east wind. No rain at head-quarters, but slight falls have been reported from different parts of the interior. The cheena (millet) is being cut. No other crops on the ground.
Gya ...	·07	Hot. No crops on the ground except sugarcane. Rain much wanted.
Shahabad ...	*Nil*	Prevailing wind east. Very hot weather, at times threatening; a little rain fell on Sunday, the 24th May, and some hail to the north-east of the district. No change since last week. Sugarcane, cheena (millet), and vegetables on the ground are doing well. Mango crop promising. Rain required to commence ploughing for the bhadoi or early crops.
Tirhoot ...	0·9	Excessively hot, east wind prevailing. The rainfall in the Hajeepore Sub-division was too partial to do much good to the crops, except those in the chur lands. In the high lands it will have done more harm than good by caking the ground. The low-lying moong (pulse) and paddy will have benefited by it. In the Mudhoobunnee Sub-division 1·06 inches of rain fell, and has done much good to the paddy and bhadoi or early crops, as well as to the indigo crop. The people have commenced to sow paddy in low land, but more rain is wanted soon. No report has been received from Durbhunga and Tanjore Sub-divisions. Want of rain is much felt in the Sudder Sub-division. At Seetamarhee Sub-division station the rainfall was 0·82. An inch of rain fell at Dynchapra and 2 inches at Syedpore on the 23rd May, and ½ an inch at Amoora and Seetamarhee; on the 25th May also ¾ inch fell. The rain has done great good; sowing is going on extensively. Many of the petty ryots have deserted relief works for their own fields. Prices remain stationary.
Sarun ...	*Nil*	Hot and clear, with occasional clouds. East wind prevailing. From Police and Sewan sub-divisional officer's reports it appears that on the 25th May there was a good fall of rain within the jurisdiction of Thanas Baragaon and Borowlee, and over the northern and eastern portions of Thana Sewan, and slight rain in Darowlee. The rain has been of very great benefit to the crops, where the fall was sufficient heavy, and will enable the ryots of those parts to sow the remaining lands the bhadoi (early) crops. The sub-divisional officer adds that kodo and other seeds, which were sown in anticipation of rain, will not germinate well. In other portions of the district, however, there was no rain, though it is most anxiously looked for. The continued drought and excessive heat are proving very injurious to all crops. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable. Cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. A large number of mangoes have been blown down by the recent high winds. Agricultural operations altogether suspended. Prices steady.
Chumparun ...	1·50	Rain on the 23rd, 25th, and 29th May. Temperature much lower since the rain. East winds. The rain was more or less general throughout the district, and has been of great benefit to the paddy and bhadoi or early sowings, which are now being pushed on briskly.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Monghyr ...	1·67	Strong easterly winds; heavy rain on the 23rd and 25th May. Weather cool and cloudy, very little on the ground. Ploughing is going on actively. If more rain comes within a week, a vast area will be sown down.
Bhaugulpore ...	·58	On 23rd 24th and 28th May rain over all Muddehpoora and north and east parts of Soopool Sub-divisions, very favorable to all crops and cultivation. Ryots engaged in cultivating.
Purneah ...	0·36	Warm, strong easterly winds. Rain general throughout the district on the 23rd, 24th and 25th May. The bhadoi or early sowings are everywhere going on briskly. The rains, especially heavy in the Arrareah, Kusba Amour, and Kissengunge divisions, have benefited the crops immensely. More rain is wanted in the Sudder Sub-division, where the rainfall has been slight. Kowrie (millet) harvested and is giving a fair yield.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1·21	Pretty constant shower and heavy clouds, temperature variable. Wind in the beginning of the week with thunder and lightning. Still dry at Godda. A little rain at Rajmehal and a little more at Deoghur. Ploughing going on fitfully; ground still hard. Sowing begun 29th and 30th May; clouds all gone.
Lohardugga ...	1·20	Weather stormy with south-west winds; there has been rain on three days during the week. Sowing is going on generally in Chota Nagpore Proper. The late rains will prove very beneficial. Jungle produce is very abundant this year, particularly the serai or fruit of sál tree which is largely consumed by the poorer classes. Small-pox is still very prevalent in parts, but otherwise the general health is good. Prices appear to have a tendency to fall.
Manbhoom ...	·69	Stormy with occasional showers of rain. The showers of rain which have fallen have been welcomed both by man and beast; they have cooled the atmosphere, refreshed the withering grass, and checked the ravages of cholera, and have enabled the cultivators to plough and sow the early crops, and given hopes and restored confidence for the future. More rain, however, is wanted to enable the crops which have been sown to germinate freely.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Burdwan—fever as before; cholera prevalent in the west of the district. Bankoorah—small-pox and cholera still prevalent. 24-Pergunnahs—a few deaths from cholera reported from thannahs Bankipore and Mothoorapore; the disease has abated in thannah Hurwah, but a few cases are still reported from Bodurea; fever continues in Baurepore, Moorshedabad; cholera and small-pox still prevalent in parts of the district. Rajshahye—cholera and small-pox have considerably abated. Chittagong—cholera still very prevalent all over the district. Patna—health of the district good, though cases of small-pox are still reported from the city. Gya—small-pox still prevalent. Shahabad—small-pox still prevalent. Tirhoot—cholera has broken out in some parts. Bhaugulpore—cholera reported from Kootri; health elsewhere very good. Purneah—very little sickness. Cuttack—cholera in a few places; public health generally good. Balasore—cholera disappearing.

General Remarks.—Seasonable rain has fallen during the week under review in almost all the districts of Bengal. In some, the fall was unduly heavy and fears are entertained, owing to the lateness of the sowings, of injury from inundation, should the rivers rise early. In one or two places, early rice on low lands has been already damaged by floods. On the whole, the rain has done immense good to the growing crops of rice, jute, &c., which were suffering from the drought, and in preparing the lands for the ensuing crops, also to the sowing of the early rice which has still not been completed in some places for want of moisture in the soil. Late rice is also being sown. Rain is urgently wanted where none has yet fallen, or where the fall has been insufficient. In Backergunge, the richest rice-growing tract in Bengal, the early rain-fall was scanty and prospects were bad; but the high tides had partially made good the deficiency. Reports just received state that the rains have come at last in time to sow the early rice crop which was suffering severely. In Behar, the rain-fall was too light or partial except in Champarun, to be of much benefit, and more is urgently needed for agricultural operations in general. Though slight and partial, the showers have done some good, and ploughing and sowings have commenced in earnest in some tracts. In the Bhaugulpore division the prospects have been greatly improved by a considerable fall, but more is wanted to complete the sowings. In Orissa dalwa rice and cotton crops are being harvested with good results, and ploughing and sowing are going on vigorously except on Pooree, where operations are at a stand-still for rain.

The general prospects of the season are improving, and an unusually large area of land is said to be under cultivation. The rains have also replenished the tanks which were failing in many places, and cultivators and agricultural laborers are leaving the relief works in some districts for the fields.

N. W. P.—			
Bustee	(June 1st)	...	Prices much the same; heavy shower at head-quarters and Domuriagunge on 30th ultimo. Reports from other parts not yet received; numbers on relief works fallen to 116,397, able-bodied men generally leaving works to labor in the fields; gradual closing of relief works contemplated, and transfer of really necessitous to workhouses. Five poorhouses with about 300.
Goruckpoor	(May 30th)	...	Slight rise of prices; heavy shower throughout the district on 25th, rendering rice-lands fit for ploughing; heavy rain also on 30th; weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Numbers on relief works still decreasing, falling off chiefly among men owing to demand for labor in the fields and exaction of a full task on relief works; 47,200 on works in north, and 37,600 in south, total 84,800; subsequent reports show further decrease of about 12,000 chiefly in north. In city poorhouse 489; in seven mofussil poorhouses 508.
Mirzapoor	(June 3rd)	·6	Prices much the same; cane doing well; storms throughout the district on 1st, but rain only in Doodhee; north of Soane one relief work with 421; south of Soane ten works, returns not received.
Benares	"	...	Wind easterly; slight showers on 29th and 30th ultimo.
Azimgurh	(May 31st)	...	Slight rise of prices; general but slight rainfall on 31st.
Allahabad	(June 3rd)	...	Prices fallen, easterly wind, clouds gathering.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. P.—*contd.*			
Banda	(June 2nd)	...	Condition of people continues good; slight partial rainfall on 29th ultimo; two relief works with small attendance; 14 poor-houses with 794; in Kirwee mango crop plentiful; four poor-houses with 1,143.
Humeerpoor	(2nd)	...	No noteworthy change; on relief works 1,763, in poor-houses 475.
Jaloun	(1st)	...	Weather cloudy; slight rain in Kobnah on 28th ultimo.
Jhansi	(3rd)	...	Prices slightly falling; thunderstorm and slight rain on 27th ultimo; on relief works 996.
Cawnpoor	,,	...	No rain; easterly wind since the 1st; thunderstorm on 2nd.
Futtehgurh	,,	...	No rain; slight fall in prices.
Agra	,,	...	Cloudy weather and dust-storm.
Allygurh	,,	·2	Prices stationary.
Meerut	,,	...	Cane promising well.
Saharunpoor	(2nd)	...	No rain.
Bijnour	(1st)	...	No rain; prices unchanged; cane doing well.
Moradabad	(3rd)	...	Harvest well housed; no rain; prices unchanged.
Bareilly	,,	...	No change in weather or prices.
Nynee Tal	(4th)	...	Steady rain since night of 3rd.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(June 4th)	...	Rain report 3rd June, two sparing showers at Hissar, none elsewhere; rubbee crop gathered; preparations for khurreef commenced; public health generally good; a little small-pox in Hissar and Rohtuk districts; fever slightly prevalent in Delhi, Sirsa, and Rawulpindee districts.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(June 3rd)	*Nil.*	There was a good fall of rain in the Akbarpur and Tanda tahsils of Fyzabad, and in the Gonda and Bharaich districts on the 31st May; preparation for khurreef sowing going on; sugarcane and sawan being irrigated; the former coming up well; weather cloudy and cool; public health good.
Fyzabad (Hd. Qrs.)	,,	·1	
C. Provinces— (June 4th)			
Raipur	(May 29th)	·23	Weather stormy; ploughing commenced; health good; water scarce; prices falling.
Mandla	(30th)	...	Cloudy; small-pox still prevailing; prices stationary.
Upper Godavari	...	·21	Weather stormy; health good.
Sumbalpoor	...	1·55	Clear; ploughing for khurreef; health good; rice 35 seers.
Belaspoor	...	...	Cloudy; fever and small-pox about; prices easy.
Chindwarra	(June 1st)	·56	Clear; khurreef ploughing commenced; no epidemic; prices steady.
Chanda	...	...	Slight rain; hot; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Wurdha	(3rd)	·17	Small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
Nimar	...	...	Agricultural prospects and health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	·31	Cloudy.
Saugor	...	·15	Cloudy; winnowing completed; ploughing commenced; small-pox continues; prices rising.
Jubbulpoor	...	·38	Hot; health good; ploughing for khurreef.
Dumoh	...	·20	Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad and Baitool...		...	Prospects early rain; rubbee stored.
Nursinghpoor	...	...	Prices stationary; small-pox prevalent.
Nagpoor	...	·4	Cloudy; ploughing commenced; small-pox continues.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—			
East and West Berar (June 4th)		·47	Land still under plough; public health good.
Rajpootana— (June 4th)			
Serohi	(1st)	...	A little water in some tanks; wells getting rather low; health very good; weather seasonable.
Marwar	(May 24th)	...	Wells getting low; health good; on night of the 23rd storm from north accompanied by light shower, which abated rigour of weather; another storm on evening of the 24th, but no rain.
Harowtee Agency States ...		...	Slight shower at Ootass and Jhallawar; water-supply good; health good; weather-stormy every evening.
Ulwur	(May 28th)	...	Tanks and wells fairly stocked; in parts full; health good; early cotton and bajra sowings effected in many parts; notwithstanding slight rainfall, temperature has risen during week.
Bhurtpoor	(June 4th)	...	Health excellent; weather cloudy and close.
Jeypoor	...	...	One rainfall during week; sowing not yet commenced; public health good.
Ajmere	...	...	Storms from the east with rain; weather pleasant, and health good.
Central India (June 4th)			
Indore	(3rd)	·41	Weather stormy; health good.
Gwalior	...	...	Weather stormy; slight rain; small-pox decreasing.
Neemuch	...	·23	Health good.
Rutlam	...	·55	Prospects of harvest good; health good.
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	...	...	Public health good.
Bundelkhand	...	...	Suffers in places from scarcity, otherwise Central India is prosperous.
Mysore & Coorg—			
Bangalore Cantonment	...	·73	Rain continued to fall throughout the districts.
Coorg	...	·93	Ploughing, sowing operations commenced; agricultural prospects fair; public health good; cattle disease in one district.
Nepal (May 27th)		·75	Fair.
British Burmah (June 4th)			
Arracan Division	...	6·	Public health good; weather fair; ploughing not commenced.
Pegu do.	...	...	Rainfall heavy in coast districts; moderate in the interior; health good throughout; cultivation beginning.
Tenasserim Division	...	...	Health good; heavy rain last week; land being ploughed for paddy crops.
Assam—			
Gowhatty	(June 2nd)	6·56	Weather variable, generally hot and oppressive; aouse crop in low-lands under water; prospects of tea and sugarcane favorable; choleraic diarrhœa, dysentery and fever prevailing.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

No. 24 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS, BENGAL, FOR 1872-73.

Nos. 345—59 I, dated Fort William, the 29th May 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1872-73.

Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 28 I—A, dated the 12th January 1874, reviewing the above.

OBSERVATIONS.—This is the first Report for Bengal which has been prepared with any degree of detail, and the Governor General in Council is gratified to observe the care with which it has been drawn up; it contains much interesting and valuable matter in the way of statistics.

2. The Canal Revenue Superintendent and his Assistants have afforded valuable information on the working of the new system of Revenue management, the modes of cultivation of the several classes of rice-crops, the probable cost of production, the out-turn per acre, and the profits realized by the ryot.

3. The Engineering Branch, too, has contributed useful information touching the available supply of water, the present and probable ultimate duty which may reasonably be looked for from the water, and calculations of the cost of maintenance and repairs per mile of canal, and distributary open, per acre irrigated and commanded, &c.

4. The results as regards irrigation, though very small, seem on the whole to hold out hopes of ultimate, though, perhaps, slow, development of irrigation. The areas irrigated during the current year have reached nearly 50,000 acres in all, or more than double that of the year under review.

5. The traffic and navigation receipts have similarly increased. Still, there is much room for improvement in the Revenue management, and the Government of India trusts that the Government of Bengal will duly impress on the Canal Revenue Officers the necessity of exercising a firm adherence to the regulations laid down for their guidance.

6. The figures given in the Report have been compared with the annual finance accounts, and have been corrected where necessary.

GENERAL.

7. *Financial results.*—The aggregate capital invested in canals in operation and under construction in the Province up to the 31st March 1873 amounted to Rs. 2,62,92,563, of which sum Rs. 44,79,410 were expended during the year. The outlay on works not yet yielding any return amounted at the close of the year under review to Rs. 79,34,059*, leaving Rs. 1,83,58,504 as the amount expended on canals in operation.

* Orissa Project, Ranges II and III, High-Level Canal		8,15,392
Sone Project		69,33,821
Damoodah „		1,84,846
Total ...		79,34,059

8. The following table gives the capital debit to each series :—

Works.	Capital to 1st April 1872.	Additions during 1872-73.	Capital on 1st April 1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project, including the Brahminee and Byturnee Series	1,10,49,563	11,66,210	1,22,15,773
Midnapoor Project, including Tidal Canals ...	61,44,973	8,13,150	69,58,123
Sone Project	44,34,726	24,99,095	69,33,821
Total Extraordinary ...	2,16,29,262	44,78,455	2,61,07,717
Damoodah Project, "Ordinary"...	1,83,891	955	1,84,846
Grand Total ...	2,18,13,153	44,79,410	2,62,92,563

9. The gross direct income (assessments) of the year amounted to Rs. 85,541, and the charges for maintenance and establishment, including remissions, to Rs. 3,36,270†, showing a loss on the transactions of the year to the extent of Rs. 2,50,729. No useful or reliable comparison can be instituted with the financial results of the previous year, because of the numerous remissions that took place in that year in consequence of disputes regarding irrigation, and the loose system under which the assessments were then made. It is hoped that matters in this respect are now placed on a sounder footing, and that there will be improvement in the future.

	Rs.
† Actual expenditure	3,34,210
Remissions	2,060
	3,36,270

10. The figures given in different parts of the Report of the aggregate increase to capital invested do not agree. They are Rs. 45,01,611 in para. 33, and Rs. 44,59,127 in the table. The table seems to be correct as it allows for adjustment by receipts and errors, whereas the figures in para. 33 do not.

11. The total unadjusted current and interest charges up to the close of the year on works in operation aggregated Rs. 31,20,060, of which Rs. 26,09,334 are on account of accumulated interest, and the remainder Rs. 5,10,726 for working expenses. The accumulated interest charges on works in progress and stopped amounted to Rs. 5,52,404, which brings up the total amount of the unadjusted charges on all irrigation works in the Province to Rs. 36,72,464.

12. The financial results of the canals in *operation* may be summed up thus—

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital invested to end of 1872-73		1,83,58,504
Accumulated interest charges at 4½ per cent., excluding interest paid to Shareholders while the work was in the hands of a Company, and which has been debted to Capital		26,09,334
Current charges to end of 1872-73	8,52,712	
Deduct receipts to end of 1872-73	3,41,986	
		5,10,726
Total unadjusted interest and current charges ...		31,20,060

13. From the following comparative table of income from the various sources for the past two years, it will be observed that there is an increase in every item but water-rate, the falling off on which is due to the excessive rain-fall, which was above the average of the past 17 years ; and to the heavy and destructive floods of June and July 1872, which damaged the canal works and prevented a larger demand for water. On the whole, however, there is a small increase in the gross income of the year.

Year.	Water-rates.	Navigation.	Plantations.	Sales of produce.	Rent of buildings.	Rents of lands and fisheries.	Sales of tools and plant.	Fines.	Sundries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	38,335	41,556	...	116	49	2,779	...	234	...	83,069
1872-73 ...	27,277	45,492	54	598	3,914	5,144	980	641	1,441	85,541

14. From the following figures it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 10,567 in the cost of maintenance and repairs as compared with the results of last year. This increase is due to the damage sustained by the canal works during the floods already alluded to. In the establishment charges, however, there was a slight decrease. Such comparisons will be better instituted in future years—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	2,17,661	2,28,503
Establishment	1,05,982	1,05,707
	3,23,643	3,34,210

15. *Balances.*—The year opened with an unrealized balance amounting to Rs. 45,753, the amount falling due within the year under review was Rs. 65,421, bringing up the total demand at the close of the year to Rs. 1,11,174. Of this sum, Rs. 55,453 have been recovered, and Rs. 33,934 remitted and written off as irrecoverable, thus leaving an unrealized balance at the close of the year of Rs. 21,787 only. Owing to the uncertainty of all claims made under the old system of assessment, the writing off and remission of the large sum above shewn is said to have been unavoidable. The Commissioner of Orissa remarks that many of the old leases were so loosely drawn up, and the actual receipt of water so difficult to prove, that the adjustment of the accounts was tedious beyond measure. In the Midnapoor Circle similar difficulties were experienced.

16. The process of remissions, &c., is reported to have been carefully watched by the Commissioner, and all claims for remission to have undergone full and careful enquiry ; and it is satisfactory to learn that the whole of the old outstanding arrears of accounts have now been brought up and cleared, and that the new system of Revenue management and accounts has been placed on a sound and satisfactory footing.

17. *Area irrigated.*—The area irrigated during the year was 18,159 acres, of which 4,753 acres were in Orissa, and 13,406 acres in the Midnapoor Circle. There is, therefore, a falling off in the irrigated area in both the Orissa and Midnapoor Series, as compared with last year. Two special reasons for this diminution are given : (1), the excessive rain-fall and consequent loss of crops, and damage to distributaries by floods ; (2), the pressure put on the ryots for simultaneous payment of four years' arrears, and the uncertain nature of the old demands.

18. The progress of irrigation would, perhaps, be more rapid if water were available for the cold-weather crop, but at that season the rivers are so low that comparatively only a small area can be irrigated. The Sone works, when completed, will, it is believed, possess greater advantages in this respect than the Orissa and Midnapoor Series.

19. *Navigation.*—There is an increase of Rs. 3,936 in the canal traffic receipts for the year as compared with the previous year, which is thus made up—

	Rs.
Increase in the Midnapoor Series	8,759
Decrease in the Orissa „	4,823
Net ...	3,936

The decrease in the latter was due partly to the stoppage of all canal extension works, and in consequence of transport of material for canal purposes; and also partly to a failure of water in the Kendrapara Canal both for navigation and irrigation purposes.

20. The following table gives particulars of the traffic :—

Abstract of Traffic on Canals in Orissa and Midnapoor, including Government stores and material for Government works, during 1872-73.

	No. of Boats.	Tonnage.	Tolls.
			Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	3,947	26,313	10,296
Taldunda and Matchgong Canal	382	2,452	457
Midnapoor High-Level Canal	26,407	103,314	21,165
Brahminee „ „	772	3,190	1,417
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	7,721	19,153	14,161
	39,229	154,422	47,495

21. The toll collections during the year were as follow :—

	Rs.
Orissa	12,170
Midnapoor, including Hidgellee	35,327
	47,497

The opening of the canal throughout from Midnapoor to Calcutta will, it is believed, add greatly to the navigation receipts.

22. *Revenue Administration.*—The whole establishment has been re-organized; its cost though high, as compared with the revenue assessed and collected, is said to be by no means disproportionate to the large area commanded and requiring supervision; and in order to maintain efficiency in issues of leases, delivery of water, &c., and to retain confidence in the people, it is for the present considered indispensably necessary to maintain the Revenue establishment at its present strength.

23. The main feature in the new system of Revenue assessment is the principle of dealing with each individual ryot, instead, as heretofore under the old system, with certain persons farming on account of the whole village. The lease now specifies each ryot's holding, bears his signature, and renders him individually liable to the Department to the extent of his engagement. In the

Midnapoor Division, even the collections have been made by the Government Officers. This practice goes beyond the requirements of the new rules; but it is said to have been much appreciated by the ryots, who everywhere strenuously opposed the nomination of a middle-man to collect the canal revenues.

24. The general impression amongst the local Revenue Officers appears to be that a material improvement has been effected by the introduction of the new system, which has tended to increase confidence, and therefore, it is hoped to the spread of irrigation. Doubtless, some time must elapse before cultivators will thoroughly appreciate the advantages of regular and early irrigation in a country where they have been for so long accustomed to be entirely dependent on the rain-fall.

25. Other causes also apparently tend to check the more rapid development of systematic irrigation, such as—

(1.) The low prices of rice (the principal crop from which canal revenues are derived) in ordinary years.

(2.) The state of indebtedness of the cultivators.

(3.) The nature of the agreements between the landlord and tenants.

Orissa Series.

26. *Irrigation Operations.*—The area irrigated on this series was 4,753 acres, which is 6,900 acres less than that of the previous year. The falling off is ascribed to the increased rain-fall of 1872-73, *viz.*, 63·04* inches, being higher than the average of the past 17 years, which is 55·61 inches. Other causes, too, have aided this result, among them the termination of a lease taken by the Rajah of Durpun on the High-Level Canal; and the heavy injury sustained by the Taldunda Canal from the floods of July 1872, which rendered it useless for the remainder of the season; the distributaries on all the canals were also for a considerable portion of their section so cut up as to render them unserviceable.

* Chief Engineer gives it in para. 7 as 73·04.

27. The following table compares the irrigated areas of the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Area taken up for rice at Re. 1	3,646	4,176	530
„ leased for rubbee and sugarcane	954	3,418	2,464
Total	4,600	7,594	2,994

The average water-rate per acre amounts to Rs. 1·13 only.

28. The proportions of autumn to spring, and flow to lift irrigation on each canal, will be seen from the following table :—

Name of Canal.	Description of crop.	Flow.	Lift.	Total.
Kendrapara Canal	Khurreef ...	3,442	52	3,474
„ „	Rubbee ...	685	159	844
High-Level Canal, Section I	Khurreef ...	237	...	237
Taldunda „	Khurreef ...	88	...	88
	Rubbee ...	95	2	97
Matchgong „	Sugarcane...	12	1	13
Total	...	4,539	214	4,753

From the foregoing it will be seen that the proportion of autumn to spring crop is as 80 to 20, and that the percentage of flow to lift is as 95·5 to 4·5.

29. *Channels.*—The length of the canals open at the commencement and close of the year is reported to be as follows :—

Name of Canal.	Open at end of 1871-72.	Open at end of 1872-73.	Added during 1872-73.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Kendrapara Canal	39·6	39·6	0
Main Channel Distributary Canal	115·3	115·3	0
Branch ditto ditto	129·5	129·5	0
Village Channel	...	59·5	59·5
High-Level Canal	33·1	33·1	0
Distributaries ditto	71·5	88·	16·5
Taldunda ditto	27·3	27·3	0
Distributaries ditto	59·5	64·5	5·0
Matchgong ditto	15·	15·	0
Distributaries ditto	63·	66·8	3·8
Midnapoor ditto	30·	38·	8·
Main Distributaries	102·	177·	75·
Village Channel	...	77·5	77·5
Total	685·8	931·1*	245·3

* Canals ... ... 153·
Distributaries ... ... 641·1
Village Channels ... ... 137·
Total ... 931·1

30. During the year under review, 8 miles of canals, 100·3 miles of distributaries, and 137· miles of village channels, were opened, making the total lengths of the several descriptions of channels at the close of the year,—canals 153 miles, main and branch distributaries 641·1 miles, and village channels 137·0 miles.

31. *Capital Account.*—The Capital Account of the Orissa Series at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,49,563, to which an addition of Rs. 11,66,210 was made during the year under review, bringing up the total investment to Rs. 1,22,15,773 after an adjustment of a small sum credited under Receipts.

32. *Revenue Account.*—The gross income (assessment) for the year amounts to Rs. 22,953 ; the working expenses, including remissions (which should be excluded in future), to Rs. 2,38,224. There was, therefore, a loss of Rs. 2,15,271 on the transactions of the year, which is equivalent to Rs. 1·94 on the capital of Rs. 1,10,49,563 expended to the end of March 1872.

33. *Collections.*—The unrealized balance at the commencement of the year on account of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 22,047 ; and the amount which fell due during the year was Rs. 32,518, making a total of Rs. 54,565. Of this sum, Rs. 22,303 were recovered, and Rs. 28,746 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,516 at the end of the year.

34. The following table compares the receipts and expenditure under each head for the past two years :—

Actual Receipts.

Particulars.	Receipts in 1872-73.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	19,071	17,915	+1,156
Navigation	10,044	14,867	—4,823*
Plantations	54	...	+ 54
Miscellaneous	7,454	11,170	—3,716†
Total	36,623	43,952	—7,329

* The decrease in navigation receipts is due to the floods of June and July 1872 damaging the canals, and necessitating their closure for the season.

† The decrease in miscellaneous receipts is chiefly due to a sum of Rs. 2,696 for rents of buildings.

Expenditure excluding Assessments.

Particulars.	Expenditure in 1872-73.	Expenditure in 1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs	1,63,884	1,45,595	+18,289‡
Establishment	74,088	76,165	— 2,077
Tools and Plant	...	3,574	— 3,574.
Profit and Loss	30	610	— ·580
Total	2,38,002	2,25,944	+ 12,058

‡ Due to injury caused by the floods of June and July 1872.

35. The percentage of cost of repairs on the Taldunda and Matchgong Canals is disproportionately high, owing to the cost of maintenance having been entirely merged in the expenditure on *special flood repairs*, which cost Rs. 23,300 on the canals, and Rs. 11,000 on the distributaries.

36. *Navigation.*—The returns from navigation are stated in para. 12 to amount to Rs. 10,044 against Rs. 14,867 in 1871-72, and the falling off to be due to the closure of the canals rendered necessary from the damage done by floods. This agrees with the tables given in paras. 3 and 5, but not with that for the total traffic, Appendix 3 of the Report, where the figures given are Rs. 16,523 and Rs. 12,170. This discrepancy should be explained.

37. A comparison between the private traffic in 1871-72 and 1872-73 is made in the following table :—

		Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	...	2,548	2,572	36,375	25,052	29,85,331	42,98,416	8,456	7,476
1872-73 More	...	...	24	...	...	...	13,13,085	...	...
1872-73 Less	...	...	...	...	11,323	...	...	...	980

which shows that the tonnage of cargo has fallen off by 11,323 tons, while there is an increase of Rs. 13,13,085 in its value; the inference appears to be that higher classes of goods are being more largely passed over the canals. The Chief Engineer, however, thinks these values are not to be relied on.

38. The irrigation returns show that the area *irrigated* bears a very small proportion to that *irrigable* from the water in the canal. Better results may be hoped for in future years.

39. *Distribution of water.*—It is reported that a change in the system of water distribution has been resolved upon, and that for the future irrigation will be effected from groups of distributaries, or reach by reach of the canal, in place of the miscellaneous and somewhat desultory way it has hitherto been carried on. Probably this change will result in improvement.

Midnapoor Series.

40. *Irrigation operations.*—The total area irrigated and assessed during the khurreef season of 1872-73 was 13,406 acres, and the only crop for which there was a demand for irrigation was rice (amun). The irrigation was all by flow. During the rubbee season water was given gratis to an area of 724 acres cultivated with Dalwa rice to compensate for damages done to crops by floods owing to accidents to the head sluice at Range III in October 1872.

41. Of the total area irrigated and assessed, 11,488 acres were charged for at the ordinary rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre, leases having been taken before the 1st August; 1,475 acres were charged for at the higher rate of Rs. 2-4 per acre, leases having been taken after the date mentioned above; and the remaining 443 acres were charged at Rs. 3 per acre for surreptitious irrigation.

42. *Capital Account.*—The capital invested in this series at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 61,44,973; the outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 8,13,150, bringing up the total investment to Rs. 69,58,123.

43. *Revenue Account.*—The gross income (assessment) for the year amounted to Rs. 62,588, the working expenses, including remissions (which should be omitted in future,) to Rs. 98,046. The loss on the transactions of the year were therefore Rs. 35,458, or Rs. 0·57 per cent. on the capital invested to the commencement of the year, amounting to Rs. 61,44,973.

44. The following two tables compare the actual receipts and expenditure for the past two years :—

Receipts.

Particulars.	Actual receipts in 1872-73.	Receipts in 1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	23,556	23,275	+281
Navigation	35,448	26,689	+8,759
Miscellaneous	7,304	4,545	+2,759
Total ...	66,308	54,509	11,799

Expenditure excluding Remissions.

Particulars.	In 1872-73.	In 1871-72.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	64,589	67,882	—3,293
Establishment	31,619	29,817	+1,802
Total ...	96,208	97,699	—1,491

45. *Collections.*—The total amount due on account of water-rate and miscellaneous revenue at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 31,063, and the assessments which fell due within the year aggregated Rs. 25,546. Of this sum, Rs. 26,775 were recovered during the year, and Rs. 11,563 were refunded, remitted, and written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,271 at the close of the year.

46. The remissions, which amounted to more than 43 per cent. of the collections, were chiefly on account of water-rates for 1871-72 and previous years, a sum of Rs. 1,822 only having been remitted from the assessments of 1872-73. Of the balance of Rs. 15,046 outstanding at the close of the year on account of water-rates, Rs. 3,948 only are for 1872-73, and the remainder for previous years.

47. *Navigation.*—The returns from navigation are Rs. 35,448 against Rs. 26,689 in the previous year. It will be seen from the figures in the following table that the increase in the receipts of private traffic in 1872-73 amounts to cent. per cent., notwithstanding that the Hidgellee Tidal Canal remained closed for a considerable part of the year owing to silt clearances. This is encouraging; the increase in the tonnage and value of cargo was, however, much less than what might have been expected from the increased receipts. This result is said to be due to a more strict and careful method of valuation than has hitherto been adopted, and may be considered satisfactory :—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of cargo.		Value of cargo.		Tolls.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	11,796	34,051	96,008	1,22,740	51,15,282	86,42,263	17,546	35,036
1872-73 More ...	...	22,255	...	26,732	...	35,26,981	...	17,490
1872-73 Less ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

48. The High-Level Canal from Midnapoor to Oolooberriah was opened for general traffic in October last, and promises to add considerably to the canal revenue.

Sone Project.

49. The sanctioned portion of this project is rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that it will be available for irrigation in 1874-75. The water was freely thrown over the country in the autumn of 1873, in view to save a portion of the rice crops.

50. The praise awarded by the Local Government to the Irrigation and Revenue Officers is endorsed by the Governor General in Council.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the Report and of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information.

Also, that copies be forwarded to the Financial Department and Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, for information.

Also, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for information.

And further, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for publication in the *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FUSL KHUREEF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 30th APRIL 1874.

	CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply, feet.	Actual throughout, feet.	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second. Estimated full discharge.	Actual average throughout.
Ganges Canal.	Northern ...	10·00	8·66	740	631
	Meerut ...	8·30	7·13	969	558
	Anoopshuhur ...	6·80	{ not given. }	700	325
	Boolundshuhur...	7·35	7·05	972	733
	Allygurh ...	5·50	5·61	994	758
	Etawah ...	4·80	2·9	771	961
	Cawnpore ...	6·20	3·70	958	668
	Total, Ganges Canal ...	...	...	6,104	4,634
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	5·20	3·63	1,250	979
	Doon Canals ...	...	...	...	99
	Bundelkhund Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...
	Rohilkhund Canals ...	...	...	...	75
	Grand Total...	...	...	...	5,787

NAVIGATION RETURN, GANGES CANAL. Principal Items of Traffic.

Nature of Traffic.	Up. Mds.	Up. No.	Down. Mds.	Down. No.	Total up and Down. Mds.	Total up and Down. No.
Grains :—						
Wheat ...	500	...	50,638	...	51,138	...
Gram ...	...	...	19,772	...	19,772	...
Rice ...	316	...	100	...	416	...
Paddy or Dhán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bajhur or mixed Grain ...	...	...	26,361	...	26,361	...
Dal ...	...	...	4,184	...	4,184	...
Jowar ...	...	...	1,179	...	1,179	...
Bajra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian Corn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	816	...	1,02,234	...	1,03,050	...
Cotton ...	...	...	5,233	...	5,233	...
Oil-seeds ...	28	...	991	...	1,019	...
Salts ...	431	...	825	...	1,256	...
Metals ...	5,826	...	4,226	...	10,052	...
Building Materials ...	45,052	...	1,06,503	...	1,51,555	...
Firewood ...	...	...	21,405	...	21,405	...
Bamboos ...	...	5,690	...	1,01,420	...	1,16,110
Timber ...	...	406	...	3,393	...	3,799
Miscellaneous ...	460	288	14,311	98	14,711	386
Live-stock ...	...	...	...	146	...	146
Grand Total ...	52,553	6,384	2,55,72[illegible]	1,14,067	3,08,281	1,20,441
Total during the corresponding month of last year 1873-74 ...	17,600	1,989	1,93,672	4,98,012	2,11,272	5,00,001
Increase ...	34,953	4,395	62,056	...	97,009	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	3,83,955	...	3,79,560

Zillah.	Acres.
Seharunpore ...	3,660
Moozuffernuggur	20,763
Meerut ...	48,613
Boolundshuhur...	22,968
Allygurh ...	13,817
Muttra ...	...
Agra ...	2,846
Etah ...	1,916
Mynpoory ...	9,434
Futtehgurh ...	3,009
Etawah ...	15,927
Cawnpore ...	20,265
Dehra Doon ...	1,385
Bijnour ...	...
Terai ...	...
Bareilly ...	1,819
Jhansie ...	89
Humeerpore ..	280
Total ...	166,791
Total Khureef 1873-74, up to 30th April 1874	167,120
Decrease ...	329

RAINFALL.

Total from 1st to 30th April 1874.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
...	·4
·2	·4
...	·5
...	·4
...	·2
...	·2
...	·2
...	·2
...	·2
...	·2
...	·1
...	·1
...	·9
...	·5
...	·4
...	·4
...	·2
...	·1
...	...
...	...

REMARKS.

cub. feet. per sec.

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solanee aqueduct .. 5,038

c. ft. per sec.

Volumes discharged :—
Etawah Division Tail ... 26
" " Escapes 15
Cawnpore " Tail ... 244
" " Escapes 119
404
Balance expended... 4,634

Demand fair for sugarcane and indigo; a good deal of khureef Irrigation was effected last month.

E. Jumna Canal.—No remarks, but there was a fair demand during the month for 'Paleo.'

Doon Canals.—No remarks.

Traffic.—Compared with the return for the same month last khureef, the month's operations exhibit a large decrease in raftage, on the other hand there is a considerable increase in carriage of grain, and it is reported that new crops had begun to arrive on the canal banks at Khuttowlee towards the end of the month.

ALLAHABAD,
The *April* 1874.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING MARCH 1874.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Mauritius. M.	Mauritius. F.	Mauritius. Total.	Martinique. M.	Martinique. F.	Martinique. Total.	Total. M.	Total. F.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	22	21	43	17	11	28	39	32	71	No emigration to Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, or Nevis during this month.
From 2 to 10 years	31	23	54	21	17	38	52	40	92	
" 10 " 20 "	72	40	112	88	19	107	160	59	219	
" 20 " 30 "	79	48	127	177	71	248	256	119	375	
" 30 " 40 "	61	10	71	20	...	20	81	10	91	
" 40 " 50 "	9	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	9	
Above 50 years	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Total ...	276	142	418	323	118	441	599	260	859	

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No emigration to Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, or Nevis during this month.
Western Bengal	...	11	10	21	2	2	13	10	23	
Central "	...	3	5	8	1	1	4	5	9	
Eastern "	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	
Behar	...	167	95	262	34	28	62	201	123	324
N.-W. Provinces	...	77	24	101	222	69	291	299	93	392
Oudh	...	15	8	23	59	18	77	74	26	100
Central India	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Misc., Madras, Bombay, &c.	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	5	3	8
Total ...	...	276	142	418	323	118	441	599	260	859

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Hindus.	Brahmins and High Castes	...	26	10	36	38	11	49	64	21	85	No emigration to Demerara (British Guiana), Trinidad, Jamaica, Surinam, or Nevis during this month.
	Agriculturists	...	88	37	125	94	26	120	182	63	245	
	Artizans	...	29	11	40	24	6	30	53	17	70	
	Low Castes	...	110	72	182	119	46	165	229	118	347	
Mussulmans		...	23	12	35	48	29	77	71	41	112	
Christians		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total		...	276	142	418	323	118	441	599	260	859	

Memo.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindus ...	528	219	747
2. Mussulmans ...	71	41	112
3. Christians ...	...	...	...
Total ...	599	260	859

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th June 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BENGAL.																															
	Western Districts.																															
1	Burdwan	S. Ch. 12 8 A	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 15 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 25 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 18 0	S. Ch. 13 0	S. Ch. 13 8	S. Ch. 19 8										S. Ch. 14 4	S. Ch. 14 8	S. Ch. 23 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. 110 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 9 0	S. Ch. 8 12	S. Ch. 8 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	13 0 B	13 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 8	12 8	12 8	19 8										14 0	14 4	22 12	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 5	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	13 0 C	13 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0										13 0	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	17 8	17 8	25 0										12 0	12 0	17 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	13 0 D	13 0	15 0	15 0 E to 17 12	16 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 30 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	11 8 and 12 0	12 0 and 12 8	19 0										13 0 and 13 8	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	12 0	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	17 8	12 0	12 8	22 0										13 0	12 12	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																															
	Calcutta	12 0 E	12 0	...	14 0 E	13 5	...	9 0 F	9 0	...	11 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
	24-Pergunnahs	10 0 and 11 10	10 8	14 4 to 14 12	13 5	13 5	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 7 G	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	12 13 H	13 5	15 4	...	23 8	32 0	9 7	10 0	16 0	10 5	11 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	13 0 I	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	19 8	12 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 2	7 12	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 to 18	17 to 19	30 to 35	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	30 0							16 0	16 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	11 0 J	10 0	15 0	10 8	10 8	22 8	7 12	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	13 8	13 8	19 0	17 0	17 0	35 0	9 8	9 4	22 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	20 0							15 0	14 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	9 12 to 12 0	10 0 to 10 8	15 0	18 0	18 12	32 0	7 8 to 8 4	7 8 to 8 0	15 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 12 to 11 4	21 0	...	...	...							13 8 to 14 4	18 8 to 15 0	22 11	240 0	320 0	...	6 8½	6 12	7 11½	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	11 12	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	6 11	6 0	15 0	9 6 K	7 7	25 0	...	...	...							15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	8 10	8 4	28 0	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	5 14	6 12	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	...	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	10 8	26 4	...	...	...							15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0 L	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...							6 0	6 0	13 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	6 6	6 6	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	..	10	10 0	...	...	...	...							8 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	5 7	6 0	...	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																															Cooch Behar.*
	Eastern Districts.																															
18	Dacca	11 0 M	12 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	26 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0										13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	12 0 N	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	22 8	...	...	...							13 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 O	12 0	13 8	14 0	14 8	27 0	...	...	...							13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†	
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 12 P	8 0	24 0	11 4	9 0	32 0	...	...	...							15 to 20 E	20 0	...	13 8	13 8	21 0	..	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 8	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 Q	14 0	22 0	17 8	16 10	32 0	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 R	12 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	...	...	...							11 0	11 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 S	12 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...							11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	5 12	6 0	7 8	Noakholly.†	
25	Tipperah	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	14 8	32 8	...	...	...							12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	13 5	11 7	12 6	16 0	...	...	...							...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 3	6 3	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†	
	Hill Tipperah†	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...							10 6	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 30th May 1874.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14-5 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and common rice from 11-8 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17-8 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 13-12 seers, maize from 15 to 20 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 15-4 seers, barley 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, and common rice from 11-8 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, and common rice from 11-8 to 13 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

E In the interior only.

F In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7-4 to 8 seers, and of common rice from 11-4 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.

H In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 14 seers, common rice from 10 to 17-12 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers per rupee.

I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 17 seers per rupee.

J In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers, and gram 11 seers, per rupee.

K Highest price of rice 7-8 seers and lowest 10-8 seers per rupee.

L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 and 7 seers and of common rice 7 to 10 seers per rupee.

M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 10 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 13 seers per rupee.

N In the interior the price of best rice is 11 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 15 seers per rupee.

O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 11-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers and of common rice 10 to 11-13½ seers. In Dewangunge common rice is quoted at 8 seers per rupee.

Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 15 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 17 seers per rupee.

S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 13-8 seers, and common rice from 14 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT of Foodgrains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 6th [illegible]

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cheenum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	Remarks.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 16 4	S. Ch. 16 0	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 0	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 12 12	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 0	S. Ch. 34 0	S. Ch. 150 0	S. Ch. 150 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
28	Gya	T 11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 4	9 0	16 8	...	...	...	E {13 0 to 14 8}	E {13 0 to 15 0}	20 0	E {15 0 to 17 4}	E {15 0 to 17 0}	E {25 0 to 28 0}	14 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	U 14 0	14 8	20 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	E {17 0 and 18 0}	E {17 0 and 18 8}	20 0	E 20 0	E 20 0	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	V 11 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	6 0	6 4	19 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	E {11 0 to 16 0}	E {11 8 to 17 0}	E {15 0 to 55 0}	13 8	14 0	22 8	130 0	180 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 4	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	17 0	16 12	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	16 0	15 8	15 0	32 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun	W 12 8	12 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	28 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	10 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 0	7 4	Chumparun.	
33	Monghyr	14 7	15 2	19 9	19 9	19 9	38 8	8 4	8 4	12 6	10 5	10 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	29 4	14 7	14 7	...	6 8	6 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	17 11	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	11 6	10 11	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 15 0	15 0	60 0	15 12	15 12	27 12	164 2	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	11 0	11 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	9 8	8 4	18 0	10 0	9 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	7 8	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	X 11 0	11 0	17 0	E {19 0 to 20 0}	{19 0 to 19 8}	{30 0 to 40 0}	9 0	8 0	13 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															
37	Cuttack†	Y 13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	26 4	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.†	
38	Pooree†	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	19 11	27 9	27 9	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	22 3	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†	
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																															
40	Hazareebagh	10 8	11 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 4	6 8	Hazareebagh.	
41	Lohardugga	10 8	10 8	16 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.	
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.	
43	Manbhoom	Z 10 8	10 8	16 0	E {17 0 to 20 0}	{17 0 to 20 0}	{24 0 to 30 0}	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	E 19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5⅓	6 5⅓	7 5⅓	Manbhoom.	

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 30th May 1874.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-12 seers, barley from 16 to 18-8 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 11 seers, maize from 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14-8 seers, barley from 17 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and maize from 15 to 17-8 seers, and gram from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-12 to 15 seers, barley from 12-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 7 to 13 seers, common rice from 8-12 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 18 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, lesser millet at 16 seers, maize from 14 to 16-8 seers and gram from 12-12 to 16 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10-8 seers, common rice from 9 to 12 seers, bulrush millet from 15 to 18 seers, maize from 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17 seers, per rupee.

Y Rice is sold in the interior from 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 15-8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11th JUNE 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Good rain has fallen throughout Madras, where prospects are satisfactory. In Sindh the river continues unusually high, and operations for the khareef are progressing. Abundant rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, especially in Canara, the Deccan districts, and Khandesh and Nasik. In Bengal the monsoon has set in; the rainfall has generally been of the most favourable description, with frequent intervals of sun-shine; good falls are reported from Patna, Monghyr and Bhagulpoor. The prospects of the *aus* rice are good; operations for the *amun* are commencing; and the *boro* crop has been generally reaped, with a good result. The setting in of the rains is also reported from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh; ploughing and sowing have begun in most districts. The numbers on relief works in Goruckpore and Bustee have greatly fallen since last week; some relief works have been closed. Reports from the Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and Rajpootana all shew the monsoon to have begun. In Mysore the rain continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—		
Kistna (June 11th)	2·70 at Masulipatam.	Rain general in the district; in Bapetta, excessive; small fresh in river; four feet six inches over anicut; agricultural operations commencing; gingelly, sajja, millet, and red and green gram sowing; seed beds commenced in parts; prices stationary; public health satisfactory; small-pox in a mild form continues; cattle healthy; pasture scarce; dry fodder being used; markets well supplied locally.
Kurnool (10th)	1·03 at Kurnool on four days.	Season favourable; good showers of rain throughout; early crops being sown; markets well supplied; prices generally stationary; water and pasture abundant; fever and small-pox in some taluqs; cattle disease throughout.
Negapatam (11th)	·97 at Negapatam.	Rainfall elsewhere, scanty; freshes in river decreasing; no supply to tanks; water over upper anicut none; cultivation almost finished; standing crops good, though very few harvested; gingelly, oil seed, &c., in some taluqs yield below the average; pasture procurable; markets sufficiently supplied; prices slightly rising; small-pox in several places; cattle disease in Manargudi taluq, with some loss.
Trichinopoly (10th)	...	Moderate rain throughout the district during the first week of the month; Cauvery continues in fresh; water supply sufficient in rivers, channels and tanks for drinking purposes, the supply being rather better; condition of crops good; carpaddy being sown in wet lands and cholum and other grains in dry lands; outturn of cholum in wet lands up to the average, in dry rather below; supply to markets sufficient; prices stationary, except cumboo and raggi rather higher in Uddazarpoliem; public health good; in Trichinopoly town some cases of small-pox; condition of cattle good; pasture procurable, though still scanty in dry villages.
Calicut (11th)	6·07	Sowing for first crop in progress; local and foreign supplies of grain sufficient; small-pox continues slightly; fever prevalent in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture much improved; heat abated; prices stationary.
Bombay— (June 11th)		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.		
Kurrachee ...	...	River at Kotree gauge on 6th instant 13 feet 8 inches, being 3 feet 5 inches higher than last year; encroaching on towns of Kothie, Kotree, Gorabaree and Majunda; floods from Gaj in Dadoo taluq on 25th ultimo; promise of good cultivation therefrom; shock of earthquake in Dadoo on 26th ultimo for a minute; great heat; rain expected.
Hyderabad ...	...	River on 9th instant 2 feet 9 inches higher than on same date last year; weather cloudy; slight shower of rain on 10th; no sickness.
Shikarpur ...	...	Khareef sowing progressing; river unprecedentedly high, 12 feet 11 inches on Bukkur gauge; great heat has been tempered by duststorms and rain is threatening; public health good.
Upper Frontier ...	...	Preparations for khareef crops commenced; canals opened and wells supplied; weather during past week extremely hot; fever prevailing; some rabi grain Doras in danger of being flooded and destroyed.
Gujarat.		
Ahmadabad ...	·21	Weather cloudy and hot; public health good.
Kaira ...	·90	Weather and health good.
Surat ...	2·35	Agricultural operations progressing; public health good.
Broach ...	·75	Rain began on 5th.
Khandesh and Nasik.		
Khandesh ...	2·57	Rainfall favorable; sowing in progress; weather and health good; cotton market dull.
Nasik ...	4·44	Sowing of early crops commenced in Baglan; public health good; dengue continues slightly in Yeola Konkan.
Tanna ...	4·73	Weather thundering and rainy; ague and cough prevalent; slight cattle disease in Salsette, Mahim, Murbar and Bassein taluqs; fever in Mahim taluq; guinea-worm and small-pox in Warra taluq.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Deccan.		
Poona ...	·12	Fallen more or less throughout the district; climate good; cattle disease continues in Judapur, Khed, Bhimthadi and Havelly Taluqs; children attacked with measles in Havelly.
Ahmednuggur ...	1·43	Cattle disease in some villages of Ankola, Jamkhed and Karjat Taluqs; public health good.
Sholapur ...	2·38	Sowing begun throughout the districts; cattle disease in Mareh; health good; weather pleasant.
Satara ...	4·4	Sowing of khureef crops partially commenced; fever and bowel complaint in Walwa and ague in Patun.
Southern Mahratta Country.		
Belgaum ...	·92	Sowing commenced; health good.
Dharwar ...	...	Rainfall good in every taluq; sowing of early crops progressing.
Canara ...	11·25	Sowing in progress; fever, cattle disease and small-pox slightly prevalent.
Kattyawar and Gaekwar's territory.		
Rajkot ...	·30	Weather very hot.
Wudwan ...	...	Slight rain; health good.
Baroda ...	·12	Weather seasonable; public health good.
Bengal—		
Hooghly (June 11th)	...	Nearly one inch of rain today.
Burdwan („ 9th)	1·4	Rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Jehanabad, but still more is wanted.
(„ 11th)	·83	Sowing of aus or early paddy going on extensively. Prices slightly higher in Burdwan and Raneegunge.
Bankoorah ...	2·01	Generally showery and cool. The rains have apparently set in. Agricultural operations progressing favorably. Aus or early paddy seedlings have sprouted in many places.
Beerbhoom ...	2·10	Rainy in the former and clear in the latter part of the week. No change since last report; planting out of sugarcane commenced. Export by rail 3,866 maunds, chiefly to Bhaugulpore Division. Prices slightly risen.
24-Pergunnahs ...	1·43	Hot and occasionally rainy. Rain has fallen throughout the district. The early rice plants are coming out fairly. Amun or late rice sowings have commenced in some places. More rain wanted in parts of Satkhira Sub-division. The harvest of boro rice will soon commence. Jute plants doing tolerably well.
Nuddea ...	1·15	Seasonable. The prospects of the rice, both early and late, and of indigo, are at present excellent. The rain has been sufficient but not excessive, and comes after intervals of fine weather. The weather could not be more favorable, yet increase of distress must be looked for till the early rice is reaped. Distress is reported in two villages in Ganjni Thana. Prices have a slight tendency to rise.
Moorshedabad ...	0·21	There was some more rain during the week, but not general. In the west, heavy rain fell on the 4th June. The temperature is cooler; heavy showers fell on the afternoon of the 6th. The rice crops are progressing very favorably. In some parts aus or early rice is rather advanced for this time of the year. The amun or late rice nurseries are being prepared, and much of the crop has been sown broad-cast. Other crops, such as mulberry and sugarcane, are in good condition. Prices have been almost stationary since last report.
Dinagepore ...	1·6	Very general and mostly heavy rain. The bhadoi or early crops is all saved, and promises well.
Maldah ...	0·27	Cloudy; westerly winds. Rain seems to have fallen all over the district. The prospects of the crops throughout the district are very good, except in Kaliachuck, where, owing to the scarcity of rainfall, the bhadoi or early and indigo crops do not promise well. The whole of the boro rice has been harvested, and the outturn is a good one.
Rajshahye ...	·07	There has been very slight rain during the week in the Tannore quarter only. There have been considerable sowings of aus or early rice since the late rains, and the sowings are now almost completed. The condition of the growing paddy is excellent, and there is no immediate need of more rain. A very good teel (oil seed) crop (a little less than full crop) is ripe and being reaped in some places; other crops, such as indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane, are doing well. Prices have not fallen, in consequence of the rain of last week, as it was expected that they would do; on the contrary, rice is on all sides dearer than it was, the cause of this being probably a considerable falling off in importation.
Rungpore ...	5·84	Much rain during the nights, and days hot. Crops all in excellent condition. To the south much improvement in prospects of early rice. Much rice is now cut and brought to market: the late rice is sown in many places, and transplanting begun here and there; jute and sugarcane flourishing. Prices lower, Rs. 4 to 5-8 per maund.
Bogra ...	·05	Seasonable. The prospects of the crops are very good. There was propitious rain, which has, it is hoped, made the aus or early rice crop secure. Ploughing for the winter crops has begun.
Dacca ...	0·08	Weather very hot; few showers of rain; prospects of crops most favorable. The rivers have slightly fallen.
Patna ...	·50	Weather seasonable, with strong east winds; there has been much more rain generally throughout the district than there has been at head-quarters. Lands being prepared everywhere for the burhai sowings, and prices at head-quarters fallen in consequence. Just telegraphed good fall of rain on the 9th and 10th, quite enough for all agricultural purposes.
Gya ...	0·77	Stormy. A little rain throughout the district. No crops on ground except sugarcane and a little murwa and cheena (millett). Ploughing commenced generally.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Shahabad ...	1·05	Rain fell on the 2nd June; weather unsettled and cloudy; east wind prevalent. Sufficient rain has fallen in the district to allow land to be prepared for the bhadoi or early crops; cheena (millet) still being gathered.
Tirhoot ...	1·37	Weather close and sultry; east wind prevailing and cloudy in the night. In Mudhoobunnee sub-division 1·73" rain fell during the week; rice and murwa (millet) have been sown in many places, the other lands are being got ready, but a great deal of hard rice land is as yet unploughed. Some of the crops now sown will be ripe by the end of August if all goes well. No report has been received from Hajeepore, but the reports from Seetamurhee are favorable; the rain has enabled the people to sow Indian-corn largely, also about a quarter of the paddy lands are sown. Rice seedlings are placed nearly ready for transplanting. In the sudder sub-division rainfall on the 3rd was ·37 and on 4th 1·12", and in many places the ryots have commenced sowing makai (Indian-corn) and murwa (millet). In Tazpore sub-division there was rain on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but it varied very much locally; in the north it was sufficient for the sowing of makai (Indian-corn); everywhere it has facilitated the preparation of land. In Durbhunga, the rain has materially improved the paddy that has been sown; it is feared that in some places, if general rain comes on, the lower land will be submerged, and no paddy sown; this refers more particularly to Singhia and part of Beherah.
Sarun ...	·72	Hot, with occasional clouds; east wind prevailing. The rain was more or less general, though partial, throughout the district, and has been of very great benefit to the crops where the fall was sufficiently heavy. The ryots are engaged in preparing their lands for the next sowings. Bhadoi or early and aghani or late rice are now being sown. Cheena (millet) in various stages of growth and is a fair crop where irrigated. Mango crop in places ripening. More rain is anxiously looked for. Prices have slightly fallen.
Chumparun ...	·69	Seasonable. No material change since last week. Agricultural operations going on well. Prospects getting better.
Monghyr ...	0·58	Rain all over the district, except Buktearpore, local and on different dates. Strong easterly wind. Storm on Monday. Heavy rain on Friday night. Very little crops on the ground. Ploughing commenced in earnest since the first rain. Every probability of a favorable sowing season. Rainfall of 3⅛ inches to Wednesday, the 10th, since telegraphed.
Bhaugulpore ...	1·05	Rain has fallen in the sudder sub-division; at Banka sub-divison ·11; at Soopool 8·29. Other return not received. Prospects of crops improved.
Purneah ...	4·04	Telegraphed on the 11th June; rainfall from 8th to 10th 2·35. Reports of bhadoi or early crops favorable.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·48	The rains appear to have set in. The sowing of the bhadoi or early crop has been finished, that of aghanee or late rice in progress. Moong (pulse) and kowrie (millet) have been gathered; yield good. Makai (Indian-corn) has been largely sown. Jute and sugarcane promise well.
Cuttack ...	...	Wind variable, clouds gathering and dispersing. Very good shower on the 5th June. Air unusually clear. Showers constantly seen somewhere on the hills. Ploughing and sowing going on. A very little rain reported from Rajmehal. Ploughing going on there. Nothing to report about any crop.
Lohardugga ...	1·96	Frequent and copious rain. Weather cloudy. Sowing going on. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Maunbhoom ...	1·46	Weather stormy, cool, and pleasant; the rain appears to have been general. The cultivating season has opened most favorably, and the prospects at present are all that could be desired. The gora paddy and goondli have been sown, and agricultural operations are being actively carried on. Jungle produce is very abundant this year, particularly the "Serai" or fruit of the Sál tree, which is largely consumed together with mohwa by the poorer classes. In Palamow sub-division good rain has fallen, and the goondli and sawan crops are being sown, and a large number of the laborers have left the relief works for the fields. Prices have a tendency to fall.
		Showery, cool and seasonable. The timely showers of rain which have fallen during the week have enabled the cultivators to plough up their lands and sow the early rice, millet, grass-seeds and Indian-corn. They have also made the grass grow for the cattle and partly refilled the tanks and reservoirs. The general prospects of the country very much improved.

Public Health.

Burdwan, fever decreasing; cholera prevalent in the west of the district. Bancoorah, cholera and small-pox still prevalent. Midnapore, cholera is very prevalent and will be so till the first heavy fall of rain. Twenty-four Pergunnahs, a few cases of cholera reported from Mathoorapore, Baduria and Nyhatty. Fever still prevailing at Barripore. Moorshedabad, small-pox and cholera on the decrease. Rajshahye, small-pox and cholera have almost ceased. Sylhet, a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported by the police, but the district is, on the whole, very healthy. Cattle disease at Gwineghat in Jaintea has carried off a good many heads of cattle. Chittagong, cholera seems to be abating. Patna and Gya, health of the districts good. Shahabad, small-pox still prevalent. Bhagulpore, cholera ceased at Katooria General health good. Cuttack and Pooree, public health good. Balasore, cholera has broken out in several places with some severity. It is hoped that it will cease with the first good fall of rain. Lohardugga, small-pox prevalent otherwise general health good. Singbhoom, small-pox in Kumilulu. Maunbhoom, cholera decreased.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*			
			General Remarks.—During the week under notice seasonable rain has fallen in almost all the districts, though in a few, light or partial. Where injury from heavy rains or from the sudden rise of the rivers was apprehended in the previous week, the fall of the rivers or sunny days there improved the prospects, but in Mymensing there has been partial damage to the teel (oil seed) and early crops on low lands from floods. On the whole, the rain has been very beneficial to the growing crops and favorable to tillage and sowings, but more rain is still urgently wanted in some places. In Behar, except Gya, where little has fallen, and in Chota Nagpore, the districts have had rain enough to commence agricultural operations, but more is greatly needed to complete the early sowings and prepare for the next crops. Standing crops in these tracts have also benefited by the fall. In Pooree and Balasore, and in parts of a few other districts, the rainfall was scanty and partial and agricultural operations are backward.
			The rainfall of the last two weeks has much improved the general prospects of the season. In most of the districts are unusually large area of land has been sown with early rice, which in some places is very forward and promising; cultivation of the amun or late rice is progressing under favorable circumstances. In Rungpore a species of early rice is now cut and brought to market, and prices have also fallen in this district. The prospects of most of the rice-growing districts up to date are very favorable. The harvest of the boro rice is being generally completed with a good result, but in the 24-Pergunnahs has not yet commenced. Pulses, millets, &c. are being harvested.
			P. S.—Since the above "general remarks" were written, telegraphic intelligence has been received from Patna, Bhagulpore and Monghyr of a considerable rainfall at each of those stations.
N. W. P.—			
Bustee	(June 10th)	...	Heavy rain on 6th followed by wet weather, but not much rain; sowing begun everywhere. Two relief works closed; labourers on four works fell from 93,000 on 7th to 60,000 on 10th; new system of poorhouse started at Bustee and Bansee with accommodation for all who apply.
Goruckpoor	(June 9th)	10·0	The usual full weekly report not received; sowing general; some relief works closed and numbers of labourers greatly reduced; admissions to poorhouse few.
Ghazeepore	(9th)	...	Rainfall slight and partial till 8th when a good fall in the west of the district; sowings hardly begun; labourers on relief works 629.
Mirzapoor	(10th)	...	Heavy showers on 2nd, 6th, 7th, and 8th. Rains appear to be setting in, but storms as yet are partial; ploughing begun in parts, but not general; relief works being closed.
Benares	"	...	Rain has fallen irregularly and partially but enough in most places to commence sowing.
Azimgurh	(June 6th)	...	No rain since 31st May.
Jaunpoor	"	...	Prices unchanged; sugarcane flourishing.
Allahabad	(10th)	...	Rainfall irregular, varying from ·5 to ·35; weather cloudy.
Banda	(6th)	...	Rain every day since the 2nd June; one relief work closed, and smaller poorhouses being closed, and inmates drafted into those that remain; prospects good.
Humeerpoor	"	...	Heavy rain falling.
Jaloun	"	...	Slight rain on 4th.
Jhansi	(9th)	...	Daily storms, and slight rain; weather cloudy; labourers on relief works 611.
Cawnpoor	(10th)	1·0	Rain fairly set in; heavy rain throughout district; ploughing begun.
Futtehgurh	"	...	Rains commenced, 3½ inch to 1 inch in most parts, but none in Kanouj; ploughing commenced.
Agra	"	...	Heavy rain; ploughing commenced; prospects favourable.
Allygurh	"	·47	Sowings begun; prospects good.
Meerut	"	2·0	Heavy rain on 6th.
Saharunpoor	(9th)	·44	Sowings begun.
Bijnour	(8th)	·11	Rainfall partial, but ·11 fell on 8th when rain seemed general; ploughing begun.
Moradabad	(10th)	...	Rains set in, but showers partial from ·1 to ·22; sky cloudy.
Bareilly	"	·3	Ploughing begun.
Punjab—			
Lahore	(June 11th)	·5	Rain report week ending 10th June; at Hissar slight showers; at Peshawur nil.
Delhi	...	·6	
Umballa	...	1·0	
Jalandhar	...	·5	
Multan	...	·2	
Rawulpindi	...	3·5	
			Ploughings for khureef in progress; small-pox still lingers in Rohtuk, fevers in Sirsa, but public health generally good.
Oudh—			
Lucknow	(June 10th)	2·5	Rain more or less has fallen all over the Province; ploughing begun; sawan cut; weather cool; fever and small-pox on the increase owing to the change of weather.
Fyzabad	"	1·4	
C. Provinces—			
Raipur	(June 5th)	1·98	Weather stormy; ploughing; general health good; prices easy.
Bhandara	(6th)	·90	Weather cloudy; khureef lands ploughing; small-pox prevalent; prices easy.
Mandla	...	2·95	Weather cool; khureef sowings commenced; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Belaspoor	...	1·65	Weather stormy; ploughing commenced; small-pox and fever prevailing; prices easy.
Chindwarra	...	4·53	Ploughing commenced; health good; prices steady.
Balaghat	..	2·2	Weather stormy; ploughing commenced; small-pox about.
Upper Godaveri	...	3·47	Weather stormy; health good.
Chanda	(June 7th)	1·61	Weather cloudy; early rice sowings commenced; ploughing general; small-pox still in places; cattle disease decreasing.
Wurdha	(10th)	2·25	Small-pox declining.
Nimar	..	·80	Agricultural prospects and public health good; prices stationary.
Seoni	...	2·90	Weather cloudy.
Jubbulpoor	...	1·83	Weather cool; rice and cotton sowings commenced; health good.
Saugor	...	2·5	Weather cool; ploughing progressing; small-pox continues; prices stationary.
Nagpoor	...	2·56	Weather stormy and cool; ploughing progressing; small-pox diminishing.
Nursinghpoor	...	1·70	Small-pox continues; prices falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for fortnight preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
C. Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad ...	...	Slight showers; prospects fair.
Betul ...	1·	Ploughing commenced.
Sumbulpoor (June 6th)	1·	Weather cloudy; sowing commenced; rice 39 seers.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (June 11th)	2·71	Sowing of cotton commenced in some places; public health good.
Rajpootana— (June 11th)		
Serohi (8th)	·65	Health very good; thunderstorms with rain frequent.
Meywar (6th)	...	Severe dust-storm with slight rain at Joudpoor; indications of further downpour; hopes of early commencement of agricultural work.
Harowtee Agency States (May 30th)	...	Wells moderately full; health good.
Kota ...	·70	
Jhalawar ...	·10	
Shahpoora ...	·23	
Ulwur (June 4th)	...	Water supply satisfactory; health good; camp prospects favorable; temperature higher.
Bhurtpoor (11th)	...	Rains commenced; grasses springing up.
Jeypoor ...	...	Several rainfalls during week; sowing commenced in some localities; public health good.
Ajmere ...	...	Rain almost daily from the east; weather cool; early crops sown; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (June 10th)	1·83	Health good.
Gwalior ...	1·63	*Small-pox decreasing.*
Neemuch ...	1·83	
Baghelkhand (Sutna) ...	·83	Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (June 11th)	·76	Rain in all districts; ploughing and sowing operations continue; agricultural prospects fair; public health good; cattle disease in parts of four districts.
Nepal (June 3rd)	·93	Prospects fair.
British Burmah (June 11th)		
Arracan Division ...	6·	Cultivation barely begun.
Pegu do. ...	...	Rainfall heavy in coast districts; moderate in the interior; health good throughout; cultivation beginning.
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Health good; weather fine; little rain; ploughing proceeding; some seeds grown.

A. O. HUME,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,
(TELEGRAPHS.)

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the month of February 1874.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran. No.	Via Teheran. Indian Value.	Via Turkey. No.	Via Turkey. Indian Value.	Persian Gulf. No.	Persian Gulf. Indian Value.	Via Suez. No.	Via Suez. Indian Value.	East. Via Amur. No.	Via Amur. Indian Value.	Via Madras. No.	Via Madras. Indian Value.	Native Burma. No.	Native Burma. Indian Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent ...	1,077	7,855 7	41	275 8	54	255 7	1,668	10,067 15	...	...	368	2,061 9	252	449 4	3,460	20,965 2
Received ...	1,223	7,287 2	29	131 12	109	701 6	1,242	7,019 13	...	...	325	1,851 2	122	207 12	3,050	17,198 15
TOTAL ...	2,300	15,142 9	70	407 4	163	956 13	2,910	17,087 12	...	...	693	3,912 11	374	657 0	6,510	38,164 1
TRANSIT.																
East to West	76	417 14	1	8 6	1	4 3	979	6,246 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,057	6,676 14
West to East	377	2,339 6	38	193 5	3	12 9	743	4,364 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161	6,910 1
TOTAL ...	453	2,757 4	39	201 11	4	16 12	1,722	10,611 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,218	13,586 15
GRAND TOTAL															8,728	51,751 0

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea routes for the month of February 1874.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
Indo-European { *Vid* Teheran	1,223	1,077	2,300	46·99	37·92	42·26
Indo-European { „ Turkey	29	41	70	1·11	1·45	1·29
Indo-European { Persian Gulf, *vid* Kurrachee	109	54	163	4·19	1·90	2·99
Red Sea ... *Vid* Suez	1,242	1,668	2,910	47·71	58·73	53·46
TOTAL ...	2,603	2,840	5,443	100·00	100·00	100·00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

BENGAL FAMINE.

NINETEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 29TH MAY TO 11TH JUNE 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Richard Temple) writes from Monghyr on the 10th June the following account of the Tirhoot district to be included in the present narrative.

"During the last fortnight I have visited Tirhoot, traversing the district from its south-eastern to its western border. I have conferred with all the principal European officers in the district, with some of the European non-official residents, and with many of the principal natives. Many relief circles and sub-circles were inspected."

"As Tirhoot is by far the most important of the distressed districts, and has to bear the brunt of the present trouble, some account may appropriately be given of its condition during the first ten days of June."

"As regards the weather and the crops of Tirhoot, the month of May has been against the district. *The drought was great—water was only to be* reached at double the usual depth below the surface. The supplementary coarse grains sown in February withered in the heat. The wheat crop was in many places indifferent. The fruit of the mango groves, so abundant in this district, failed to yield the usual sustenance to the people. The indigo production is marred by one of the greatest failures known in this generation; and but little was done for ploughing or sowing the rice for next harvest. June, therefore, opened ominously. But now the preliminary showers have fallen, in some places abundant, in others scanty; in some parts towards the south their coming was so long delayed that a certain proportion of loss at next harvest was thought inevitable. By long-established agricultural practice, the extensive depressions in the surface of the ground ought, by the beginning of June, to have young rice springing up, but are this year only beginning to be broken up. Countless patches of ground, which ought to be filled with plants of rice ready for transplantation, have this year almost nothing. Thus the want of the April and May showers has caused way to be lost for next harvest, which can hardly be made up in full. The rains, however, seem to be coming; the industry of the peasants is stimulated to the utmost; and the next rice harvest may yet escape any serious diminution."

"On the other hand the poppy has flourished, and the opium yield will be favorable. The tobacco crop, too, has proved a source of wealth to the southern part of the district."

"Still the losses which have been superadded to the destruction of the last rice crop, combined with an apparent possibility of some deficiency on the next rice harvest, have produced an effect on the grain trade; have caused much timidity among the dealers in advancing grain to the cultivators, or in producing it for sale in the markets; and have rendered private rice an almost unobtainable article. Great as the losses have been, low as the private stocks may have fallen, one cannot believe that the rice markets would have been so empty as we found them to be before we opened sales of Government grain, were it not that the holders of grain apprehend losses yet to happen, and keep whatever they have in view of such eventualities."

"It is to be remembered that in Tirhoot—unlike other districts—there is no early rice, and but a small September rice crop, and but little Indian-corn. In the eastern and north-eastern parts of the district, where the distress would be worst, there is nothing, save some coarse grains of inconsiderable quantity, to come in till the great rice harvest of December. In other districts fears arising now might happily be dissipated by August, while in Tirhoot they could not be removed till the end of autumn. This consideration enhances the gravity of the situation in Tirhoot."

"As regards the condition of the people of the poorer classes, the improvement in their appearance in full two-thirds of the district is declared by all witnesses to be marked, and the change for the better is the most perceptible in those parts which were in the outset most threatened with distress. Since the middle of March last, at least one-quarter, often one-half, sometimes even three-quarters of the people have been receiving assistance from Government in some shape or other, which assistance has, in the majority of cases, amounted to maintenance. Hundreds of thousands of persons (literally) who came on relief in March last in a thin and weak state, have recovered from the depression; are now in at least an average physical condition, and are as well as they ever would be in ordinary years. It is this, perhaps, which may have caused a supposition to arise that these poor creatures have been too well cared for. They have been properly fed, that is all. We could not do less than feed them properly, as we undertook to rescue them from what must have ended in starvation."

"Still, however, persons are frequently met with in such a degree of emaciation (such severe distress is sometimes unexpectedly encountered in places previously believed to be beyond the reach of danger) as would prove the peril from which the population at large has escaped, and which would again threaten it if any circumstances were to interrupt or weaken the administration of relief. It is, as I believe, the fact that in many thousands of instances relief was afforded only just in time to save life; and that in many hundreds of villages the relief officers arrived only just in time to prevent mortality. If this be so, then looking to the narrow border which separates preservation from destruction, can we reasonably doubt that there must have been some cases which terminated fatally before the arrival of aid? If the people had been ready to ask for aid, our officers might have had some opportunity of acting in such cases. But on the contrary the sufferers were too often disposed to die in silence, and to this day, with all our elaborate organisation of relief, there is the danger to be guarded against of destitute individuals remaining unobserved. The metaphor of ships sinking in sight of port is terribly applicable to emaciated persons lying down to die in the very midst of a relief system."

"I have heard much oral evidence of the sickness and mortality, and the sad scenes in consequence, which occurred during 1866 in those parts of Tirhoot where destruction of the rice harvest had occurred. The area of such destruction is known to have been very much larger on the present occasion than in 1866. The prices in Tirhoot of rice, 9, 8, even sometimes 7½ seers the rupee during the hot months, were as dear, or dearer than they were in 1866; and the dearness began in many places at an earlier date than in 1866, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that the relief operations are on a much larger scale now than in 1866. From this consideration some notion can be formed of the mortality and its attendant miseries, which must have prevailed in Tirhoot during the spring and summer of 1874 but for the relief operations, and which would still prevail during the summer and the autumn if those operations were to be relaxed. The sad occurrences which, as we hope, were limited in 1866 to a comparatively few places in Tirhoot, would, in 1874, have happened in many places, and would have increased more and more till they spread over perhaps half of this extensive and populous district."

"I have enquired much as to the number of deaths which may be attributable to starvation. As is well known, the authenticated cases are very few. It seems certain that such clear cases of this sad description as could be embodied in official returns are rare. Even if all the deaths in the numerous field hospitals—which deaths are medically attributed to various causes—were deemed indirectly attributable to want of food, still the number would be statistically inconsiderable. And inasmuch as Tirhoot is fortunate in having a great number of well-informed and independent witnesses scattered all over it, who must have stated all they knew, it seems equally certain that no considerable mortality can have occurred in any part of the district. But that the available statistics can show all the deaths from want of food, is, to my mind, incredible. The patience with which, at the first, numbers would pine away without resorting to any authority, and the manner in which individuals will do so even to this day, convinces me that some must have died of hunger of whom we shall never hear."

"My predecessor, Sir George Campbell's view on this matter was expressed in March last to the following effect:—

"'In times of scarcity and the early stages of famine, it is totally impossible to distinguish deaths accelerated by scarcity and bad food from natural deaths. The Lieutenant-Governor has not the least doubt that among a very poor and helpless population, such as exists in North Tirhoot, many people die when food is dear who would not die, or would not die so soon, if it were cheap. He believes that there have not been deaths from direct starvation among healthy adults; but from what he saw of the people about Bahera, and some of those on the works near Durbhunga, he fears that among such a population a good many old, weakly, and sick people must have succumbed to insufficient nourishment.'"

"I entirely subscribe to that view. I am as unable as he was to state any number. But I believe that if it could be exactly known, it would be found so extremely small as not to affect appreciably the death-rate among the large population concerned."

"Looking to all the circumstances, however, and to the numbers receiving some sort of relief in Tirhoot (over 1,100,000 on 1st June, besides the numbers receiving aid indirectly as purchasers of Government grain), I hope that some work of humanity will be found to have been accomplished in this district up to that date. But there remains the anxious question whether that work can be successfully sustained during the trying months yet to come?"

"In respect to the organisation of relief, I found the circles and sub-circles into which the whole country is divided to be in complete working order. And such working order implies that every village, and the majority of houses in every village, are brought under relief inspection; that those who are unable to labor have tickets entitling them to subsistence; that those who are able to labor are employed on digging the village tanks on piece-work, and are paid in rice; that enquiries are going on village by village regarding the cultivators who need advances of grain; that the village grain-dealers have a supply for retail of rice obtained from the Government stores; that the jeyt ryot, or headman of the village, has a supply of rice from the neighbouring granary for the disposal of which he is accountable; that there is a sub-depôt of rice in every sub-circle comprising from ten to fifteen villages, and a depôt for every circle comprising from ten to fifteen sub-circles; that arrangements are being made for regularly conveying rice from the depôts to the villages during the flood season by carriers, by bullocks and ponies, and even by canoes; that in every circle there is a poor-house for the worst cases, and a field hospital with native medical attendants; that every sub-circle has its native officials, and every circle its European officer or its superior native officers."

"In respect to relief-laborers, the number returned is 910,657, the largest yet seen in this district. We may, indeed, hope that this may prove to be the highest point, and that during the month of June the number will decline, as agriculture and other private employments may afford subsistence after the falling of the rains. Great numbers have already gone, and will yet go off to the fields. But in case any should linger on the relief-works, while they might be better engaged privately, orders have been issued to discharge all such persons, and to afford every encouragement for the transfer of the laborers from the works to other occupations. The works will, however, be kept open for all who cannot otherwise obtain employment so long as the weather shall permit. It is to be expected that the rains will soon entirely stop tank-digging, and even impede road-making. This, however, is the very season when the men thus thrown out of work will be able to obtain private employ. If any should fail in this, they will be cared for under the circle system just described. At the worst, they would come on charitable relief, but any augmentation of

this form of relief (already so large) is to be deprecated; and there is the fear that persons discharged from relief-works may try to resort to the public bounty. Orders have issued to guard against this possible abuse. Still, even during the rainy season, there will be intervals of time when people cannot obtain employment either on relief-works or in private employ. Some of these may have to be admitted to charitable relief; others will, it is hoped, be able to support themselves by what they saved from their earnings while on the works. It is very probable that large numbers have thus saved enough to sustain themselves during such intervals, and orders have issued to prevent those who are thus comparatively independent from claiming further relief. In the dispensing of such liberality as that which has been dispensed, some abuses are practically inevitable; but this is all the greater reason why vigilance should be exercised against all those abuses of the State bounty which can be foreseen. In my last narrative (25th May) I stated that rates of pay for piece-work, which had been appropriate in April, were becoming too high under improved circumstances in May and June, and that a reduction would be undertaken. I am glad to find, on the spot, that this is being carried into effect without difficulty."

"As regards charitable relief in the Tirhoot district, the number of the recipients is now returned as 166,477. Of these, many would even in ordinary years be subsisting on private charity; this year, however, they would be foodless, as the donors, being themselves in difficulties, cannot give. Many again belong to the better castes, even to the Brahmin caste. Special enquiries are being made to search out village by village all those who are pining in hunger at home, and from pride or fear are deterred from seeking relief. The fear among some castes of being included in the same category with the paupers is such as to lead them on towards extremities. While craving aid, they will ask that they may pay a little, or be debited with part repayment, in order to avoid being classed as recipients of gratuitous relief. In very many places women are set to work with spinning and weaving, cotton being supplied to them for that purpose. The Tirhoot Brahmins constitute a well known and numerous section of that great caste, and numbers of them are suffering, and will yet suffer more and more, that sort of distress which it appears to be the object of the charitable subscription fund to relieve; distress—borne, perhaps, with false pride, but still with fortitude—enough to straiten them sorely but hardly enough to threaten that immediate danger which State charity undertakes to obviate. Orders have been reiterated to treat these cases according to the generous and considerate intentions of the subscribers."

"As regards advances to the ryot cultivators, there has been, and still is, fear lest this class, the most important class of the community, should incur lasting impoverishment from using up for immediate subsistence that which they ought to keep, namely, their seed-grain, and the little capital of their husbandry—which result, if now allowed to happen, would leave evil traces in the district long after this crisis shall have passed away. The men have got their land, their implements, their cattle, and their own power of labor, but they have not food till next harvest. Ordinarily there are dealers whose business it would be to advance grain for food, but often—perhaps generally—they refuse to do so this year, because the prospect of next crop is not assured. Hence the need of making to the cultivators advances of Government grain repayable hereafter. But as all cultivators are not in need—as many still have small private stores—it is important to make systematic enquiry, village by village, in order to discriminate real from simulated necessity. Such enquiry is being conducted, and it is already seen that the number of really deserving applicants is very considerable. It is better that the advances should be made by the zemindars; and many of the large landlords are doing so. But where the zemindars are petty proprietors (and much of the land in Tirhoot is minutely sub-divided) the advances, if they are to be made at all, must be made by the State. In all these cases, however, the principle is borne in mind (as laid down in the Governor-General's letter of the 16th December

last) of inducing the zemindar to become security, or to allow the land to be virtually pledged, in addition to such security as the cultivator himself can offer. It is hoped that a large part of the advances will be thus covered by security. Many zemindars have already agreed: more, doubtless, will yet agree; and I hope to be able to state ultimately that most zemindars, great and small, have done well in this matter. The number of cultivators in Tirhoot under advances of grain for food will be considerable, but it cannot be stated as yet."

"As I have elsewhere stated, it is on the efficiency of the system of advancing grain for food that we must partly rely for preventing the consumption of seed-grain. The ryots still possess some seed; the dealers certainly possess much, though they defer disposing of it to the last safe moment. Assistance is being rendered by making cash advances to cultivators for purchase of seed-grain; by exchanging Government food-grain for local seed-grain, which latter is afterwards sold to the ryots; by importing Government seed-grain from a distance."

"As regards the sale of Government grain, it has just been stated that there is no private rice in the markets of two-thirds of the Tirhoot District; private stores there must be, but they are not brought forward, and whether they will be, depends on the course of the rainy season. At present the local traders say that they have nothing to sell, and that they will not attempt to import until the rising rivers afford water-carriage, land-carriage being too expensive; they will not promise to do so even then. The ordinary course of trade is the reverse, namely that of exportation; they have rarely or never tried importation; the prices down south, whence rice might be obtained, are too high to yield profit to an importer to Tirhoot; they will be glad to buy wholesale from Government, and with that stock to make some profit by retail. One may pass from mart to mart in Tirhoot, and receive from the grain dealers, great and small, this almost stereotyped reply. One may ask the grain merchants at Patna, which is the great *entrepôt* for Tirhoot, they will say that they have not, as a rule, imported, and do not intend to import rice from the south-east. They do import other grains from the north-west, hundreds of tons daily, and hope to go on importing until the Indian-corn of Behar shall come in, next September. This north-west grain they send daily across the Ganges in quantities; they will send more still when the navigation of the rivers becomes easy; the grain will go all over the southern half of Tirhoot, as far as Mozufferpore and Durbhunga; whether it will go beyond that to the more distressed parts they cannot say; probably not, it never does go ordinarily."

"Meanwhile the markets in two-thirds of Tirhoot are destitute of rice, the staple food of the people. Therefore, sales of Government rice are being opened, under the rules explained in my narrative of the 11th May, throughout the sub-divisions of Durbhunga, Modhoobunnee, Seetamurhee, and a part of Mozufferpore, and are very much resorted to by the people. But orders have been reiterated that such sales will be suspended immediately on the arrival of private supplies, and that the trade be informed accordingly. I believe that every trader must by this time know that if he will import grain, the field which the Government is forced to occupy temporarily will be at once vacated for him."

"In the remaining one-third of Tirhoot, the sub-divisions of Tajpore and Hajeepore, and half the sub-division of Mozufferpore, sales of Government grain have not been opened."

"As regards the allotment of Government grain for Tirhoot, 4,200,000 maunds, or 154,411 tons, the question at once arises, will it bear the depletion to be caused from June to December by all these outgoings, for paying relief-laborers in kind, for feeding the recipients of charitable relief, for advances of food-grain to cultivators, for sales to the public? Up to end of May about 642,000 maunds or 23,600 tons* only have been expended, and this is but a

* This is approximate, I am not able to state the exact figure.

small portion of the whole, and is less than was expected originally. The amount comprises regular issues only as expenditure, and does not include loss or wastage. But then the numbers of persons on relief up to the end of May—

On relief works	...	...	...	...	910,657
On gratuitous relief	...	...	...	...	190,914
			Total	...	1,701,571

somewhat exceeded the estimate of distress (1,000,000) on which the allotment was made. The cause of the excess over estimate is the aggravation of distress in the tract immediately to the west and north of Mozufferpore. The above numbers will, we hope, decrease during June; but that will be more than counter-balanced by the development of advances to cultivators and sales to the public. All the local officers believe that the expenditure of grain will be very great during June: their estimates show an expected consumption of 1,147,000 maunds (42,095 tons) in the Tirhoot district during this month. The progress of the grain expenditure will be watched till the beginning of July, when the allotment will be reconsidered. Under any circumstances, there will be enough for some time to come. If there should be any prospect of deficiency in the autumn, additional supplies can be brought in by water carriage."

"In regard to all the circumstances of Tirhoot, it has been determined to despatch to that district before the heavy rains set in six and a half lakhs of maunds of rice additional, four and a half from the reserve at Calcutta, and two from supplies that could be spared from neighbouring places, equal to about 24,000 tons. The total allotment for this district, originally about 154,000 tons, will therefore now be 178,000 tons."

Sir Richard Temple writes from Monghyr on the 11th June, the following general remarks to be included in this Narrative, in continuation of his special remarks regarding the Tirhoot district:—

"During the fortnight the rains have been abundant in the eastern half of the distressed districts; and sufficient, though long-delayed, in the western half. The river Koosee, running into the Ganges north of Bhagulpore, may be taken as the approximate boundary; to the east of the river the agricultural prospect is very good; to the west, not so good. The improvement in the weather has infused energy into husbandry, and has somewhat raised the local grain markets from the condition into which they were falling, without however, essentially lowering the general range of prices."

"I am not able to state precisely the amount of Government grain expended up to the 1st June, nor to correct properly the figures given in my Narrative of the 25th May. It is difficult to get a timely return from so many granaries scattered in remote localities. But it will probably be found that up to the middle of May the quantity expended was less than that estimated (50,000 tons). The best return that can at this date be made up, shows 57,000 tons expended up to the last week in May (though not up to the last day of May). This figure cannot be put forward as absolutely correct, but it is the best that can be given at this time of writing."

"During the last days of May, however, the expenditure from most depôts increased rapidly: the payment of relief labourers in kind had taken effect; the sales of grain had been largely opened; the cultivators had been receiving the grain advances authorized after enquiry. These causes continued to augment the expenditure during the first days of June, and will, as the local officers believe, still continue during this month. Estimates have been obtained from these officers of the expenditure from the last week of May to the end of June. I have had the advantage of discussing with them on the spot the most important of these estimates. The result of these estimates is that to the 1st July 156,462 tons in all are expected to be expended. This amount means expenditure, and does not at all include wastage or other [illegible]

This figure must not be regarded as more than an estimate. If the actual expenditure shall prove less, then the fact is so far to the good as regards our preparations. If it shall be as much, or more, then it will put our preparations to the test. For, even after the 1st of July, there are, for the most important of the distressed districts, five months of distress yet to come, beginning with July and ending with November."

"As is well known, in most parts of Bengal and Behar, new crops will come in during September, affording relief in some of the distressed districts. There are many distressed localities, indeed, where relief may be hoped for earlier than September. And this may naturally convey the idea that the general distress will, in the main, be over in September. Such is not the case, however, as regards North-Eastern Tirhoot,—by far the most important area of distress—and some other parts of Chumparun and North Bhagulpore. No substantial improvement can happen there till the end of November or beginning of December. If, therefore, 156,000 tons shall prove to have been actually expended, the balance of supplies will not be more than what we ought to have for safety."

"In my narrative of the 25th of May, the number of persons receiving assistance in some shape or other from Government or from the charitable public was estimated to be upwards of 2,500,000, which number was expected to increase daily. A more precise calculation on the 18th May had given the number at 2,224,965 persons.

"The present narrative shews 1,737,768 persons on relief-works, and 307,505 persons on charitable relief, or 2,045,273 persons in these two catagories alone. But, as shewn in the last narrative, there are two other categories of persons who receive assistance, namely, those who purchase, and those who obtain advances of Government grain. On the 18th of May these were estimated to comprise 820,000 persons.* By the 1st of June they would comprise very much more. And this consideration would bring the total from the 2,045,273 for the first two categories to nearly three millions for the whole four categories during the first week in June. I will not, however, attempt an exact figure in a matter where exactness is unattainable. When large quantities of grain are sold wholesale to be retailed, it is impossible to say precisely how many persons will receive assistance from such sales."

"Still the matter is one that has to be examined every fortnight by the light of the best calculations which we can make. And during the first week of June, if we could know the average daily expenditure of grain, we might arrive at a calculation of the number of persons receiving assistance. Such assistance is now, with but few exceptions, afforded in grain. Now, out of the 156,000 tons above estimated up to end of June, 99,000 tons were estimated for the last week of May, and for the whole month of June, say 38 days. This, at ¾ seer per head per diem, would give 3,889,526 persons receiving assistance daily, which number is above the number, 3,500,000, estimated by me in March last. The present estimate of 3,889,526 persons would include all the four categories, and all persons of every sort receiving assistance. It is not, indeed, free from doubts, especially in regard to this, that many of those who purchase in June may be laying in some supplies for June. If this be so, then the calculation may prove to be somewhat too high."

"We shall soon have the means of correcting these calculations, but now that the elements of sale and advance enter into the computation, we shall hardly advance beyond a calculation, and shall not be able to present an absolute statement of fact. Meanwhile, so far as is known at this time of

* See paragraph 8 of Minute dated 18th May—

III	...	...	...	...	529,252
IV	...	...	...	...	291,260
					820,512

writing, the number of persons receiving assistance appears to be as high as the highest for which provision was made in March last, namely, 3,500,000. It has never been expected or affirmed that all who receive assistance would be absolutely maintained by Government. But as the provision had to be made on an estimate of the numbers likely to require it, it was necessary to reckon those who would buy, or would obtain advances of grain, just as much as those who would receive in kind either wages or subsistence."

"Looking to the supplies of Government grain now *in situ*, or in reserve, I am still hopeful that there is enough for such emergencies and requirements as may be reasonably anticipated at present. But I have not met any responsible officer of any grade who thinks that we have more than enough."

"The expenditure of so large a quantity of Government grain must be accompanied by a system of special accounts conducted by selected officers, and for this arrangements have been already made."

"Regarding private trade, I have said that the dealers in the interior of Tirhoot will not import grain until the rainy season causes the rivers to rise; and that they are anxious to take Government grain and retail that. In South Behar, on the banks of the Ganges, and in the Sarun district generally, there is much private trade in grain; even in the Tirhoot bazars there is still some barley, coarse millet, pulse, and a little wheat. But the supply on a market day is speedily exhausted, and there is no hope that private stocks will be replenished from outside until the rivers rise towards the middle of July. The source from which private trade draws its supplies is chiefly Northern India; there are many indications from Serajgunge, Pubna, Goalundo, Julpigoree, and even Dacca, that Bengal Proper has, at present, very little surplus rice to send into Behar. Happily the surplus of other grains in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces appears to be great, and on an average 800 tons a day are received thence by rail at Patna."

"The prices-current reported for the 6th June, show that by that date some of the markets of Behar and Northern and Eastern Bengal had felt the effects of the favorable rain of the previous week. Prices have cheapened materially during the fortnight in Rungpore, Pubna, Julpigoree, and Mymensing; in Central and Western Bengal, prices are as dear as they were a fortnight ago. In seven out of the ten districts of Behar, the price of common rice is now appreciably cheaper than it was a fortnight ago. In the other three districts of Behar prices are unchanged."

"Instructions have been reiterated to the local officers in all the distressed districts to suspend the sales of Government grain, wherever sufficient supplies are brought in by trade, and to inform all traders accordingly."

"At the present time there is beginning a transition from one stage of our operations to another. If the rains shall happily continue, the relief laborers will gradually leave the works, and go to the fields. Every co-operation is afforded by the relief officers by contracting or closing the works, wherever and whenever agriculture or other private employment affords remunerative occupation. The expedience of avoiding economic disturbance by restoring the people as soon as possible to their normal condition, is quite understood. Vigilance will be exercised to prevent those relief laborers who have saved from their earnings during the hot months, enough to support themselves during the rainy months, from coming on charitable relief, or receiving other assistance. But when that which has been heretofore the hardest part, namely, the management of relief works, shall have diminished, the supplying of the empty markets with rice, until trade brings up supplies, or the next crops come in, and the advancing of food to the cultivators until they can reap the fruits of their industry, will come into greater prominence. Perhaps also, the administration of charitable relief will expand. But whatever be the phase, whatever the proportions of the affair, I am sure that the officers of all grades, in all branches of the administration, will evince an unabated spirit of devotion to the humane cause in which they are engaged."

Weather and rainfall.

THE reports from all quarters on this subject have been most satisfactory and encouraging, and with the exception of parts of Monghyr,* Burdwan, Midnapore, Balasore, Pooree, and the Mudhoobunnee sub-division in Tirhoot, the latest returns show an ample fall of rain sufficient for all requirements, and no excessive fall has yet been reported.

State of the crops.

2. The reports as to the prospects of the coming crops are generally excellent, and except in those parts mentioned above, where insufficient rain has fallen, a more than average harvest is expected. In the few places where no rain had fallen up to the latest dates to which returns had been received, there is no cause for alarm, as there is still ample time for sowing.

Prices.

3. Prices have remained generally steady, and on the whole seem to be rather inclined to fall than to rise, especially in the distressed districts, where there has been an almost general fall. In Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah, in the Burdwan division, a slight rise is reported. In the other three districts, there has been no change. In the Central districts, prices have risen in Calcutta, the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore, and a fall is reported in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, and Pubna. In the Eastern districts there has been a slight rise in Backergunge, Chittagong, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Tipperah, and a somewhat greater rise (from 13 seers to 14) in Noakholly. In Fureedpore, Mymensingh, and Sylhet there has been a fall. Throughout the whole of Behar and Chota Nagpore, prices are easier, except in Monghyr, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom, where they are stationary. In Orissa there has been a slight rise in Cuttack, prices remaining as before in the other districts of the division.

Seed-grain.

4. It has been stated in previous narratives that seed-grain for the next crop would, for the most part, so far as Government or its officers could [illegible] the [illegible] stores of grain-lenders, landholders, and cultivators. Some of the ryots would, it was supposed, have insufficient means to purchase seed, and advances of money were made to them for this purpose. At the same time there were apprehensions that in parts of Mudhoobunnee, Durbhunga, Ramnuggur, and Soopole, there might be lack of seed-grain. Further experience has confirmed these views; the ryots have produced or obtained seed-grain sufficient to sow an unusually large breadth of early (September) rice, and every one seems confident that seed will also be forthcoming for the late (December) rice crop everywhere, save in a few particularly destitute tracts of North Behar. For these tracts the Government has bought—

15,000	maunds of seed-grain	from	Julpigoree.
68,000	"	"	Central and Eastern Bengal.
12,000	"	"	certain tracts in South Behar where last season's crop was good.
95,000	"		

The Julpigoree seed was sent to Soopole in North Bhagulpore. At first there was little demand for it, but during the last fortnight, since the rain fell, ryots have become anxious to take it at the rate of 15 seers per rupee. [illegible] order of the seed has been distributed—

[illegible] maunds to Mudhoobunnee.
[illegible] to Eastern Durbhunga and Mudheypore.
[illegible] to Ramnuggur.

[illegible] of seed-grain left Calcutta on the 27th May, and it is [illegible] to the depôts whence it is to be distributed.

* NOTE.—Reports have since been received of rain in Monghyr.

5. The quantity of seed-grain bought by Government for distribution, is thus small in reference to the large area of distressed country; but looking to the comparative smallness of the areas where occasional lack of seed was expected, the Lieutenant-Governor deemed it unnecessary to lay in a larger supply. No arrangements were made to supply seed-grain to Dinagepore or the rest of the Rajshahye Divisions, as those tracts were believed to possess sufficient supplies of their own. During the tour he has just taken in North Behar, Sir Richard Temple learnt that landholders and cultivators were themselves in some cases fetching seed-grain from a great distance, and that in Tirhoot, at any rate, no general complaint had been heard that seed-grain would be wanting over any considerable area.

Private trade to Behar.

6. The usual note on the movement of food-grains will be found in Appendix A. The returns of grain imported to Behar show an increase in the upward traffic from Howrah of 2,829 tons, and a decrease of 3,476 tons in the downward traffic from the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, as compared with the returns of the preceding fortnight; but, as shown in Sir Richard Temple's remarks, the decrease is probably only temporary, and we may expect to see, shortly if not an increase, at least a return to the former level of imports.

North Tirhoot.

7. The rain that has fallen in the last few days has greatly improved the prospects of the worst parts of this district, though in Mudhoobunnee there is said to be a great deal of land which has still to be ploughed. In Seetamurhee the prospects of the crops are very good, and they have greatly improved in Durbhunga. Sales of grain to the public are necessarily almost universal, as private trade seems to have done little or nothing for this part of the country, and supplies were short everywhere, except in Seetamurhee, where they seem to have been fairly abundant. In Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee almost the only stocks of grain, except those in the Government golahs, are small stores held by private persons for their own consumption.

8. The condition of the people, to judge by the results of an inspection by Dr. MacDonnell of a considerable number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief in Durbhunga, as compared with the statement quoted in the 17th narrative as showing the condition of laborers on relief-works at the end of April, has materially improved; but in order to estimate the great advance shown by the results given in the later returns, it must be recollected that they represent the state of the most distressed section of the population, while Dr. Birch's observations were made on those actually laboring, though at that time the separation between able-bodied and weakly recipients of relief had not been so carefully made as has been done since. The following figures show the results of the two inspections:—

	Dr. MacDonnell.	Dr. Birch.
Normal condition ...	55·5	49·
Under fed ...	23·4	27·
Emaciated ...	17·8	12·

The Additional Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, considers that Dr. MacDonnell has adopted too high a standard, and that, as compared with the usual state of the Tirhoot peasantry, the results ought to be even more favorable than those given above; and he is probably right, as the low average physique of the lower classes in Tirhoot has been noticed in the annual jail reports, and remarked on by independent observers.

South Tirhoot.

9. The prospects of this district have materially improved; land is being prepared, and crops sown everywhere. In Hajeepore, distress had increased considerably before the rainfall, and it had been found necessary to institute relief circles and increase the number of relief-works; and though no severe suffering had been experienced, yet numbers of those newly arrived on the works looked thin and pinched, owing to an insufficient diet. In the Head-Quarters Sub-division

sales of grain to the public have been found to be necessary in the east, owing to the insufficient supplies in the bazars. The western tracts and Tajpore and Hajipore have received sufficient supplies from the Patna trade, about 1,00,000 maunds (nearly 4,000 tons), being imported weekly into the district.

Chumparun.

10. The condition of the people continues much as before, while future prospects continue to be most hopeful. Private trade is very active in the Gobindgunge and Dhaka subdivisions, to which grain is conveyed by the Gunduk, and it has consequently been found possible to restrict the sale of Government grain within very narrow limits, only a little over 2,200 maunds having been sold to the public and to laborers up to date. In the rest of the district, supplies have been shorter, and sales have been found to be necessary.

Sarun.

11. This district continues to be well supplied with food, but the laborers increase on the relief works. The causes of the great demand for labor have been explained in previous narratives, and need not be repeated here. Rain has fallen everywhere since the date of the Collector's narrative, and now that cultivation has seriously begun, a diminution in the crowds on the relief works may be looked for. An attempt was made to draft a number of men from the district works to the Soane canal, where they would be able to obtain higher pay at piece-work rates than they could get on the district works, but though a considerable number consented to go at first, yet they afterwards refused, having taken into their heads the idea that the alleged demand for laborers for the Soane canal was merely a pretext for getting them out of the district, and then shipping them off to the Mauritius.

South Behar.

12. The rainfall in the three districts of the Patna division south of the Ganges has been sufficient for ploughing, but sowings have not yet begun. These districts are always later than those to the north of the river, and sowings are not usually made before the middle of June, so that the prospects are still very good. The bazars continue to be well supplied with grain, chiefly through importations from the North-Western Provinces. These average 1,50,000 maunds a week in the Patna district, and the Shahabad returns also show an active trade.

Bhagulpore Division.
Tracts south of the Ganges.

13. In this part of this division, prospects continue to improve, and the rainfall, which has been general except at Buktiarpore* in the Monghyr district, is said to have been sufficient to give every prospect of a most favorable sowing season. Distress is confined almost entirely to the southern part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Buktiarpore, and a small tract near Sheikpora, also in Monghyr. Relief measures appear everywhere to be adequate, and there is no anxiety felt by the authorities or the people. Private trade is said to be reviving in Monghyr.

Tracts north of the Ganges.

14. Rain has also been plentiful in these parts, especially in Purneah. The sowings of the autumn crop have been completed, and those of the late rice crop are in progress. Prospects are everywhere most favorable. During the period covered by the Collector of Purneah's narrative, there was a sudden outbreak of dacoities and grain robberies near Kissengunge, a place well known for the turbulent character of its inhabitants, and a panic, accompanied with riots arose among the people owing to a sudden rise of prices resulting from the cessation of imports from Julpigoree, in which district distress had appeared. The panic was allayed by sales from the Government golahs, and the offenders against the law have been arrested and punished. In no case did it appear that crimes were committed under the pressure of want, as all those arrested were hale, hearty men, in good condition.

* Rain is since said to have fallen at Buktiarpore.

Private trade has generally been active except in Soopool, but sales of Government grain have been found to be necessary in Purneah as well as in Soopool. In the latter tract there is said to be little or no grain except that in the Government golahs, and the sales there have consequently been very large.

Rajshahye Division.

15. The prospects in all the districts of this division are excellent, and up to the present time the promise of the coming year's crops is everything that could be wished. Still pressure is being felt in some districts, especially in Dinagepore and Rungpore. In the former district private trade is doing very little, and the people are almost entirely dependent for present supplies on the Government golahs. In Rungpore trade is active along the Teesta and Durlah, but in the west and north no fresh supplies are being imported. In both districts large sales of Government rice have been found necessary, and must in all probability be continued. The health of the people is generally good, and cholera, where it previously appeared, had abated.

Cooch Behar Division. Julpigoree.

16. The district narratives of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree and Commissioner show an improvement in the district. The Commissioner has satisfied himself that the relief-works and organisation will be quite sufficient to cope with any distress that is likely to arise. The only part of the district about which he now feels any anxiety is South Boda, where the people already seem to have suffered somewhat, and to have nearly come to the end of their resources, but arrangements have been made for advancing grain freely to the cultivators, and relief works are being increased. The prospects of the coming crop are excellent, and it is now calculated that only 50,000 maunds of Government grain will be wanted for the district instead of 1,00,000 as was at first calculated. A panic, arising from the distress in the adjoining parts of the district, led to grain riots and robberies in Mynagoori, where no distress has been experienced, and where none is expected to occur. The panic was taken advantage of by the bad characters of the country, who are somewhat notorious for their turbulence, and it was not till a small detachment of 50 men was brought down from Buxa to Mynagoori that confidence and order were fully restored.

Burdwan Division.

17. More rain is reported as being wanted throughout the division, especially in Jehanabad, Burdwan, and in the west of the Midnapore district. On the whole rain seems to have been more partial throughout the Midnapore and Burdwan district than in other parts of the country, and all present anxiety about the coming crops had not therefore disappeared. Cholera is prevalent in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Bankoora.

Nuddea.

18. There is nothing to report about this district except that distress does not appear to be increasing, and that the prospects of the coming crop are good.

Chota Nagpore Division.

19. The reports from this division are improving. In no district is the condition of the people at all critical except in Manbhoom. There, liberal advances of grain have done much to relieve distress, and what remains is amply provided for by the relief works which have been opened. Cholera has somewhat abated, and the prospects of the coming crop are good. In Palamow, the Commissioner confidently expects that in another month there will be an end of distress in that part of the country, and measures are being taken to remove the laborers from relief works to their ordinary agricultural work, where their help is much wanted.

Transport of grain.

20. The transport of grain has now almost actually ceased, except in so far as is necessary to keep the minor golahs stocked from the larger store-houses. The only districts where large quantities of grain have been received during the fortnight have been Tirhoot, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Manbhoom. In the first-named district,

Major deKantzow has kept up his very large average to the last, and nearly 30,000 maunds (somewhat over 1,000 tons) of grain, exclusive of engineering tools, fodder, treasure, and Government stores, have been daily sent off on carts from Bunkar ghât. The transport is expected to be completed, and the golahs fully stocked by the 15th June. In Manbhoom, considerable difficulty has been experienced, first from the cholera, and afterwards from the floods in the Damooda, as boats could scarcely be procured, but Captain Grant has successfully overcome all hindrances, and expects to complete the carriage of the whole allotment within the next few days.

Relief works.

21. The numbers of laborers on relief works according to the latest returns available, as compared with previous returns, is given below:—

	Last previous return.	Present.
Patna Division	1,112,828	1,231,496
Soane Canal	41,019	34,850
Gunduk Embankments	23,964	45,247
Bhagulpore Division	107,269	109,417
Rajshahye Division	180,064	194,131
Northern Bengal Railway	18,202	22,129
Burdwan and Chota Nagpore ...	69,786	96,950
Cooch Behar	No previous return.	3,548
Total ...	1,553,032	1,737,768

There has been an increase in almost all districts except Chumparun, Purneah, and Rajshahye. In the two former districts the decrease has been considerable; from 44,122 to 38,952 in Purneah; and from 1,46,285 to 1,29,034 in Chumparun. In the Rajshahye Division, though there is an increase in the numbers as compared with those reported in the last narrative, yet it is probable that this increase is more apparent than real, as the returns for the fortnight are much more complete than those previously submitted. The present returns certainly show a considerable decrease from the total of 209,635, reported in the seventeenth narrative.

22. On the whole, the tendency is undoubtedly to a decrease in the number of relief laborers in those districts where there has been an abundant rainfall; and as the accounts of the last few days show that there are now very few places where enough rain has not fallen, it may be fairly hoped that each succeeding narrative will show a decrease in the numbers on relief-works. Strict orders have been issued that laborers are not to be kept on relief-works where field labor is available; and advances of grain are being everywhere made to ryots to enable them to feed their laborers, wherever food-grains are scarce.

23. In July, and the early part of August, in the interval between the sowing and planting of the winter crops and the reaping of the autumn crop, a considerable number of laborers will probably return to the relief-works in Behar; but in the Rajshahye Division, where the early rice harvest is much earlier than in Behar, we have good ground for trusting that if the prospects of the early rice crop continue to be as good as they are at present, distress will begin to decrease by the end of July or the beginning of August. All accounts agree in stating that the areas sown with early rice and autumn crops are much greater than in ordinary years; and as the districts, as a rule, export rice in large quantities, and as the proportions of the autumn crop vary in ordinary years from one-eighth of the whole food-area in Dinagepore and Moorshedabad, to about one-fourth in other districts, the yield of this crop ought to furnish an addition to the food-supply, sufficient to maintain a considerable percentage of the population till the main rice crop is reaped.

24. The annexed statement shows the numbers employed in each district on relief-works, with details of those working under public works and circle officers,

as far as they can be gathered from the returns received. Also, details of the numbers employed on task or piece-work, and on daily wages, are entered for those districts whence the information has been received; but the returns, it will be noticed, are still imperfect, and by no means represent accurately the real state of things, especially in the Rajshahye Division, whence returns are almost wholly wanting, though it is known that piece-work has been introduced and generally enforced throughout Rungpore and Dinagepore, the two districts where the largest numbers of laborers are employed. In Bogra it is applied to the able-bodied men, but not to the women and children, of whom there are very large numbers on the works.

Divisions.	Names of districts.	Laborers under Public Works Department.	Laborers under Circle officers.	Total Laborers.	Task or piece work.	Daily wages.
Patna ...	Tirhoot (North)*	2,07,209	4,67,284	6,74,493	5,77,387	1,42,356
	Tirhoot (South)*	4,530	1,86,384	1,90,914	Details incomplete.	
	Chumparun	1,29,034	.....	1,29,034	.....	No details.
	Sarun	2,03,695	2,763	2,06,458	Details not given.	
	Patna	17,453	.....	17,453	17,453	.....
	Gya	.....	2,861	2,861	873	1,988
	Shahabad	9,578	705	10,283	9,014	1,269
	Total ...	5,71,499	6,59,997	12,31,496	6,04,727	1,45,613
	Gunduck Embankment ...	45,227	.....	45,247	45,247	.....
	Soane Canal	34,850	.....	34,850	34,850	.....
	Total ...	80,097	.....	80,097	80,097	.....
	Total for Patna Division ...	**6,51,596**	**6,59,997**	**13,11,593**	**6,84,824**	**1,45,613**
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr	5,458	6,747	12,206	No details.	.....
	Bhagulpore	22,759	5,693	28,452	27,332	1,090
	Purneah	14,209	24,753	38,962	29,924	2,148
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4,454	25,354	29,808	.....	.....
	Total ...	46,880	62,547	109,417	57,286	3,238
Rajshahye ...	Maldah	2,402	4,363	6,765	No details.	.....
	Dinagepore	Not given.	82,415	82,415	Details imperfect.	.....
	Rungpore	Ditto.	56,791	56,791	No details.	.....
	Bogra	38,451	4,733	43,184	Ditto.	.....
	Moorshedabad	4,142	.....	4,142	4,142	.....
	Rajshahye	834	.....	834	No details.	.....
	Totals ...	45,829	148,302	194,131	4,142	.....
	Northern Bengal Railway	22,129	.....	22,129	22,129	.....
Chota Nagpore ...	Manbhoom	14,258	.....	14,258	13,392	866
	Palamow	24,000	.....	24,000	.....	24,000
	Hazaribagh	16,302	.....	16,302	1,500	14,802
	Total ...	54,560	.....	54,560	14,892	39,668
Burdwan	Hooghly	4,887	.....	4,887	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	10,374	.....	10,374	9,774	600
	Bancoorah	3,188	.....	3,188	.....	.....
	Burdwan	14,178	.....	14,178	14,178	.....
	Howrah	396	.....	396	.....	.....
	Midnapore	9,367	.....	9,367	.....	.....
	Total ...	42,390	.....	42,390	23,952	600
Cooch Behar	Julpigoree	3,548	.....	3,548	No details.	

* These figures differ from those given in Sir Richard Temple's remarks, the latter being based on later returns than those which have reached this office.

25. Of the laborers employed under district officers and engineers, about three-fourths have been working upon roads, and, as these are more wanted in Bengal than in other parts of India, the improvement in the communications, resulting from the large amount of labour expended, will, there is every reason to hope, add greatly to the resources of the country; while the tanks that have been dug and repaired and the improvements effected to the irrigation channels and village roads by the remaining labor will provide against a want of water, which was becoming a subject of complaint in many parts, and increase the fertility of the soil and the comfort of the people.

Upper Gunduk embankment, and high level canal in Chumparun.

26. Out of the whole 69 miles of embankment, 61 have been finished; 19 miles having been completed during the fortnight; so that the work has probably ceased by this time, and the engineers will be able to concentrate all their energies on the high level canal. On this work the centre line has been marked out up to the 68th mile, and 1,283,000 cubic feet of earth-work have been excavated. Considerable numbers have left the work since the rainfall, and the demand for labor is said to have abated.

Soane Canal.

27. The works are progressing, but labor is reported to be decreasing in Arrah, owing to the rainfall, while in the Buxar division the soil is said to have become so hard from the long drought, that the more weakly laborers could not excavate it, and have consequently left the canal for other works.

Northern Bengal Railway.

28. The total amount of earth-work done on the railway up to date amounts to 47,773,700 cubic feet, equal to 100 miles of 4-foot bank, and 78 miles of feeder roads have been constructed.

29. The following statement shows the numbers in the receipt of charitable relief according to the latest returns.

Divisions.	Name of Districts.	Number of centres.	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Patna	Tirhoot	279	1,57,477	1,40,814
	Chumparun	59	11,997	9,314
	Sarun	65	12,364	9,700
	Patna	None.	None.	None.
	Gya	12	420	845
	Shahabad	15	410	2,001
	Total ...	430	1,82,668	1,62,673
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	13	2,251	2,001
	Bhagulpore	14	12,783	1,418
	Purneah	87	5,045	5,656
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	100	.....
	Total ...	114	20,179	9,075
Rajshahye	Maldah	32	8,977	6,340
	Dinagepore	342	19,119	19,526
	Rungpore	26	31,680	20,346
	Bogra	30	3,931	4,043
	Moorshedabad	24	2,217	2,164
	Rajshahye	19	11,142*	2,474
	Total ...	.....	66,059	55,492
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom	.....	8,569	5,454
Burdwan	Hooghly	.....	3,884	2,383
	Beerbhoom	.....	9,803†	5,475
	Bankoora	.....	9,047	8,073
	Burdwan	.....	14,561	14,169
	Midnapore	.....	1,314‡	no previous return.
	Total ...	.....	38,599	30,100
	Grand totals ...	.....	3,07,505	2,57,340

* Of these 6,101 employed in spinning and weaving, and light road work.
† „ 1,693 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ „ 850 ditto ditto ditto.

These returns show an increase in the recipients of charitable relief in all districts except Gya, Shahabad, Purneah, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Manbhoom; but in most districts the increase is not more than might naturally be expected. In Bhagulpore and Rajshahye the great increase is more apparent than real. In the former district the returns for the last fortnight were very imperfect, and a truer line of comparison would be the returns for the previous fortnight, which showed a total of 7,413 persons receiving relief. In Rajshahye, a considerable number is shown as receiving charity who ought more properly to be entered as laborers on relief works.

30. The return printed in the appendix shows that a total number of 3,026 emigrants have been sent up to date to Burmah. Out of these only 957 came directly from the distressed districts, and not one single emigrant from Tirhoot has been yet registered.

Emigration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

☞ *Appendices and Enclosures will be found in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 17th June* 1874.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. GOVT. PRINTING, 8, *Hastings' Street, Calcutta.*

No. 25 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT RETURNS FOR 1873.

No. 16 R., dated Fort William, the 10th June 1874.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.

Read—

Returns of the number and nature of accidents and injuries to life and limb which have occurred on all Railways open for traffic in India during the year 1873.

OBSERVATIONS.—These Returns are issued somewhat later than usual. The last of the Provincial Returns was received on the 14th April, and the information regarding passenger mileage not until some days afterwards.

2. In October 1871, the Government of India issued specific instructions as to the nature and classes of accidents that should in future be exhibited in the Returns. These rules provided among other things for—

(1).—The inclusion of all cases of injury to the way, stock and works, whether attended, or not, by injury to life or limb.

(2).—The inclusion of all accidents of any kind likely to have endangered life or limb, or to have caused serious loss of property, such as cases of fire, or of running over obstructions placed on the line.

3. Under these rules, the East Indian Railway Returns for 1872 showed 691 accidents against 151 in 1871, but the increase was more apparent than real, as the Returns for 1872 included many accidents of a minor character, which would not have appeared under the old rules. The rules were consequently again taken into consideration, and the Governor General in Council decided that trivial accidents should be excluded from the annual Returns; that Consulting Engineers should decide what were trivial accidents; and that this being understood, the rules should stand as they were.

4. The Returns for 1873 show that the uniformity hoped for from this measure has now been fairly attained, though some of the East Indian Railway accidents might well have been excluded as coming within the category of trivial accidents.

5. The following table shows the total number of accidents to trains, engines, vehicles, way and works, &c., on the several Indian Railways during the last five years :—

YEARS.	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Oudh and Rohilkhund.	Punjab and Delhi.	Scinde.	Calcutta and South-Eastern State.	Nulhattee State.	Delhi District, Rajpootana State.	Agra District, Rajpootana State.	Madras.	Great Southern of India.	Carnatic.	Great Indian Peninsula.	*Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	TOTAL.
1869 ...	76	3	33	31	14	3	6	...	...	50	41	1	183	131	572
1870 ...	147	8	14	97	28	4	9	...	...	74	1	2	313	75	772
1871 ...	151	2	4	87	51	...	...	...	...	68	1	1	146	36	548
1872 ...	691	8	26	114	49	5	2	...	...	60	3	1	150	44	1,153
1873 ...	216	3	36	76	41	2	1	14	...	64	19	...	111	38	621

6. For the reasons already stated, no useful comparison can be made between the results of 1873 and those of 1872. The year 1871 furnishes a better means of contrast.

7. The foregoing table shows that the number of accidents to trains was greater in 1873 than in 1871. These increases occurred principally on the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhund, and Great Southern of India Railways.

8. The total casualties from all causes to all persons, whether passengers, servants, or others, were as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.
1871	177	204
1872	211	224
1873	166	272

COLLISIONS.

9. *East Indian Railway.*—Thirty-four collisions are reported on this line, but of these 16 occurred in connexion with shunting operations, owing chiefly to want of care on the part of the station staff, and to wagons and carriages having been left foul of crossings, or on the main line. In two cases trollies were run over. In only four instances were passenger trains concerned. In 14 collisions the driver was to blame, and in 7 the pointsman. In the two cases of collision with trollies the fault lay with those who used the trollies. The guards and the traffic staff were responsible for the rest of the collisions.

10. The casualties consisted of 13 passengers slightly injured, all in one collision, in which the train ran against the dead buffers at the Howrah Station, owing to the brake having been imprudently taken off.

11. *Eastern Bengal Railway.*—On this line there were three collisions, of which one was in connection with shunting; in one a trolly was run over. Two passengers were severely injured, and one railway servant was killed.

12. *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.*—There were three collisions on this line, of which two were serious in their results. In one case a train ran into a trolly carrying 8 persons, thereby killing one person and seriously injuring another; in another case, a special train overtook and ran into the rear part of the preceding train, killing one passenger and injuring 13 others and one railway servant. Total casualties—2 killed and 15 injured.

13. *Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—Of the 12 collisions on this line half were due (as in the case of the East Indian Railway) to careless shunting and to wagons, &c., being left foul of crossings, or on the main line. In two instances only were passenger trains concerned. In one case a trolly laden with materials was run into. In 5 collisions the station staff were to blame, in 3 the driver, in 2 the pointsman, and in 2 the workmen employed on the line. In no instance, fortunately, was there any injury to human beings.

14. *Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway.*—This is the first of the metre gauge State Railways open for traffic. It was in working for only the latter half of the year. Two collisions occurred, both in connexion with shunting. One was due to the carelessness of the guard, and the other to defective machinery: the key of the engine brake had dropped out when the engine was in motion, and consequently the brake could not be applied.

15. *Madras Railway.*—One collision only occurred on this line, and this in connexion with shunting. There was no injury to life or limb.

16. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—On this line there were 18 collisions in the half-year, 4 of which were connected with shunting, &c. In 3 cases lorries were run into. The classification shows that 7 of these accidents were due to the driver, 5 to the station staff, 4 to the pointsman, and 2 to the guard. The casualties consisted of 1 passenger and 4 railway servants injured.

17. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—Although the collisions on this line were only 3 in number, 2 were of a very serious character, resulting in the death of 2 railway servants, the injury of 3 railway servants and 9 passengers, and in the death of 2 and injury of 1 person, neither railway passengers, nor servants of the Company. Total—4 killed and 13 injured. In one of these cases a pointsman carelessly turned a mail train into the loop line at Sucheen, where a train was standing, injuring 12 people. In the other case a light engine ran into a lorry on which were a road inspector and 5 others. Four persons were killed and one injured in this accident. The accident itself was due to a breach of the regulations with regard to lorries. A descriptive report of the accident is attached to the Returns.

18. *Taking all Railways*, there were 76 collisions, of which 27 were caused by drivers, 21 by the station staff, 15 by pointsmen, 8 by guards, and 7 by workmen employed on the line. The casualties amounted to 7 killed and 48 wounded.

19. The entries do not in all cases show distinctly where the collisions to trains occurred, but the majority of them apparently took place at stations. There is no means of saying whether any of these accidents were due to want of proper accommodation at stations: this point is, however, one for investigation by railway officers in view to guarding against similar accidents in future. The cases of collisions connected with shunting operations and in consequence of wagons, &c., being negligently left foul of crossings, or on the main line, are such as may be fairly termed preventible accidents, and much might be done to make such accidents extremely rare. Drivers and guards, on the other hand, have in a great measure to act on their own judgment, and cannot be subjected to the same degree of supervision and control as the station staff. Still, something might probably be done to induce greater carefulness in their working.

20. The accidents in which trollies were concerned require special notice. In some cases trollies were so heavily laden with materials, that they could not be removed from the line in time to save a collision; and in others, the regulations regarding their use were broken. The danger in working trollies may be estimated by the fact that, in the year 1873, there were 6 persons killed and 2 injured in collisions with trollies, out of a total of 7 killed and 48 injured from collisions of all kinds. The sufferers were in all cases those connected with the trollies; but there might have been injury to the trains as well, and it is essential that rules with regard to trollies should be enforced.

GETTING OFF LINE.

21. *East Indian Railway.*—There were 25 cases of vehicles leaving the rails, of which 10 were connected with shunting operations; in one case from fly shunting, which is a breach of rule.

22. Of these 25 accidents, 8 were due to defects in the rolling-stock, 8 to carelessness of the pointsmen, 4 to the station staff, 3 to defects in road and works, and 3 to carelessness of the drivers. No damage to life and limb resulted from these accidents.

23. The defects in rolling-stock above referred to consisted mainly of the breakage of axles or their journals. A remedy for accidents of this sort, which are on the increase, might be found in an effective system of registration of all axles in use, with a view to their withdrawal after a certain amount of running. This question has been referred to the Home Government, and is also under consideration in India. As a rule, defects in rolling-stock or in the road may be detected or provided against by greater care and improved system, so that this class of accidents may, it is hoped, become less by degrees.

24. *Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.*—Two out of the 5 cases of getting off line were connected with shunting. Of the remaining three, one was due to the

pointsman, one to a plank being placed across the rails by persons not under the control of the Company, and one to a piece of firewood dropping out of the tender, across the rails. There were no casualties to life and limb.

25. *Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—There were 24 cases of getting off the line, of which 14 were in connection with shunting. In so many as 19 instances pointsmen were to blame, and in 3 the driver. It is clear that steps might usefully be taken to improve the efficiency of pointsmen.

26. *Scinde Railway.*—On this line there were only 2 such accidents—one due to the pointsman, and the other not accounted for.

27. *Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway.*—There occurred 4 cases of getting off the rails, of which one was due to defect in the road, and one to the fault of the traffic staff in improperly keeping certain points closed. In another case an engine went off the rails, owing to a stone having been placed under the lever points by some evil-disposed person.

28. *Madras Railway.*—There were 7 cases of getting off the line, of which 3 were due to the wrong handling of points. In one case the railway embankments were damaged by heavy rain, and a mail train was thrown off the line, but no passengers were injured.

29. *Great Indian Peninsula Railway.*—In 27 cases trains or engines and vehicles went off the line, of which 6 were in connection with shunting. The classification of these accidents shows that 7 have been attributed to defects in the rolling-stock, 6 to defects in the way and works, 5 to the pointsmen, 3 to officials of the Traffic Department, 2 to the driver, and 2 to workmen employed on the line. The remarks made in connexion with the East Indian Railway accidents are generally applicable to this and other railways. The casualties consisted of 2 killed and 13 injured, all due to one accident on the 21st September, when the ballast having been washed away by heavy rain, the Madras mail train ran off the line. A detailed report of this accident is annexed to the Returns.

30. *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—There were 9 cases of leaving the line; none attended with casualties to passengers or railway servants. Three of these were due to defects in the rolling-stock, and 2 to the pointsmen.

31. *All Railways.*—There were altogether 103 cases of trains, engines, or vehicles leaving the rails, but in only 20 were passenger trains concerned. Of these 103 accidents, 39 were caused by the pointsmen, 19 were due to defects in the rolling-stock, 12 to defects in the road and works, 11 were caused by employés in the Traffic Department, 8 by drivers, and 5 by workmen employed on the line. Only one of the 103 accidents was attended with fatal results—namely, that on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway already adverted to.

Fire.

32. In compiling the Returns for 1872, a change was made in the classification of this description of accidents. They were formerly shown as unavoidable. They are now more properly shown as due to defects in engines, on the theory that a perfect system of protection from sparks and live cinders, if such can be devised, will render these accidents impossible.

33. There were 15 cases of fire on the East Indian Railway, 13 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, 14 on the Punjab and Delhi Railway, 14 on the Scinde Railway, 1 on the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, 5 on the Madras Railway, and 8 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. On the whole, this description of accidents shows a diminution, having been 70 in 1873 against 105 in 1872. Spark-arresters are not used in the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, but are in use generally on other lines. It is a matter for notice that 11 out of the total of 15 fires on the East Indian Railway occurred in the Bengal Division, and that though coal is burnt throughout its length, this Railway heads the list.

34. The fires on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway exhibit an increase from 4 in 1872 to 14 in 1873. There were 145 miles open, and 649,894 train-miles run in the former period, and 374½ miles open, and 1,310,105 train-miles run in the latter. Still the number of fires is large, and the spark-arrester in use cannot be considered as thoroughly successful.

35. The Punjab and Delhi Line exhibits a remarkable decrease, the number of fires being 14 in 1873 against 63 in 1872. This improvement is partly due to the exclusion of minor accidents from the Returns of 1873, and partly to the more extended use of coal. The subject of providing efficient spark-arresters has been engaging attention, and the Punjab and Delhi Railway has tried the description of arrester said to have been used with considerable success on the Madras Railways, but the results were not satisfactory, owing to the inferior quality of the wood-fuel in the Punjab. The Government of India desire that this subject may continue to receive earnest attention on the railways which use wood-fuel.

36 In one case the khus-khus tattie in a carriage fitted with Saunders' cooling apparatus was ignited by a spark. Two carriages were destroyed and one damaged, and 2 Mahomedan passengers, who jumped out of the carriage, were injured. In another case the fire is alleged to have been caused by passengers smoking in a 3rd class carriage; and in another, some coolies in a ballast train are supposed to have caused the fire by carelessly smoking in a wagon. They jumped out while the train was in motion, and 7 were injured.

37. In two instances on the Scinde Railway wagons laden with cotton and seeds are supposed to have set fire from spontaneous combustion.

38. There were in all 2 passengers and 8 railway servants injured in consequence of accidents by fire. They all jumped off wagons and carriages to escape being burnt.

Running over Cattle.

39. In this, as in previous years, the term "cattle" includes all animals, wild and tame. In a large number of cases the animals were not really run over, but thrown off the line by the guards or cow-catchers attached to engines. The large majority of these accidents are classed as due to defective fencing, on the assumption that a perfect fence will keep out all animals likely to stray on the line. Under the orders for the preparation of the Accident Returns, all cases of cattle run over or thrown off the line by the cow-catchers of engines have to be reported, but it is doubtful whether these orders are strictly followed, and attention is called to this point.

40. There were 115 cases of cattle run over on the East Indian Railway against 128 in 1872. Of these, 111 are classed as due to defective fencing, and 3 to the carelessness of gate-keepers. Dividing these accidents between the Upper and Lower Divisions of the East Indian Railway, it is found that in 65 cases cattle were run over on the Jubbulpore Line and in the North-Western Provinces, while in the Bengal Division these accidents amounted to 49. In one case the locality is not reported. The Upper Division is not so efficiently fenced as the Lower Division.

41. Cattle were run over in 12 instances on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway—in 10 on the Punjab and Delhi, and in 13 on the Scinde Railway. It is not stated whether cow-catchers were in use on the Punjab and Delhi Railway. They were on the other two.

42. On the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway there were two cases of cattle run over, and on the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, five. In one of the accidents on the last-named metre gauge railway the cow-catcher on the engine did not throw the cow off the line, but dragged it along for some distance, and the engine nearly left the line.

43. Cattle were run over 46 times on the Madras Railway, and 18 times on the Great Southern of India Railway. The engines on these lines are not fitted with cow-catchers. In a few instances the engines were slightly damaged, but only on two occasions did stock leave the rails.

44. The Great Southern of India Returns, singular to observe, show—

1	head of cattle run over	in			1868
41	...	...	...	...	1869
Nil	...	...	...	...	1870
Nil	...	...	...	...	1871
Nil	...	...	...	...	1872
18	...	...	...	...	1873

It is doubtful whether the Returns are always prepared on the same basis.

45. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there were 40 cases of cattle run over in 1873 against 72 in 1872; and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 22 against 27. Four out of the 40 cases on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway occurred on the Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branch State Railways. These short branches are unfenced, and are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. In several cases the fencing was admittedly imperfect. On the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 11 out of the 22 cases occurred on the Wudwan Extension, which is unfenced. Though no serious results attended these accidents, the question of the advisability of fencing the Extension deserves consideration.

46. The Returns do not show that any cattle were run over on the Eastern Bengal, Nulhattee, and Carnatic Railways.

47. There were no injuries to life and limb from this description of accidents.

Other Causes.

48. The accidents under this head number—27 on the East Indian Railway, 18 on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 16 on the Punjab and Delhi Railway, 12 on the Scinde Railway, 5 on the Madras Railway, 4 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, 3 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, 2 on the Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, 1 on the Great Southern of India Railway, and 1 on the Carnatic Railway. Total number—89.

49. Of these, 29 were due to defects in the rolling-stock, of which 8 occurred on the East Indian Railway (chiefly consisting of breakage of axles and of couplings, &c., giving way, owing to flaws in the iron-work), 5 on the Punjab and Delhi Railway, and 9 on the Scinde Railway (consisting mostly of the bursting of tubes in the boilers of engines, and in one case of the explosion of a boiler). A descriptive report of this last accident is attached to the Returns. The cause has been ascribed to carelessness on the part of the driver in allowing the water to get too low in the boiler, but this has not been fully established. The engine had been 13½ years in service, and had run a total distance of 165,489 miles. The water on the Scinde Section is bad. The prevalence of accidents in connexion with boilers is remarkable, and should not escape notice.

50. Thirteen of the miscellaneous accidents were due to the neglect of gatekeepers. Of these, 6 or about half occurred on the Punjab and Delhi Railway. These accidents consisted principally of gates being run through when gatemen were either absent from their posts, or asleep.

51. In 12 cases drivers were to blame, and in 12 malicious attempts were made to send trains off the line by placing obstructions on it. These malicious attempts numbered 31 in 1872. The decrease is satisfactory. The entries do not show whether any prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained, and it would be as well if this were stated in future.

Summary.

52. The points to which attention is required have already been stated, and the Governor General in Council trusts that the Railway Companies and the Consulting Engineers will apply all the remedial measures possible.

53. In the Resolution on the Accident Returns for 1872, the Government of India noticed the occurrence of 11 land-slips on the Bhore Ghât, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, between the 23rd June and the 27th August. The Returns for 1873 exhibit 12 such land-slips also on the Bhore Ghât. The fallen earth and boulders were generally of a large size, weighing up to 50 tons, and in one or two cases the line was blocked.

54. Though fortunately no accident happened to trains, these slips, which occur chiefly in the rainy season, are a source of some danger. The absence of injury to trains shows that a careful watch is kept for their protection in cases where the line is obstructed, but no watchfulness could protect a train from the risk of boulders falling as it passed, and the question of preventive measures should therefore be further considered.

55. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway schedule of accidents shows that certain villages near the railway were set on fire by sparks from engines. In these and other similar cases villagers have been compensated, and the Railway Company has since taken steps, in communication with the local Civil Authorities, to cause the removal to a safe distance of all huts dangerously close to the railway, the cost of such removal, &c., being borne by the Company.

Accidents and Injuries to Passengers.

56. These accidents are shown in a classified form in Table II. The figures are as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.
From accidents to trains	3	49
„ other causes beyond their own control	...	5*
„ their own misconduct and incaution ...	10	29
Total 1873 ...	13	83
Against 1872 ...	9	58
„ 1871 ...	9	29
„ 1870 ...	13	63
„ 1869 ...	48	92

57. Several of the injuries to passengers from accidents to trains were of a trifling character.

58. The accidents to passengers from their own misconduct or incaution consisted, as usual, mainly of passengers falling in getting in or out of carriages in motion. In several instances passengers fell between the platforms at stations and the carriages. Such accidents are usually of a fatal or very serious character, and a question of some remedy, either in the shape of continuous foot-boards or other contrivances, is being considered.

59. In two instances,—both at Mokameh Station on the East Indian Railway—passengers crossing from one platform to another were injured; one fatally. An overbridge has now been erected.

60. The figures given above, as has been observed with regard to similar figures of previous years, are not a conclusive test of working arrangements, as the occurrence of one or two serious accidents on a line destroys in a great measure a just annual comparison of any one line with others.

61. The following table shows the number of passengers killed and injured per million of passenger journeys for a series of years. It also shows for 1873 the proportion killed and injured per million passenger miles. This last is obviously a more satisfactory test of the risks and contingencies of railway travelling than the number of passenger journeys, as these last are of varying lengths, and the risks of journeys of 500 and 10 miles are not the same:—

	Number per million carried of passengers killed and injured from		Number per million passenger miles of passengers killed and injured from	
	Causes beyond their control.	Their own misconduct or incaution.	Causes beyond their control.	Their own misconduct or incaution.
1865	3·64	1·37		
1866	0·84	0·61		
1867	3·10	1·22		
1868	3·58	1·90		
1869	6·66	1·61		
1870	2·52	1·05		
1871	0·47	1·52		
1872	1·9	1·4		
1873	2·54	1·74	0·04	0·03

62. Compared with results in the United Kingdom in 1872, these figures are not unsatisfactory. The number killed and injured in England from causes beyond their own control was 3·01 per million against 2·54 per million in India.

* Four of these were injured by a lunatic, who stabbed them with a knife. It is doubtful if these are properly accidents under this head of classification.

The English Returns do not afford the means of a comparison on the basis of passenger miles, and it is believed that the average mileage of travellers in India is higher than that of travellers in the United Kingdom. It must not be overlooked that, taking equal lengths of line, a very much larger number of trains is run daily in England than in India, and that the risk of accidents to trains is correspondingly increased in England.

Accidents to Railway Servants.

63. The following were the casualties among railway servants :—

	Killed.	Injured.
From causes beyond their own control—		
Servants employed in trains in motion ...	2	23
„ „ on stations or on line ...	0	5
Total ...	2	28
From incaution or misconduct—		
Servants employed on trains in motion ...	16	36
„ „ on stations or on line ...	56	98
Total ...	72	134

64. The railway servants employed on running trains, who suffered by their own misconduct, were chiefly injured when attempting to get on or off engines or carriages in motion.

65. Of those employed in stations or on the line, a large proportion consisted of persons who were struck while incautiously walking, standing, or sleeping on the line; while 11 were killed and 40 injured while shunting or coupling and uncoupling wagons.

66. In the following table are exhibited the numbers of the casualties to railway servants in the several years since 1865 :—

Years.	Number killed and injured			Train mileage.	Reported number of servants employed.
	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or incantion.	Total.		
1865	57	136	193	9,400,823	49,398
1866	48	152	200	11,073,968	54,034
1867	33	213	246	11,766,389	69,796
1868	60	239	299	11,431,656	68,396
1869	42	213	255	13,703,381	104,558
1870	33	214	247	15,502,389	76,013
1871	24	222	246	13,944,840	74,650
1872	47	214	261	14,525,990	80,258
1873	30	206	236	15,145,205	82,201

67. Viewed as a whole, there is a diminution in the total number of accidents, but their number is still large, and the Government of India trust that the Railway Companies will do every thing in their power to reduce it.

68. The number of servants hitherto returned as employed on the several railways were not reckoned on an uniform basis. The point has lately been under consideration, and orders have been issued that in future only the following servants shall be shown in the Returns :—

I.—All persons employed in stations, including Police.

II.—All persons employed in the maintenance of way and works, exclusive of men entertained for special works, that is, for railway works involving no risk from the working of trains, *e. g.*, spurs in a river on which railway work-people are employed.

III.—All persons employed on trains or running engines.

When Returns are received showing separately as above the classes of servants engaged on railway work, it will be possible to estimate the degrees of risk attending the work done in the several departments of a railway.

69. The miscellaneous casualties were as follows :—

	Killed.	Injured.
At level-crossings	9	1
Trespassers, including suicide	58	20
Miscellaneous	12	6
Total 1873 ...	79	27
„ 1872 ...	94	13

Deaths in Trains or at Stations.

70. A complete and detailed schedule of these casualties will, as formerly, be found at the end of the Returns. There were 185 deaths in carriages and at stations in 1873 against 149 in 1872. Of these, 121 occurred on the East Indian, 9 on the Eastern Bengal, 8 on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, 10 on the Punjab and Delhi, 11 on the Madras, 3 on the Great Southern of India, 21 on the Great Indian Peninsula, and 2 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. These casualties do not seem to require remark. They were investigated at the time of their occurrence. They were chiefly caused by passengers undertaking journeys by rail when too ill to travel. The reason why this cause should be so much more frequent on the East Indian Railway than on other lines is not known.

Order.—Ordered, that these proceedings be communicated to the Governments and Officers noted in the margin for information and guidance, together with copies of the Returns compiled.

Madras.
Bombay.
Consulting Engineers, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
Director of State Railways.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Department, Governments, Administrations, and Officers marginally noted for information, and that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Home Department.
Government of Bengal.
„ of North-Western Provinces.
„ of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Resident, Hyderabad.
Chief Commissioner, Mysore.
Agent, Governor General, Central India.
Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana.

Ordered further, that steps be taken for the publication of the papers in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, Table I excepted.

H. DRUMMOND, *Colonel, R. E.*,
Deputy Secretary.

TABLE No. I A.

Abstract of the Number and Nature of the Accidents, and of the Injuries to Life and Limb, which have occurred on all Railways open for Traffic *during the year* 1873.

PRESIDENCY.	MEAN MILEAGE OPEN.	RAILWAYS.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, &c. — MAIN HEADS. I. Collisions.	II. Getting off proper line.	III. Fire.	IV. Running over cattle.	V. Other causes.	TOTAL.	PASSENGERS. From causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Injured.	PASSENGERS. From their own misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Injured.	SERVANTS OF COMPANIES OR OF CONTRACTORS. From causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Injured.	SERVANTS OF COMPANIES OR OF CONTRACTORS. From their own misconduct or want of caution. Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS. Whilst crossing at level crossings. Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS. Whilst trespassing (including suicide). Killed.	Injured.	OTHERS. Miscellaneous. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL PERSONS OF ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
BENGAL	1504	EAST INDIAN ...	1873	34	25	15	115	27	216	...	15	6	20	1	5	19	65	3	...	42	10	4	4	75	119	194
	1503¾		1872	111	233	15	128	204	691	...	15	3	16	4	11	30	36	1	...	46	6	5	1	89	85	174
DITTO	157	EASTERN BENGAL	1873	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	5	8	13
	156½		1872	3	...	...	1	4	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	7	...	...	3	...	1	...	7	9	16
DITTO	374⅝	OUDH AND ROHILKHUND ...	1873	3	5	13	12	3	36	1	13	...	...	1	2	8	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	22	35
	145		1872	1	10	4	6	5	26	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	7	10
DITTO	556	PUNJAB AND DELHI	1873	12	24	14	10	16	76	...	...	1	3	...	9	14	7	...	...	4	1	1	...	20	20	40
	554		1872	16	14	63	6	15	114	...	2	4	1	4	3	12	16	...	...	7	...	4	...	31	22	53
DITTO	105	SCINDE	1873	...	2	14	13	12	41	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
	106		1872	...	1	8	9	31	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
DITTO	28	CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN ...	1873	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
	28		1872	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	5
DITTO	27½	NULHATTEE	1873	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27		1872	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO	58	RAJPOOTANA, DELHI DISTRICT ...	1873	2	4	1	5	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	...		1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO	33	RAJPOOTANA, AGRA DISTRICT ...	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...		1872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS	843	MADRAS	1873	1	7	5	46	5	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	2	...	...	5	1	1	...	15	4	19
	832		1872	4	4	4	42	6	60	1	8	...	...	...	2	9	4	...	...	4	2	1	...	15	16	31
DITTO	168	GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA ...	1873	...	...	...	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
	168		1872	1	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DITTO	19	CARNATIC	1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19		1872	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY	1279¼	GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA ...	1873	18	27	8	40	18	111	2	15	...	2	...	7	13	33	2	1	3	5	1	1	21	64	85
	1266		1872	14	23	11	72	30	150	...	10	1	2	...	13	24	44	...	...	11	3	2	...	38	72	110
DITTO	423¾	BOMBAY, BARODA AND C. INDIA ...	1873	3	9	...	22	4	38	...	9	2	2	...	3	6	11	1	...	1	2	3	1	13	28	41
	374		1872	4	13	...	27	...	44	...	...	...	1	2	3	17	4	1	...	5	...	1	...	26	8	34
INDIA	5575¾		1873	76	103	70	283	89	621	3	54	10	29	2	28	72	134	9	1	58	20	12	6	166	272	438
	5179¼		1872	154	300	105	296	298	1153	1	37	8	21	12	35	96	118	2	...	78	12	14	1	211	224	435

N. B.—The open mileage of the G. I. P. Railway for the year 1873 is inclusive of the number of miles open on the Khamgaon and Oomraotee Branches and of the B. B. and C. I. Railway of the number of miles open on the Dubhoe Branch. The Rajpootana Railway, Delhi District, was opened for public traffic on the 1st July 1873, and the Agra District on the 20th October 1873.

TABLE No. II.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents of all Classes on all Railways open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1873.

CLASSIFICATION.	BENGAL, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB, &c. — E. INDIAN. Killed.	Injured.	E. BENGAL. Killed.	Injured.	O. & R. Killed.	Injured.	P. & D. Killed.	Injured.	SCINDE. Killed.	Injured.	C. & S. E. Killed.	Injured.	NULHATTEE. Killed.	Injured.	RAJPOOTANA, D. DISTRICT. Killed.	Injured.	RAJPOOTANA, A. DISTRICT. Killed.	Injured.	MADRAS. MADRAS. Killed.	Injured.	G. S. OF I. Killed.	Injured.	CARNATIC. Killed.	Injured.	BOMBAY. G. I. P. Killed.	Injured.	B. B. & C. I. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
PASSENGERS.																															
From causes beyond their own control, *viz.*:—																															
From accidents to trains	...	15	...	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	9	3	49	52
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5
TOTAL ...	...	15	...	2	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	9	3	54	57
Per million of passengers ...	...	2·48	...	1·22	0·76	9·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	4·50	...	2·83	0·13	2·41	2·54
Per million of passenger miles ...	...	0·03	...	0·03	0·02	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·06	...	0·08	0·002	0·04	0·04
From their own misconduct or incaution ...	6	20	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	10	29	39
Per million of passengers ...	0·99	3·30	...	0·61	...	...	0·50	1·51	14·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·63	0·63	0·45	1·29	1·74
Per million of passenger miles ...	0·01	0·04	...	0·02	...	...	0·01	0·03	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·008	0·023	0·031
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ...	6	35	...	3	1	13	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	17	2	11	13	83	96
SERVANTS OF COMPANIES OR OF CONTRACTORS.																															
From causes beyond their own control ...	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	2	28	30
From their own misconduct or incaution ...	19	65	2	5	8	7	14	7	..	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	..	13	33	6	11	72	134	206
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ...	20	70	2	5	9	9	14	16	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	13	40	6	14	74	162	236
OTHER PERSONS.																															
Crossing at level crossings	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	9	1	10
Trespassers (including suicide)	42	10	2	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	3	5	1	2	58	20	78
Miscellaneous	4	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	12	6	18
TOTAL FROM ALL CAUSES ...	49	14	3	...	3	...	5	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	6	7	5	3	79	27	106
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES FROM ALL CAUSES	75	119	5	8	13	22	20	20	1	3	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	15	4	...	2	...	...	21	64	13	28	166	272	438
Mean length of Ry. open during the year (miles)	1,504		157		374⅓		556		105		28		27¼		58		33		843		168		19		1,279¼		423¾		5,575¾		
Number of passengers carried	6,059,382		1,633,568		1,310,105		1,982,254		69,922		352,823		77,263		133,206		24,289		2,743,751		1,364,812		102,039		3,333,714		3,175,445		22,362,573		
Train mileage (goods and passengers) ...	6,121,653		545,881		341,562		1,017,983		157,600		38,684		26,305		32,874		10,882		1,993,661		315,191		15,086		3,666,744		861,099		15,145,205		
Passenger mileage	462,679,866		50,520,120		51,598,978		107,154,100		5,219,582		3,300,216		2,146,080		4,049,980		658,504		119,879,598		50,545,352		1,874,017		269,215,984		118,902,355		1,256,714,732		

TABLE No. II A.

Classified Abstract of Accidents to Servants of Companies or of Contractors *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1873.

CLASSIFICATION.	BENGAL.																		MADRAS.						BOMBAY.				TOTAL.		
	E. I. Railway.		E. B. Railway.		O. & R. Railway.		P. & D. Railway.		Scinde Railway.		C. & S. E. Railway.		Nulhatter Railway.		Raj. Ry., D. Dist.		Raj. Ry., A. Dist.		Madras Railway.		G. S. of I. Railway.		Carnatic Railway.		G. I. P. Railway.		B. B. & C. I. Railway.				
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed and Injured.
I.—FROM CAUSES BEYOND THEIR OWN CONTROL, *viz.*:-																															
(*a*).—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																															
1. Collisions	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	9	10
2. Trains running into sidings or off their proper line through points being wrong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Trains or engines getting off rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Accidents from defects in rolling-stock ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	3
5. Miscellaneous	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
TOTAL ...	1	1	...	...	1	2	...	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on line*—																															
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages and wagons ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	3	2	23	25
2. Run over while shunting trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Run over or struck while performing their duties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Miscellaneous	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTAL ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
II.—FROM INCAUTION OR MISCONDUCT—	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
(*a*).—*Servants employed on trains in motion*—																															
1. Collisions	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	3
2. Attempting to get upon or off or falling from engines or carriages in motion ...	3	10	...	1	3	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	7	...	5	11	31	42
3. Miscellaneous	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	7
TOTAL ...	4	13	1	1	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	8	2	5	16	36	52
(*b*).—*Servants employed in stations or on lines*—																															
1. Run over or crushed between buffers while coupling or uncoupling carriages or wagons ...	...	12	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	...	5	20	25
2. Run over or struck while shunting trains ...	...	11	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	6	20	26
3. Run over or struck while incautiously standing or walking upon the line	13	13	...	1	3	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	1	1	35	25	60
4. Miscellaneous	2	16	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	1	3	10	33	43
TOTAL ...	15	52	1	4	5	3	12	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	10	25	4	6	56	98	154
GRAND TOTAL ...	20	70	2	5	9	9	14	16	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	2	...	1	...	...	13	40	6	14	74	162	236
TRAIN MILEAGE ...	6,121,653		545,881		341,562		1,017,983		157,600		38,684		26,305		32,874		10,882		1,993,661		315,191		15,086		3,666,744		861,099		15,145,205		
NUMBER OF SERVANTS EMPLOYED ...	21,615		5,212		4,284		6,918		1,160		234		184		446		137		9,415		1,694		80		23,611		7,211		82,201		

TABLE No. III.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Trains of all kinds *on all Railways* open for traffic *in India during the year* 1873, *showing their causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.														
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.							Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
											Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.		
										a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
East Indian (1,504 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	34*a*	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	14	4	10	...	7	...	2	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	25*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	8	1	...	5	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	4
TOTAL ...	216	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	5	28	4	111	22	4	18	...	16	5	2	1	4
1872 (1,503¾ *miles open*). TOTAL ...	691*c*	...	17	1	6	1	...	2	23	74	47	33	123	60	8	158	1	188	9	12	5	13
Eastern Bengal (157 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
TOTAL ...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1872 (156½ *miles open*). TOTAL ...	8*d*	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhund (374½ *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	3	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1
III.—FIRE	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	36	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	2	14	...	12	2	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
1872 (145 *miles open*). TOTAL ...	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	4	3	6	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Punjab and Delhi (556 *miles open*).																						
I.—COLLISIONS	12*b*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	...
II.—GETTING OFF PROPER LINE	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...
III.—FIRE	14	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
IV.—RUNNING OVER CATTLE	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—OTHER CAUSES	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	76	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	18	...	8	9	...	6	...	22	8	3	...	...
1872 (554 *miles open*). TOTAL ...	114*e*	...	2	3	3	...	...	3	5	4	71	...	6	4	2	5	1	20	3	...	...	2

(*a*) Of these, 3 are classified under two letters each.
(*b*) „ 1 is „ „
(*c*) „ 32 are „ „ „ and 4 under three letters.
(*d*) Of these, 1 is classified under three letters.
(*e*) „ 4 are classified under two letters each.

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Passengers.		Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Servants, Passengers, and others.		Classification of Accidents.												
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.							Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
											Rolling-Stock.	Road and Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.		
										a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
Scinde (105 *miles open*).																						
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	14	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	12	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4	21	...	13	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1872 (106 *miles open*). Total ...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	1	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Calcutta and South-Eastern (28 *miles open*).																						
IV.—Running over cattle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872 (28 *miles open*). Total ...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nulhattee (27¼ *miles open*).																						
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872 (27 *miles open*). Total ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rajpootana, Delhi District (58 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
IV.—Running over cattle	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
1872 (*Nil miles open*). Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana, Agra District (33 *miles open*). *Nil.*																						
1872 (*Nil miles open*). Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa (342 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	55	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	64	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	1	44	2	1	3	...	3	2	...	1	1
1872 (832 *miles open*). Total ...	60	1	8	...	2	...	...	1	10	2	5	1	42	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	4
Great Southern of India (168 *miles open*).																						
IV.—Running over cattle	18	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other Causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1872 (168 *miles open*) Total ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carnatic (19 *miles open*). *Nil.*																						
1872 (19 *miles open*). Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula (1279¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	18	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	1	4	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	27	2	10	...	3	...	...	2	13	...	7	6	...	2	1	3	1	5	...	2	...	...
III.—Fire	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	2	...	...	8	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	2	...	5
Total ...	111	2	11	...	7	...	1	2	19	1	18	8	29	9	4	13	2	9	9	6	...	5
1872 (1,266 *miles open*). Total ...	150[b]	...	10	1	17	...	...	1	27	19	14	8	64	6	2	12	1	4	9	4	...	8
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (423¾ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	3	...	9	2	3	2	1	4	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
Total ...	38	...	9	2	3	3	1	5	13	...	3	1	20	1	1	3	...	3	3	2	...	1
1872 (374 *miles open*). Total ...	44	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	4	25	2	1	4	...	4	2	...	...	...
Abstract of all Lines.																						
I.—Collisions	76	1	38	4	9	2	1	7	48	2	1	...	...	27	8	21	1	15	...	7	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	103	2	10	...	3	...	...	2	13	5	19	12	...	8	2	11	1	39	...	5	...	2
III.—Fire	70	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	10	5	62	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
IV.—Running over cattle	283	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	262	...	...	4	...	...	15	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	89	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	5	4	29	3	...	12	2	10	...	2	13	2	1	12
[1873 (5,575¾ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 15,145,205). Grand Total ...	621	3	50	4	24	3	2	10	76	17	111	15	262	48	12	46	2	56	28	16	2	14
1872 (5,179¼ *miles open*). (*Train mileage* 14,525,990). GRAND TOTAL ...	1,153	1	89	11	32	1	...	13	71	110	176	51	281	80	14	186	4	220	23	18	5	32

(*b*) Of these, 1 is classified under 2 letters.
(*f*) „ „ 2 are „ „ „ each.

TABLE No. III A.

Numerical Abstract of Accidents to Passenger Trains *on all Railways* open for Traffic *in India during the year* 1873, *showing the causes and the number of persons killed and injured thereby.*

RAILWAYS AND NATURE OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of Accidents.	Number of Passengers.		Number of Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Other Persons not Passengers or Servants of Companies or of Contractors.		Total Number of Servants, Passengers, and others.		CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS.												
											Defects in Rolling-Stock or Road and Works.			Neglect or Defect in Management or Discipline.								
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Apparently unavoidable or not accounted for.	Rolling-Stock.	Road & Works.	Fences.	Locomotive Department.	Guards.	Traffic Department.	Working Signals and Telegraph.	Pointsmen.	Gatemen and Police.	Workmen employed on line.	Improper interference by persons not under the control of the Company.	Malicious acts of persons not under the control of the Company.
East Indian (1,504 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	4	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*
II.—Getting off proper line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
V.—Other causes	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
										...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2
Total	77	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	6	...	58	2	1	1	...	2	3	...	1	2
Eastern Bengal (157 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhund (374½ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
III.—Fire	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	31	1	13	1	2	...	...	2	15	1	14	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Punjab and Delhi (556 *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Fire	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Running over cattle	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Other causes	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
										...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...
Scinde (105 *miles open*).																						
I.—Fire	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—Running over cattle	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Other causes	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
										...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and South-Eastern (28 *miles open*).																						
IV.—Running over cattle	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nulhattee (27¼ *miles open*).																						
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana, Delhi District (58 *miles open*).																						
II.—Getting off proper line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana, Agra District (33 *miles open*). *Nil.*																						
Madras (843 *miles open*).																						
II.—Getting off proper Line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
III.—Fire	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
V.—Other Causes	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	45	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	33	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	1
Great Southern of India (168 *miles open*).																						
IV.—Running over cattle	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carnatic (19 *miles open*). *Nil.*																						
Great Indian Peninsula (1,279¼ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	8	2	10	...	3	...	...	2	13	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...
III.—Fire	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Total	35	2	10	...	3	...	...	2	13	...	3	3	10	...	...	3	1	3	6	3	...	3
Bombay, Baroda and Central India (423¾ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	1	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
IV.—Running over cattle	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—Other causes	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	18	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	...	1	13	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Abstract of all Lines (5,575¾ *miles open*).																						
I.—Collisions	13	1	37	2	5	...	...	3	42	...	1	...	...	3	2	3	...	2	...	2	...	...
II.—Getting off proper line	20	2	10	...	3	...	...	2	13	3	2	3	...	...	1	1	1	6	...	2	...	1
III.—Fire	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
IV.—Running over cattle	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	1	...	...	9	1	...	...
V.—Other causes	34	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	13	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	8	...	1	8
GRAND TOTAL	258	3	49	2	10	...	...	5	59	4	39	4	154	5	3	7	1	8	17	5	2	9

TABLE No. IV.

Showing the Total Number of Accidents to Persons *of all kinds, and to* Trains, *&c., on all Railways* open for Traffic *in each Presidency of India during the year* 1873.

PRESIDENCIES.		Mean Length of Railway open.	Total No. of Train Miles.	Train Miles per mile open.	Passenger Mileage.	Passenger Mileage per Mile open.	Total No. of Accidents to Trains, &c., of all kinds.	Total No. of Passengers carried.	Average No. of Passengers per mile open.	Passengers. Killed.	Passengers. Injured.	Servants. Beyond own control. Killed.	Servants. Beyond own control. Injured.	Servants. Within own control. Killed.	Servants. Within own control. Injured.	Trespassers, &c. Killed.	Trespassers, &c. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.	Total. Killed and Injured.
Bengal	1873	2,842¾	8,293,424	2,917	696,297,426	244,916	389	11,642,812	4,095	9	54	2	18	44	87	62	15	117	174	291
	1872	2,520¼	7,677,771	3,046	620,680,358	246,302	895	10,480,816	4,159	7	37	10	17	46	65	69	8	132	127	259
Madras	1873	1,030	2,323,938	2,256	172,298,967	167,281	83	4,210,602	4,088	...	1	...	...	9	3	6	2	15	6	21
	1872	1,019	1,997,776	1,961	161,957,279	158,937	64	3,610,896	3,544	1	8	...	2	9	5	5	2	15	17	32
Bombay	1873	1,703	4,527,843	2,659	388,118,339	227,903	149	6,509,159	3,822	4	28	...	10	19	44	11	10	34	92	126
	1872	1,610	4,350,413	2,958	353,925,365	215,808	194	6,299,761	3,841	1	13	2	16	41	48	20	3	64	80	144
India	1873	5,575¾	15,145,205	2,716	1,256,714,732	225,379	621	22,362,573	4,011	13	83	2	28	72	134	79	27	166	272	438
	1872	5,179¼	14,525,990	2,805	1,136,563,092	219,456	1,153	20,391,476	3,937	9	58	12	35	96	118	94	13	211	221	432

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th APRIL 1874.

CANAL DIVISION.	Water distributed during April 1874. Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge. Full supply.	Actual throughout.	Gross consumption. C. ft. per second. Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughout.	Navigation return Canal. Principal Items of Traffic. Up.	Down.	Land Irrigated (approximate). Zillah.	Acres.	Rainfall. Average.	During month.	Chief Crops (approximate). Name.	Area in Acres.	Remarks.
Bári Doáb Canal. 1st Division	4·90	3·35	3073·6	747·68	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurdáspur	1,717	0·62	0·10	Cotton	1,415	244·77 cubic feet per second passed down the various escapes.
2d Divn. Main Branch, Lower	4·60	3·62		886·28			Amritsar	3,982	...	...	Rice	32	The decrease, as compared with the corresponding period of last month, is due to various causes, but this being the beginning of the season, no correct inference can be drawn of its future prospects from the result under review.
2d Divn. Lahore Branch	4·30	2·21		361·28			Lahore	5,066	...	...	Sugarcane	4,947	
											Others	4,371	
Total B. D. Canal	...	...	3073·6	...	...	...	...	10,765	...	...	...	10,765	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3073·6	...	...	...	...	17,068	...	...	...	17,068	
Western Jamná Canals. Karnál Division	4·33	3·83	2546·00	385·54	...	1,13,651 kurries, bullies, logs, &c., and 48,551 maunds of firewood, &c.	Ambálah	...	...	...	Cotton	9,011	The decrease on the Western Jamná Canals is chiefly in the Dehli Division and is due to a large number of villages in it having declined to use canal irrigation under the impression that this fact would secure lower assessments for their land in the revision of settlement now under progress.
Dehli „	4·40	4·58		542·88			Karnál	2,989	...	...	Rice	13	
Hansi „	8·80	8·80		617·00			Dehli	7,905	...	...	Sugarcane	17,628	
„ Bulla Head	8·40	7·80		255·00			Rohtuck	10,586	...	...	Others	2,122	
							Hissár	4,873	...	...			
							Jhínd	2,065	...	...			
							Bikáner	356	...	...			
Total W. J. Canals	...	...	2546·00	...	...	1,13,651	...	28,774	...	...	...	28,774	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2546·00	...	...	94,639	...	33,971	...	...	...	33,971	
Inundation Canals. Upper Satlaj Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	300	...	...	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.		A number of the villages however which have resigned canal water have again applied for permission to irrigate; and it is evident that neither punitory nor persuasive measures will be required to induce cultivators to take water.
Lower Satlaj and Chináb	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	700	...	...			
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Multán	...	...	...			
							Derah Gházi Khán	...	...	...			
Total Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900	
Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Dehli and Gurgáon Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PERENNIAL CANALS—GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,539	...	...	...	39,539	
Ditto—Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,039	...	...	...	51,039	

MURREE,
The 3rd June 1874.

W. BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrign. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th June 1874.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	12 8 [A]	12 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	12 2	12 8	18 0	12 4	13 0	19 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	12 8 [B]	13 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	10 10	16 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	13 0 [C]	13 0	16 8	15 0	15 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	25 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	13 0 [D]	13 0	15 0	15 0 to 17 12 [E]	15 0 to 17 12	25 0 to 30 0	9 0 and 9 8	9 0 and 9 8	10 0	11 8 and 12 0	11 8 and 12 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	12 8	12 0	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0 [E]	12 0	...	15 0 [E]	14 4	...	9 0 [F]	9 0	...	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	10 8 to 11 6 [F]	10 0 to 11 10	14 4 to 14 12	13 5	13 5	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 7 [G]	11 7	19 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	12 5 [H]	12 13	15 4	...	...	32 0	9 7	9 7	16 0	10 5	10 5	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	11 14 [I]	13 0	16 0	... [E]	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 8	11 8	12 0	26 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 0 [J]	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	11 0	11 0	14 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	8 2	7 12	20 0	9 0	8 8	24 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	13 8	13 8	19 0	16 0	17 0	35 0	9 4	9 8	22 0	11 8	12 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	10 12 [K]	9-12 to 12-0	16 8	18 0	18 0	32 0	7 8	7 8 to 8 4	15 0	8 4 to 9 0	9 12 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 14	11 12	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 11	15 0	9 6	9 6	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	11 4	8 10	28 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	14 4	14 4	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	8 0	6 6	...	...	...	...	8 0 [L]	8 0	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	11 0	11 0	11 12	20 0	20 0	26 0	10 8 [M]	9 0	21 0	13 0	10 8 to 11 0	30 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 8 [N]	6 8	10 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 [O]	11 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	27 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 8	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	8 12 [P]	8 12	24 0	11 4	11 4	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet†	10 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 8	14 0 [Q]	14 0	22 0	15 12	17 8	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0 [R]	12 0	16 0	14 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 [S]	10 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	14 0	12 7	12 7	16 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 2	15 0	16 0	30 4	...	...	...

* Return not received.
† Return for week ending 6th June 1874.
A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley 17-8 to 18 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 11-12 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 12-12 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17-8 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, maize from 14 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 14 seers, per rupee.
C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12-8 to 16 seers, barley from 15 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 10 to 12 seers, common rice from 11-12 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers, per rupee.
D In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 11-4 to 13 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers, per rupee.
E In the interior only.
F In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 7-8 to 8-8 seers, and of common rice from 10-8 to 13-8 seers, per rupee.
G Coarse rice at 12-5 seers per rupee.
H In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7 to 13 seers, best rice from 10 to 13 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 13 to 15 seers, per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 seers, best rice from 9 to 10 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram from 14-4 to 16 seers, per rupee.
J In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice from 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers, per rupee.
K Prices easier in the sub-division.
L In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 6 to 9 seers, and of common rice 8 to 12 seers, per rupee.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 9 to 10-12 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, per rupee.
N In the interior the price of common rice ranges from 11 to 13-4 seers, and gram from 14 to 17 seers, per rupee.
O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 12 seers, and of common rice 13 seers, per rupee.
P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 8 to 10 seers, common rice from 8 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 8 to 16 seers, per rupee.
Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 15 seers, common rice from 16 to 18-8 seers, and gram from 15 to 15-8 seers, per rupee.
R In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 14 to 16 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 17 seers per rupee.
S In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12 to 14 seers, and common rice from 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

No.	DISTRICTS.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Present return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Next preceding return.	Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar. Corresponding return of last year.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Present return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Next preceding return.	Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram. Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.	Fire-wood. Present return.	Fire-wood. Next preceding return.	Fire-wood. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
	BENGAL.																	
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
1	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	23 0	100 0	110 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	Burdwan.	
2	Bankoora	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	22 8	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Bankoora.	
3	Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 0	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.	
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 12	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.	
5	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 13 8 [E]	13 0 and 13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.	
	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.	
	Central Districts.																	
	Calcutta	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.	
6	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	20 0	110 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.	
7	Nuddea	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	26 11	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 10½	Nuddea.	
8	Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Jessore.	
9	Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	Moorshedabad.	
10	Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 6	Dinagepore.	
11	Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.	
12	Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12 to 13 8	13 8 to 14 4	22 0	240 0	240 0	...	6 0	6 8½	7 11½	Rajshahye.	
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	6 12	6 12	6 4	Rungpore.	
14	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 12	6 6	6 12	Bogra.	
15	Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 14	7 12	8 0	Pubna.	
16	Darjeeling	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.	
17	Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	5 5	5 7	...	Julpigoree.	
	Cooch Behar.*																Cooch Behar.*	
	Eastern Districts.																	
18	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0 to 14 0 [M]	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Dacca.	
19	Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.	
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.	
21	Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Mymensingh.	
22	Sylhet†	...	...	...	15 to 18 [E]	15 to 18	...	13 8	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†	
23	Chittagong†	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 4	Chittagong.†	
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Noakholly.	
25	Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	Tipperah.	
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 3	6 3	6 4	Hill Tipperah.	
		...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 4	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0		

PRICES-CURRENT of Foods, Grains and Salt in the undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 13th June 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.			Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra.			Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
	BEHAR.																															
27	Patna	S. Ch. 17 0	S. Ch. 16 4	S. Ch. 24 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. 31 4	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 14 0	S. Ch. 13 4	S. Ch. 21 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 0	S. Ch. 19 8	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 20 8	S. Ch. 34 8	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. 140 0	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 7 8	S. Ch. 8 0	Patna.	
28	Gya	T 11 8	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	8 12	9 4	16 0	...	...	...	E 13 0	13 0	20 0	E 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 4	25 0 to 29 0	13 8	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 4	7 0	Gya.	
29	Shahabad	U 14 8	14 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	10 4	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	17 8	...	E 18 0	18 0	20 0	E 20 0	20 0	...	18 8	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Shahabad.	
30	Tirhoot	V 11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	10. 0	9 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 12 0 to 18 0	11 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 55 0	14 0	13 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	...	6 0	5 8	7 4	Tirhoot.	
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	18 0	17 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 4	12 4	16 8	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 8	32 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Sarun.	
32	Chumparun	W 12 8	12 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	10 8	11 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 8	Chumparun.	
33	Monghyr	15 7	14 7	19 9	21 0	19 9	38 8	7 8	8 4	12 6	12 7	10 5	15 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	29 4	147 0	147 0	...	7 8	6 8	7 3	Monghyr.	
34	Bhagulpore	13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	17 11	31 9	10 1	9 7	15 2	11 6	11 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	E 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	16 6	15 12	26 14	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 9	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.	
35	Purneah	11 8	11 0	14 0	...	...	26 8	9 8	9 8	17 0	10 4	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	6 8	Purneah.	
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	X 11 0	11 0	17 0	E 15 0 to 20 8	16 8 to 20 8	30 0 to 37 0	0 0	9 0	13 8	10 8	10 0	16 8	13 0	13 0	32 0	E 10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
	ORISSA.																															
37	Cuttack	Y 11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 10	24 15	24 15	28 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	200 0	200 0	...	10 10	10 10	9 0	Cuttack.	
38	Pooree	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	22 5	27 9	27 9	34 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 9	26 4	26 4	100 0	100 0	...	10 8	10 8	9 0	Pooree.	
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	7 8	7 0	7 0	Balasore.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*																															
40	Hazareebagh	10 8	10 8	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	27 0	18 0	13 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	Hazareebagh.	
41	Lohardugga	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	6 0	Lohardugga.	
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.	
43	Manbhoom	Z 10 8	10 8	16 0	E 17 0 to 24 0	17 0 to 20 0	24 0 to 30 0	12 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	E 19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	20 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5⅓	6 5⅓	7 5⅓	Manbhoom.	

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, barley from 17 to 18 seers, best rice 9-12 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 15 to 16-12 seers per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14 to 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 8-8 seers, common rice from 10-12 to 12 seers, bulrush millet 16-8 seers, maize from 15 to 16 seers, and gram from 17-8 to 18 seers per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 14-8 seers, barley from 12 to 18 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, common rice from 8-8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17-8 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 15 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 8-4 to 12 seers, common rice from 11 to 14 seers, lesser millet at 17 seers, maize from 14 to 16-4 seers, and gram from 13 to 16-4 seers per rupee.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 14-12 seers, best rice from 8 to 12 seers, common rice from 9 to 13 seers, bulrush millet from 12-8 to 18 seers, maize from 12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Z In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, best rice from 10-8 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari *Holcus sorghum.*) Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari *Holcus sorghum.*) Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Juari *Holcus sorghum.*) Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam ...	10 3	10 3	11 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	21 1	26 1	26 1	32 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam ...	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 4	11 2	12 3	15 2	13 6	20 3	23 8	25 9	33 5	27 7	33 7	31 7
	Godavery ...	11 7	11 7	12 6	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kistna ...	14 7	14 7	8 8	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	15 0	19 6	19 6	18 7	25 0	25 0	17 2	...	...	...
	Nellore ...	12 6	11 7	8 3	...	...	...	13 9	13 9	14 8	16 0	16 0	18 0	23 3	23 0	23 8	...	...	...
	Cuddapah ...	12 5	12 5	9 5	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	10 7	12 4	12 4	11 6	20 5	20 5	20 5	25 4	25 4	27 5
	Bellary ...	12 5	13 4	12 2	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	11 5	13 0	13 5	12 7	27 8	28 8	26 3	26 3	26 3	27 3
	Kurnool ...	14 6	14 6	10 2	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	12 9	13 6	14 3	29 4	28 8	28 8	26 2	25 0	25 0
	Madras ...	11 3	10 6	9 0	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	14 9	12 4	12 4	16 4	16 8	16 8	25 4	17 9	17 9	23 0
	Chingleput ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 2	12 8	12 8	18 2	18 7	18 7	21 6	...	...	21 1
	North Arcot ...	11 0	11 0	10 2	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	18 7	16 0	15 4	20 1	26 4	26 4	32 8	19 8	19 8	33 0
	South Arcot ...	9 0	9 0	7 4	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	18 3	...	13 1	18 8	20 2	20 2	...	17 7	17 7	23 9
	Tanjore ...	10 7	10 7	9 9	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	26 1	...	19 4	19 4	26 8
	Trichinopoly ...	10 6	10 6	11 9	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	15 1	13 0	13 0	15 9	18 2	18 2	...	20 3	19 0	27 2
	Madura ...	9 0	9 7	10 1	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	15 5	11 8	11 8	16 5	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	32 3
	Tinnevelly ...	8 0	8 0	9 3	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	13 5	9 1	9 1	15 1	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	23 6
	Coimbatore ...	10 9	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	10 9	11 3	13 0	11 4	11 8	13 4	16 5	18 0	20 4	20 0	18 6	23 6
	Nilgiris ...	9 2	8 5	9 2	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	9 6	8 8	9 6	11 2	11 5	12 3	18 5	11 2	11 2	...
	Salem ...	11 8	11 8	10 4	...	...	...	12 9	13 2	16 5	13 3	14 1	17 4	20 7	19 1	20 7	20 3	21 7	23 2
	South Canara ...	10 3	12 0	9 5	...	...	...	9 7	11 6	8 7	13 7	13 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar ...	10 8	10 8	9 7	...	...	...	11 5	12 1	15 4	12 1	13 0	15 8	...	...	23 4	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay ...	11 9	13 2	11 2	18 2	18 5	20 2	7 7	7 8	8 4	7 9	13 5	14 3	10 8	21 2	21 2	20 0	16 9	20 1
	Ahmedabad ...	14 2	15 7	14 2	29 0	29 0	26 5	7 0	7 0	6 5	11 0	11 0	1 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 5	21 2	20 1
	Kaira ...	14 4	14 4	...	32 0	32 0	...	8 7	8 7	...	12 2	12 2	...	24 4	26 5	...	23 2	23 2	20 2
	Surat ...	14 1	14 1	12 8	7 4	7 4	7 4	7 8	9 2	8 6	13 4	14 8	12 3	16 4	17 4	18 5	16 4	18 5	16 4
	Broach ...	14 5	15 0	...	14 0	14 0	...	9 0	9 5	...	12 0	12 0	...	19 0	19 0	...	19 0	19 0	...
	Tanna ...	12 0	12 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	7 5	8 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	17 0	16 0	...	16 0	15 0	...
	Kolaba ...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...	18 9	18 9	...	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	...	10 1	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik ...	17 3	17 6	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	13 5	13 5	...	28 3	28 3	...	25 5	26 1	...
	Ahmadnagar ...	24 0	24 0	18 0	37 5	39 0	...	9 0	8 7	7 5	10 5	10 5	9 0	39 0	39 0	28 5	30 0	31 9	22 0
	Poona ...	15 4	17 6	11 0	...	...	...	10 2	11 2	8 2	11 3	13 6	9 1	28 8	28 8	24 0	20 9	22 0	17 6
	Sholapur ...	21 6	21 6	18 1	...	...	...	12 7	12 7	8 4	14 6	14 6	10 5	36 6	35 0	29 6	31 4	33 2	26 5
	Kaladghi ...	17 0	18 5	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	8 2	24 0	27 0	25 5	25 0	27 0	27 0
	Satara ...	17 6	17 6	...	14 7	14 7	...	11 1	11 1	...	13 7	13 7	...	29 6	29 6	...	28 3	28 3	...
	Belgaum ...	14 5	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 0	...	15 0	14 5	...	19 5	19 5	...	20 0	22 0	...
	Dharwar ...	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	21 9	25 0	22 0
	Ratnagiri ...	11 5	11 5	9 4	...	...	...	12 7	14 3	10 5	14 3	15 6	14 3	17 4	17 4	13 6	18 1	19 4	14 2
	Kanara (Karwar) ...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 3	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	18 0
	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...	11 0	11 0	10 1	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	11 2	28 0	28 0	...	26 0	26 0	20 2
	Aden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Asirgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Baroda ...	11 2	10 5	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 5	...	13 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deesa ...	15 6	16 2	15 5	26 0	26 0	20 7	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 5	8 5	9 5	22 5	22 5	20 0	20 1	23 1	...
	Neemuch ...	15 0	15 0	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	19 7	19 7	...	16 0	16 0	...
	Nasirabad ...	15 0	15 0	15 1	19 0	19 4	22 1	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	20 0
	Rajkot ...	13 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	11 0	11 0	...	25 4	28 4	...	18 4	19 0	...
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	32 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Karachi ...	13 10	14 0	14 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	24 8	17 0	19 0	21 0
	Haidarabad ...	10 0	12 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	29 8	8 0	7 0	7 4	14 0	15 0	9 3	21 0	22 0	26 1	21 0	23 0	24 2
	Shikarpur ...	17 0	16 0	18 8	24 8	24 8	29 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	26 8	32 0	31 0	35 0
	Thur and Parker ...	15 0	15 0	9 8	22 0	24 0	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	...	24 0	...	17 4	18 8	18 0
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan ...	12 8	12 12	15 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	13 8	14 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah ...	13 0	13 4	15 8	21 0	21 0	23 0	10 10	11 4	16 8	12 8	13 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom ...	13 0	13 8	16 8	15 0	17 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly ...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 20 0	15 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	17 8	12 4	12 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Central Districts.																		
	Calcutta ...	12 0	11 12	...	13 12	15 8	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs ...	10 8	10 8	15 0	13 5	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea ...	13 5	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore ...	12 8	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	19 12	13 0	14 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad ...	14 8	13 12	16 0	17 0 to 19 0	19 0 to 20 0	30 0 to 35 0	9 0	9 8	14 0	10 0	10 8 to 11 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	30 0

OF INDIA.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

India for the 2nd half of May 1874.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Khvaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugiee), *Panicum, miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
35 2	38 1	41 0	40 0	40 0	43 3	388 8	388 8	...	13 4	15 1	16 8	Ganjam ...	Madras.	
25 2	28 3	36 4	37 4	44 5	35 1	97 2	97 2	...	14 2	14 2	14 2	Vizagapatam ...		
30 9	30 9	32 8	42 0	39 9	28 3	161 3	161 3	...	18 5	18 5	18 0	Godavery ...		
35 8	35 3	29 4	35 0	35 0	23 1	129 3	129 3	...	18 1	18 1	18 1	Kistna ...		
28 2	28 2	27 3	24 4	25 5	19 7	77 3	77 3	...	16 5	16 5	16 5	Nellore ...		
26 2	26 2	28 5	23 2	23 2	23 2	243 0	243 0	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	Cuddapah ...		
31 0	33 0	35 4	26 3	27 2	32 5	97 2	97 2	...	17 7	17 7	17 0	Bellary ...		
25 8	25 8	24 5	27 0	25 9	24 0	163 8	176 9	...	16 4	16 4	15 5	Kurnool ...		
23 6	23 6	27 9	21 3	22 0	20 9	59 5	58 9	...	17 4	17 4	17 7	Madras ...		
23 8	24 7	28 8	21 8	21 8	20 3	93 3	81 6	97 2	18 1	18 1	18 1	Chingleput ...		
28 3	28 5	25 6	18 1	19 1	25 6	187 1	187 1	...	17 1	17 1	18 2	North Arcot ...		
28 2	28 5	41 0	20 1	20 1	22 4	246 6	246 6	...	17 5	18 8	14 0	South Arcot ...		
18 8	19 1	27 0	20 1	19 1	20 9	194 4	194 4	...	14 4	16 6	14 4	Tanjore ...		
22 9	24 5	29 8	19 1	19 1	20 9	145 8	145 8	...	16 7	18 6	18 6	Trichinopoly ...		
21 0	22 3	31 4	18 9	19 2	25 4	121 5	121 5	...	16 1	17 5	14 3	Madura ...		
22 5	23 2	41 8	19 6	20 0	26 7	121 5	121 5	...	15 2	15 2	18 2	Tinnevelly ...		
16 4	16 4	24 7	15 6	15 6	20 3	66 6	66 6	...	15 6	16 1	16 1	Coimbatore ...		
22 0	22 0	27 2	17 8	17 0	28 0	121 5	121 5	...	10 4	10 4	11 4	Nilgiris ...		
15 8	15 8	21 6	12 4	12 4	16 6	139 0	139 0	...	16 9	15 9	15 9	Salem ...		
25 5	25 5	30 0	18 9	17 2	27 5	149 2	138 5	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	South Canara ...		
20 2	21 1	24 6	13 6	14 1	15 1	85 0	85 0	...	17 1	17 1	17 1	Malabar ...		
19 0	22 6	23 4	16 8	16 0	23 1	97 2	97 2	...						
10 2	19 6	...	14 0	14 6	15 3	75 0	75 0	64 8	14 1	14 1	16 8	Bombay ...	Bombay.	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	Ahmedabad ...		
...	...	...	18 7	18 7	...	85 2	91 3	...	16 6	16 6	...	Kaira ...		
...	...	...	13 4	13 4	12 3	111 0	111 0	92 4	12 3	12 3	14 4	Surat ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 5	...	100 0	100 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	Broach ...		
...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	71 1	71 1	...	15 0	15 0	...	Tanna ...		
17 0	17 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	140 0	140 0	...	14 2	14 2	...	Kolaba ...		
...	...	...	16 1	16 1	...	150 0	150 0	...	12 1	12 1	...	Khandesh (Dhulia) ...		
...	...	...	16 3	17 7	...	107 5	107 5	...	16 1	17 7	...	Nasik ...		
30 0	35 0	...	21 8	21 8	15 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 4	13 5	Ahmadnagar ...		
...	...	...	15 7	15 7	13 4	80 0	80 0	71 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Poona ...		
...	...	...	17 4	19 2	14 7	120 0	120 0	220 0	14 4	14 0	...	Sholapur ...		
...	...	...	13 0	14 0	10 5	113 9	112 9	112 9	14 0	14 5	13 0	Kaladghi ...		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	158 1	158 1	...	17 3	17 3	...	Satara ...		
28 4	28 4	...	13 0	13 5	...	150 0	150 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Belgaum ...		
24 0	26 0	...	13 5	13 5	10 5	92 7	92 7	92 7	16 7	18 2	15 0	Dharwar ...		
31 0	32 0	...				Bundles.								
26 0	26 0	...	12 2	13 2	12 2	9 0	9 0	...	20 7	20 7	20 7	Ratnagiri ...		
24 0	24 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	...	13 0	16 0	16 0	Kanara (Karwar) ...		
36 0	36 0	...	24 0	24 0	19 1	200 0	200 0	...	14 0	14 0	11 2	Panch Mahals (Godhra) ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Aden ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Asirgarh ...		
...	...	...	13 7	15 1	...	80 0	80 0	...	14 6	14 6	...	Baroda ...		
...	...	...	19 1	20 2	18 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Deesa ...		
...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	125 0	125 0	...	23 0	23 0	...	Neemuch ...		
...	...	...	19 8	19 9	21 1	100 0	100 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	Nasirabad ...		
...	...	...	11 2	12 2	...	43 6	45 0	...	32 0	32 0	...	Rajkot ...		
...	...	...	16 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Upper Sind Frontier ...		
18 0	18 0	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	141 0	142 0	136 0	54 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi ...		
9 0	9 0	...	18 0	19 0	14 9	140 0	140 0	131 0	28 0	30 0	37 3	Haidarabad ...		
...	...	...	20 0	18 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	Shikarpur ...		
27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Thur and Parker ...		
...	...	...										*Western Districts.*	Bengal.	
...	...	...	14 8	14 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	8 12	9 0	9 4	Burdwan ...		
...	...	...	14 4	14 8	22 12	480 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 5	Bancoorah ...		
...	...	...	13 0	13 8	22 8	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom ...		
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore ...		
...	...	...	13 8	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly ...		
...	...	...	12 12	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah ...		
...	...	...										*Central Districts.*		
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta ...		
...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs ...		
...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea ...		
...	...	...	14 8	15 0	22 8	120 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore ...		
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	7 0	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad ...		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout India for the 2nd half of May 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c., (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
Bengal—continued.	*Central Districts*—contd.																												*Central Districts*—contd.	Bengal—continued.	
	Dinagepore ...	10 0	9 8	15 0	10 8	10 0	22 8	7 12	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore ...		
	Maldah ...	13 8	12 8	19 0	17 0	16 0	35 0	9 4	8 12	22 0	12 0	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah ...		
	Rajshahye ...	10 0 and 10 8	12 0 and 14 4	16 8	18 12	24 6	33 12	7 8 to 8 0	8 0	15 0	9 12 to 11 4	10 14 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	13 8 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	25 5	320 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye ...		
	Rungpore ...	11 12	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 5	14 0	7 7	7 15	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	107 0	107 0	128 0	6 12	7 2	7 0	Rungpore ...		
	Bograh ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	8 4	10 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	5 14	6 0	6 0	Bograh ...		
	Pubna ...	14 4	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	10 8	12 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 4	Pubna ...		
	Darjeeling ...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling ...		
	Julpigoree ...	6 6	6 6	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	7 0	12 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 0	6 5	7 0	Julpigoree ...		
	Eastern Districts.																												*Eastern Districts.*		
	Dacca ...	12 0	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	10 0	21 0	10 8 to 11 8	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca ...		
	Furreedpore ...	12 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 8	12 12	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	7 8	Furreedpore ...		
	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 8	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge ...		
	Mymensing ...	12 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	12 8	24 0	9 0	15 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	21 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensing ...		
	Sylhet ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	14 0	15 0	22 0	16 10	19 4	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet ...		
	Chittagong ...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong ...		
	Noakhally ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	7 8	Noakhally ...		
	Tipperah ...	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah ...		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 2	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...		
	Hill Tipperah ...	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	16 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah ...		
	Behar.																												*Behar.*		
	Patna ...	16 0	15 8	24 0	19 0	18 0	34 0	11 0	11 4	...	12 12	13 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	18 0	...	19 0	18 0	34 0	150 0	140 0	170 0	7 8	7 4	8 0	Patna ...		
	Gya ...	11 8	11 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	13 0 to 15 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	5 12	7 8	Gya ...		
	Shahabad ...	14 8	14 8	19 8	18 0	18 8	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	18 8	23 0	18 0	15 0 to 16 8	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 9	8 0	Shahabad ...		
	Tirhoot ...	11 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	25 0	6 4	6 0	19 0	8 8	8 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8 to 17 0	11 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 55 0	180 0	160 0	...	5 8	6 8	7 8	Tirhoot ...		
	Sarun ...	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 12	16 12	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 4	17 4	24 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sarun ...		
	Chumparun ...	12 8	10 8	14 8	15 0	13 0	28 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	10 8	10 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	40 0 to 51 0	240 0	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	Chumparun ...		
	Monghyr ...	...	17 8	...	...	19 9	...	...	8 4	...	...	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	147 0	...	...	6 8	...	Monghyr ...		
	Bhaugulpore ...	13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 11	10 1	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12 to 15 0	15 0	60 0	176 12	176 12	164 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	Bhaugulpore ...		
	Purneah ...	11 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	8 4	10 0	18 0	9 0	11 0	21 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	7 8	Purneah ...		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	11 0	11 0	14 0	19 0 to 19 8	7 0 to 20 0	22 8 to 37 8	8 8	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	32 0	9 0 to 16 0	...	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...		
	Orissa.																												*Orissa.*		
	Cuttack ...	13 2	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack ...		
	Pooree ...	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	21 0	27 9	29 9	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree ...		
	Balasore ...	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore ...		
	Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.																												*Chota Nagpore—South-West Frontier Agency.*		
	Hazareebaugh ...	11 0	10 8	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 12	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 4	5 4	7 4	Hazareebaugh ...		
	Lohardugga ...	10 8	12 0	14 0	17 8	16 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	4 12	6 0	Lohardugga ...		
	Singbhoom ...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom ...		
	Maunbhoom ...	10 8	10 8	16 0	16 0 to 20 0	18 0	24 0 to 40 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 5½	6 0	8 0	Maunbhoom ...		
Assam.	Cachar ...	8 14	9 6	9 6	...	...	...	13 15	12 4	16 0	15 4	16 0	24 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 4	64 0	64 0	64 0	6 10	6 15	7 9	Cachar ...	Assam.	Owing to there being no importation for some time back, wheat, rice and gram are selling at high prices.
	Goalpara ...	14 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	11 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	8 0	128 0	128 0	...	8 4	8 0	8 4	Goalpara ...		
	Garrow Hills*																												Garrow Hills* ...		
	Kamroop ...	10 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	...	...	...	7 0	6 0	8 0	Kamroop ...		
	Durrung ...	10 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	Durrung ...		
	Nowgong ...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	5 4	5 4	6 8	Nowgong ...		
	Seebsaugur ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	...	6 0	6 0	4 0	Seebsaugur ...		
	Lukhimpore ...	...	...	10 0	...	...	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	Lukhimpore ...		
	Khasi & Jynteah Hills ...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	Khasi and Jynteah Hills...		
	Naga Hills ...	A monthly return has been substituted for the weekly one hitherto submitted.						8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Naga Hills ...		
N.-W.-Provinces.	Dehra Doon ...	18 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	27 2	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	22 8	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Dehra Doon ...	N.-W.-Provinces.	
	Saharunpore ...	21 0	21 0	22 9	29 2	29 2	30 8	8 10	8 10	9 11	10 12	11 14	14 8	15 1	15 1	29 14	17 4	17 4	22 0	25 14	25 14	25 14	129 0	129 0	129 0	8 2	8 0	7 13	Saharunpore ...		
	Moozuffernuggur ...	21 8	21 8	22 0	30 12	30 12	35 12	6 1	6 1	6 1	11 0	11 0	13 8	24 3	24 3	27 8	19 13	19 13	22 0	26 6	26 6	26 15	132 0	132 0	176 0	...	...	...	Moozuffernuggur ...		
	Meerut ...	20 13½	21 0½	21 10½	26 0	26 12	31 8½	6 12	6 12	6 12	13 0	12 7½	16 0	21 6	22 1	26 15	19 10	20 0	26 0	24 2½	24 15½	27 14	125 0	125 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut ...		
	Boolundshuhur ...	22 0	22 0	20 8	27 0	26 8	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 8	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Boolundshuhur ...		
	Allygurh ...	20 8	19 8	...	24 0	24 0	...	6 8	6 8	...	11 0	11 0	...	18 8	18 8	...	16 8	16 8	...	25 0	24 2	...	88 0	88 0	...	10 0	10 0	...	Allygurh ...		
	Kumaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kumaon ...		

* Discon

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout ... for the 2nd half of May 1874 —continued.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Sawa, (Kayaru, Veragá, Sámai, Cheena, Coraloo, Harikra, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Sawa, (Kayaru, Veragá, Sámai, Cheena, Coraloo, Harikra, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, Sawa, (Kayaru, Veragá, Sámai, Cheena, Coraloo, Harikra, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Fire-wood. Present fortnight.	Fire-wood. Past fortnight.	Fire-wood. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.	Salt. Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	Gurhwal ...	18 8	14 8	22 0	18 0	15 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	20 4	9 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	Gurhwal ...	N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*	
	Bijnour ...	19 11	19 11	19 11	28 2	28 2	25 14	9 9	9 9	11 13	10 11	10 11	13 8	18 0	18 0	23 10	15 12	15 12	20 4	23 10	23 10	21 10	112 8	112 8	112 8	...	...	...	Bijnour ...		
	Moradabad ...	18 7	17 8	19 6	26 14	23 12	30 0	8 2	8 2	9 6	11 9	11 4	15 8	21 4	21 4	25 0	15 0	15 0	21 6	21 14	20 10	23 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 4	9 3	Moradabad ...		
	Budaon ...	19 3	18 0	17 6½	23 6½	22 12½	24 9½	9 9½	9 9½	12 0	12 9½	12 0	14 6½	...	...	...	15 9½	16 12½	19 8	22 13	22 12½	25 3	226 0	216 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 11½	Budaon ...		
	Bareilly ...	17 13	17 3	16 9	23 12	22 8	24 6	6 4	6 4	6 9	11 9	11 14	15 0	15 0	16 4	17 8	13 12	13 12	17 8	20 10	20 0	24 6	125 0	137 8	125 0	8 12	9 6	8 12	Bareilly ...		
	Shahjehanpore ...	19 12	19 14	18 6	27 4	25 8	25 10	8 0	8 0	7 8	13 0	12 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 6	25 4	160 0	162 8	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Shahjehanpore ...		
	Terai Pergunnahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Terai Pergunnahs ...		
	Muttra ...	20 0	19 0	17 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	7 4	7 4	8 8	10 8	10 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	25 0	13 0	13 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muttra ...		
	Agra ...	16 11	16 2½	16 11½	23 7	22 13	22 7	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	11 8	23 0	23 0	22 8	11 5	11 2	19 9½	20 8	20 8	20 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Agra ...		
	Furruckabad ...	16 8	16 8	16 2	22 0	22 0	22 0	6 14	7 9	8 0	11 11	12 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 4	20 10	22 0	158 2	165 0	165 0	8 10	8 8	8 4	Furruckabad ...		
	Mynpooric ...	18 8	18 0	17 12	21 0	20 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Mynpoorie ...		
	Etawah ...	17 8	17 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	12 0	11 8	14 8	19 8	19 8	...	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 8	21 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Etawah ...		
	Etah ...	19 8	19 4	19 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	24 0	120 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 8	9 0	Etah ...		
	Jaloun ...	18 0	17 8	14 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	16 8	16 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	Jaloun ...		
	Jhansie ...	17 12	17 8	16 4½	22 10	22 4	23 6	10 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 10½	15 0	17 8	17 8	19 14	16 8	16 8	16 8	19 6	19 2½	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Jhansie ...		
	Lullutpore ...	19 10	19 0	16 10	25 0	25 8	25 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 4	19 10	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 4	Lullutpore ...		
	Cawnpore ...	17 8	17 0	16 12	21 8	22 8	20 8	8 8	9 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	20 8	160 0	160 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore ...		
	Futtehpore ...	17 0	17 0	15 8	20 8	21 0	20 12	7 8	7 8	10 0	14 8	13 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	21 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Futtehpore ...		
	Banda ...	16 8	17 8	14 10	19 4	18 2	18 6	11 2	11 2	9 12	12 6	12 6	17 4	...	...	18 10	...	...	...	20 14	21 10	18 14	180 8	180 8	...	10 12	10 12	10 8	Banda ...		
	Allahabad ...	14 8	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 4	18 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	12 4	12 0	14 0	17 8	17 0	20 0	16 8	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	8 0	Allahabad ...		
	Humeerpore ...	16 14	16 14	14 10	18 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 10	11 0	13 12	19 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	20 8	21 10	19 2	140 0	140 0	130 0	...	...	...	Humeerpore ...		
	Jounpore ...	17 4	17 4	14 3	21 14	22 4	19 12	10 9	10 9	13 6	12 0	11 4	12 11	...	...	19 12	10 9	9 11	16 3	20 7	20 2	16 15	169 8	169 8	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Jounpore ...		
	Goruckpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Goruckpore ...		
	Bustee ...	13 12	14 1	15 0	16 4	16 14	21 4	7 8	8 3	12 8	8 12	8 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10	15 15	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 6½	6 9	Bustee ...		
	Azimgurh ...	14 12	14 12	14 12	19 3	21 10	22 2	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 10	177 0	177 0	177 0	6 14	6 14	7 0	Azimgurh ...		
	Mirzapore ...	15 0	14 8	15 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	150 0	150 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Mirzapore ...		
	Benares ...	14 0	13 8	14 8	18 0	19 0	17 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	17 8	17 0	19 8	14 0	14 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 4	6 0	6 4	Benares ...		
	Ghazeepore ...	14 13	14 13	15 7½	18 10½	20 9½	20 9½	6 7	6 7	9 0	11 9½	11 9½	15 7½	18 0	18 0	25 12	16 12	16 12	20 9½	18 10½	19 5	21 14	206 0	206 0	...	7 1½	7 1½	7 1½	Ghazeepore ...		
Panjab.	Dehli ...	20 5	20 0	20 0	27 0	26 0	27 5	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	35 5	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	7 12	7 12	7 0	Dehli ...	Panjab.	
	Gurgáon ...	21 0	23 0	21 0	27 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Gurgáon ...		
	Karnál ...	23 0	23 0	22 0	33 0	33 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	31 0	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	Karnál ...		
	Hissár ...	21 0	19 0	25 0	31 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	22 0	28 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár ...		
	Rohtak ...	19 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	34 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	26 5	26 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	Rohtak ...		
	Sirsa ...	22 4	21 4	25 5	34 4	34 0	43 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	29 0	30 0	34 5	25 0	25 0	34 5	34 5	33 5	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Sirsa ...		
	Ambálah ...	24 5	24 0	22 12	30 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	29 12	29 12	110 0	110 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Ambálah ...		
	Ludiánah ...	25 0	25 0	27 0	33 0	31 0	43 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	43 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	30 5	33 5	120 0	120 0	85 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Ludiánah ...		
	Simlá ...	17 5	17 0	17 5	24 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	28 0	43 0	25 0	24 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 12	8 0	7 4	Simlá ...		
	Jálandhar ...	26 0	26 0	26 5	34 0	34 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	32 5	32 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Jálandhar ...		
	Hushiárpur ...	27 0	27 0	27 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	33 0	32 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 5	9 5	9 5	Hushiárpúr ...		
	Kángra ...	20 0	...	20 0	30 0	...	28 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	19 0	160 0	...	...	7 5	...	8 0	Kángra ...		
	Amritsar ...	26 0	25 5	26 10	35 5	34 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 5	11 6	14 4	21 5	22 6	30 12	17 6	20 5	28 0	33 12	33 0	29 13	105 0	105 0	105 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	Amritsar ...		
	Siálkot ...	23 0	22 5	24 0	33 5	34 0	35 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	31 5	32 5	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	Siálkot ...		
	Gurdáspúr ...	30 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	28 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	Gurdáspúr ...		
	Lahore ...	25 0	22 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	37 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	95 0	95 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore ...		
	Firozpúr ...	26 0	25 0	28 0	39 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	33 0	32 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Firozpúr ...		
	Gujránwála ...	23 2	22 2	23 2	40 0	37 0	40 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	25 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 5	10 5	10 4	Gujránwála ...		
	Ráwalpindi ...	20 5	20 0	19 12	29 0	26 0	32 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	22 5	26 0	32 0	29 0	28 0	130 0	140 0	120 0	10 12	10 4	10 12	Ráwalpindi ...		
	Jhelam ...	21 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 [illegible]	Jhelam ...		
	Gujrát ...	24 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	30 0	22 9	120 0	160 0	100 0	10 9	11 0	10 [illegible]	Gujrát ...		
	Shahpúr ...	25 5	24 0	22 0	39 0	39 0	35 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	25 5	25 5	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	...	11 5	11 5	[illegible] 0	Shahpúr ...		
	Multán ...	18 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 5	9 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 12	10 12	10 12	Multán ...		
	Jhang ...	23 0	23 5	24 5	31 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	25 5	25 5	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	26 5	27 0	27 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	11 0	10 5	10 5	Jhang ...		
	Montgomery ...	20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Montgomery ...		
	Muzaffargarh ...	20 0	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh ...		
	Derah Ismael Khán ...	27 5	25 0	27 5	38 2	40 0	42 5	...	...	...	7 5	7 5	7 5	22 5	24 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	35 0	28 12	38 12	125 0	125 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Derah Ismael Khán ...		
	Derah Ghazee Khán ...	20 0	20 0	22 5	28 6	29 6	29 6	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 5	22 3	22 3	46 14	30 0	31 4	35 0	42 4	45 3	41 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	Derah Ghazee Khán ...		
	Bannú ...	33 4	32 5	28 15	65 11	55 1	54 6	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	6 4	41 7	45 0	48 15	32 5	32 5	41 6	27 0	23 6	21 2	117 0	104 0	...	53 5	55 15	48 5	Bannú ...		
	Pesháwar ...	22 9	17 14	20 12	36 7	36 6	42 5	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	10 12	22 12	30 13	27 12	24 6	22 12	24 11	29 5	33 2	30 6	178 0	204 0	204 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	Pesháwar ...		
	Kohát ...	22 15	20 6	20 6	48 7	47 3	40 13	...	...	...	15 5	15 5	14 6	35 11	29 5	26 12	38 4	33 2	29 5	24 0	21 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Kohát ...		
	Hazárá ...	18 0	18 0	15 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	...	8 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazárá ...		
Oudh.	Lucknow ...	17 4	17 8	16 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	15 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	19 0	19 3	21 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Lucknow ...	Oudh.	
	Unáo ...	17 0	17 8	15 11	20 0	22 0	19 11	8 0	8 0	7 12	12 8	12 8	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 9	20 9	160 0	160 0	...	8 8	8 8	7 12	Unáo ...		
	Bára Banki ...	14 12	14 14	14 0	17 8	17 8	17 6	6 1	6 1	7 0	9 12	9 12	12 4	12 4	14 0	19 4	12 4	12 4	14 0	16 10	16 10	19 4	120 0	140 0	120 0	5 9	5 9	6 9	Bára Banki ...		
	Sítápur ...	20 8	19 12	18 0	25 8	24 8	24 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Sítápur ...		
	Hardui ...	17 10	17 13	17 2	22 8	23 7	22 5	6 9	6 9	6 2	10 13	10 13	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 12	22 0	192 8	192 8	192 8	7 4	7 4	6 3	Hardui ...		
	Kheri ...	19 4	19 5	22 0	28 0	36 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	...	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Kheri ...		
	Faizabad ...	15 12	15 8	15 14	19 14	20 10	22 10	8 8	7 15	13 12	11 6	10 14	15 4	18 1	18 0	...	15 0	15 8	...	19 10	19 0	21 2	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Faizabad ...		
	Bharaich ...	17 0	16 8	17 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 4	10 4	14 0	17 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Bharaich ...		
	Gonda ...	15 15	15 14	17 0	20 6	19 9	23 0	9 12	11 0	15 12	11 2	11 4	16 0	16 4	16 12	28 0	14 0	14 0	...	16 12	16 10	21 1	220 0	220 0	180 0	7 12	7 12	7 8	Gonda ...		
	Rái Bareli ...	17 8	17 12	16 4	20 0	21 4	20 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Rái Bareli ...		
	Sultánpur ...	17 4	17 8	16 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	...	15 0	16 0	...	21 8	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	7 0	Sultánpur ...		
	Pratábgarh ...	17 14	17 13	14 0	22 9	22 9	19 0	11 2	10 8	7 0	13 5	13 3	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	21 9	19 0	204 0	190 0	...	6 4	6 9	6 0	Pratábgarh ...		

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughout

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort.)			Rice (common.)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Provinces.	Nagpur ...	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...
	Bhandara ...	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Chanda ...	23 0	23 3	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	15 7	45 0	45 0	22 9	...	...	...
	Wardha ...	22 8	24 0	17 8	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	38 0	35 0	23 0	...	...	...
	Balaghat ...	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jabalpur ...	20 0	19 8	23 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	27 0	13 0	14 0	16 0
	Sagar ...	19 0	20 4	18 8	...	...	19 0	6 0	6 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0
	Damoh ...	21 12	21 12	19 4	35 0	35 0	...	10 8	11 0	15 8	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni ...	28 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla ...	23 0	23 0	29 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Betul ...	23 8	23 8	21 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 8	12 8	12 8	15 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Chindwara ...	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	36 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad ...	18 0	17 8	19 0	...	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur ...	19 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar ...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 2	...	26 4	26 4	...	28 0	28 0	...
	Raipur ...	40 0	39 0	44 0	...	...	...	22 0	18 0	28 0	34 0	32 0	44 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur ...	21 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	49 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur ...	32 0	40 0	45 0	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	32 0	26 0	30 0	56 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Godavery ...	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	48 0	50 0	27 0	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad ...	13 0	13 6	14 4	...	...	...	8 9	8 5	11 7	10 7	10 5	14 2	24 0	24 2	18 5	23 8	22 9	30 0
	Bolaram ...	14 1	16 0	14 5	...	...	...	9 3	9 8	11 5	9 9	10 5	18 2	22 6	23 9	19 6	...	...	...
	Chudderghat ...	11 2	12 0	7 7	...	...	...	5 7	5 7	7 0	8 5	9 0	11 0	22 5	22 0	...	27 0	26 0	21 0
	East Berar.																		
	Oomraotee ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	20 0	18 0	17 0
	Ellichpoor ...	17 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	26 0	26 0	25 0
	Woon ...	19 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	45 0	44 0	20 0	...	...	...
	West Berar.																		
	Akola ...	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	20 0
	Buldana ...	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Bassein ...	23 0	23 0	13 5	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	11 0	51 0	53 0	20 5	31 0	28 0	18 0
Mysore and Coorg.	Bangalore { Wholesale.	11 5	11 5	8 5	11 2	12 5	10 5	10 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	22 5	...	...	...	...
	Bangalore { Retail ...	11 0	11 2	8 2	11 0	12 0	10 2	9 5	9 7	10 0	9 5	10 7	12 7	...	21 5	...	...	...	...
	Kolar ... { Wholesale.	...	...	8 8	10 3	9 4	...	14 2	13 7	16 4	15 4	15 4	21 4	...	...	44 3	...	...	37 0
	Kolar ... { Retail ...	...	...	8 5	10 1	9 2	...	13 9	13 4	16 1	15 1	15 1	21 0	...	...	43 3	...	...	36 0
	Toomkoor... { Wholesale.	12 5	12 5	10 0	12 5	12 5	10 5	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 5	14 5	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	21 0
	Toomkoor... { Retail ...	12 0	12 0	9 5	12 0	12 0	10 0	12 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	20 0
	Mysore ... { Wholesale.	11 0	11 0	7 7	...	...	...	11 2	11 4	11 4	11 7	12 5	12 6	...	...	52 4	17 3	21 0	31 4
	Mysore ... { Retail ...	10 4	10 4	7 3	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 2	11 0	12 3	11 4	...	...	50 3	16 6	20 4	29 3
	Hassan ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hassan ... { Retail ...	12 5	12 5	9 0	13 7	13 7	10 0	12 5	12 5	13 0	13 7	14 7	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga ... { Retail ...	10 0	9 5	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kadoor ... { Retail ...	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chituldroog { Wholesale.	12 0	12 4	11 7	14 5	14 8	12 1	12 0	12 2	13 0	14 0	13 6	14 0	43 6	42 2	46 0	32 0	29 2	35 5
	Chituldroog { Retail ...	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 7	12 0	12 0	12 7	13 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	28 0	26 0	26 0
	Coorg ... { Wholesale.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coorg ... { Retail ...	8 3	8 2	8 1	8 7	9 0	8 2	10 5	11 6	9 4	15 9	15 9	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jaipur ...	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	19 0	...	7 12	7 4	...	8 0	8 0	...	15 0	15 0	...	13 8	14 0	...
	Kishengurh ...	14 8	14 8	...	19 0	17 4	...	7 4	7 4	...	8 0	8 0	...	15 12	16 0	...	14 0	14 0	...
	Ulwar ...	Not received.																	
	Bhurtpur (City) ...	19 0	18 0	...	26 8	26 0	...	7 0	6 0	...	7 12	7 8	...	16 0	15 0	...	10 4	10 0	...
	Kerowli (City) ...	Not received.																	
	Ajmir ...	14 0	14 4	14 10	18 12	19 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	24 10	13 2	13 2	21 0
	Erinpur ...	15 8	15 8	14 0	22 0	22 0	19 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	18 4	18 4	19 0	19 0	19 8	17 0
	Sirohi ...	Not received.																	
	Aboo ...																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...	25 0	26 0	22 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar ...	14 5	13 8	12 0	19 0	19 6	22 0	...	...	...	9 12	7 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar ...	14 1	...	...	16 13	...	...	5 5	...	...	6 13	...	...	13 12	...	...	14 10	...	...
	Bikaneer ...	Not received.																	
	Bundi ...	16 0	16 8	14 4	20 8	20 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	...	9 0	9 0	8 4	15 0	18 12	22 4	15 0	...	...
	Kota ...	...	15 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	19 4	21 0	...	...	...
	Tonk ...	16 0	15 12	15 8	20 8	20 12	23 8	6 0	6 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	27 0	...	...	...
	Jhallawar ...	15 12	16 0	12 14	21 0	19 0	17 4	8 0	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 0	10 2	20 0	18 0	15 0	16 8	16 4	...
	Shahpoora ...	14 4	14 6	14 6	20 0	20 6	25 6	7 8	7 8	...	9 8	10 1	10 12	17 0	18 0	26 14	14 8	14 8	24 0
Central India.	Indore ...	14 2	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 4	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	13 0	24 0	20 0
	Gwalior ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goona ...	19 8	19 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	9 12	10 8	10 4	10 12	11 12	12 4	20 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	12 ...
	Rutlam ...	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	10 0	13 12	12 12	14 6	21 0	21 0	17 8	18 12	16 12	13 0
	Baghelkhund ...	17 4	18 0	17 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	7 6	7 8	8 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	17 0	...	...

... for the 2nd half of May 1874 —concluded.

QUANTITIES OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Millets, Ragi, Kuttoo, Varagoo, Cheena, Coraloo, Nuglee) *Panicum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.	Provinces.	Remarks.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1873.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.			
		...	...	...	23 0	25 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	...	9 6	9 0	9 0	Nagpur ...	Central Provinces.	
		...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	7 8	Bhandara ...		
		...	...	...	27 5	27 8	19 7	400 0	400 0	255 0	9 3	8 7	7 0	Chanda ...		
		...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	9 0	8 0	Wardha ...		
		...	...	...	24 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Balaghat ...		
		...	...	22 0	28 0	22 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Jabalpur ...		
		...	...	...	21 0	22 0	21 4	200 0	180 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Sagar ...		
		...	...	...	26 4	26 4	23 8	400 0	400 0	...	7 0	7 4	6 12	Damoh ...		
		...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 0	280 0	300 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	Seoni ...		
20 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Mandla ...		
20 0	20 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	Betul ...		
22 0	23 0	21 0	31 0	30 0	25 0	250 0	250 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Chindwara ...		
			23 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	5 4	Hoshangabad ...		
			23 0	23 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 4	6 8	6 0	Narsinghpur ...		
30 8	26 0	30 8	22 0	21 0	...	160 0	160 0	...	11 4	11 4	...	Nimar ...		
			19 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 0	Raipur ...		
			32 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sambalpur ...		
			16 0	22 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	Bilaspur ...		
55 0	55 0	100 0	30 0	32 0	52 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Upper Godavery ...		
			24 0	25 0	16 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	1,440 0	8 0	8 0	9 0			
			14 8	15 7	13 2	125 0	125 0	50 0	9 0	9 7	9 8	Secunderabad ...	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	
26 2	26 0	26 0	14 1	14 6	12 8	112 8	112 8	...	8 7	9 3	9 5	Bolaram ...		
			13 5	13 5	14 0	120 0	109 0	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	Chudderghat ...		
														East Berar.		
			16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	Oomraotee ...		
			16 0	16 0	13 8	64 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Ellichpoor ...		
			18 0	18 0	13 0	16 Bundles	14 Bundles	12 Bundles	8 0	8 0	6 0	Woon ...		
														West Berar.		
16 0	16 0	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	106 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Akola ...		
			22 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	8 8	7 0	7 0	Buldana ...		
15 0	15 0	10 5	23 0	24 0	16 0	64 0	64 0	...	9 0	7 0	6 0	Bassein ...		
			17 7	18 2	26 5	...	...	...	9 2	11 7	13 2	Bangalore { Wholesale.	Mysore and Coorg.	
24 7	25 0	43 0	17 7	17 7	26 2	72 0	72 0	...	8 7	11 0	13 0	Bangalore { Retail ...		
23 7	24 0	42 0	17 2	17 7	26 2	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	15 5	Kolar ... { Wholesale.		
25 6	27 6	57 7	21 0	24 5	30 9	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	14 9	Kolar ... { Retail ...		
28 4	27 1	56 5	20 7	24 0	30 0	172 4	172 4	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	Toomkoor { Wholesale.		
25 0	25 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	182 0	182 0	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Toomkoor { Retail ...		
25 0	25 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	10 2	11 0	9 4	Mysore ... { Wholesale.		
25 0	25 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	72 0	72 0	...	10 0	11 0	9 4	Mysore ... { Retail ...		
25 7	29 3	42 0	16 8	17 7	27 2	72 0	72 0	...	9 8	10 6	8 7	Hassan ... { Wholesale.		
28 3	28 7	39 7	17 7	17 8	25 2	65 0	65 0	...	...	...	...	Hassan ... { Retail ...		
									8 5	11 0	11 0	Shimoga... { Wholesale.		
												Shimoga... { Retail ...		
42 0	42 0	56 0	16 5	16 7	28 0	150 0	150 0	...	13 0	12 0	10 0	Kadoor ... { Wholesale.		
												Kadoor ... { Retail ...		
40 0	40 0	40 0	17 0	16 0	25 0	360 0	360 0	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	Chitul- { Wholesale.		
32 0	32 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	60 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	droog. { Retail ...		
54 0	54 4	68 8	23 0	24 2	31 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	Coorg ... { Wholesale.		
46 0	46 0	58 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	...	Coorg ... { Retail ...		
									10 9	11 8	11 1			
35 5	34 5	37 2	15 1	15 3	21 6	110 0	110 0	...	...	...	...			
			19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	Jaipur ...	Rajpootana.	
			18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	Kishengurh ...		
												Ulwar ...		
									21 0	21 0	...	Bhurtpur (City) ...		
												Kerowli (City) ...		
16 0	18 10	...	26 12	26 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	38 0	Ajmir ...		
			18 8	18 8	21 12	116 0	110 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpur ...		
			16 0	16 8	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi ...		
												Aboo ...		
									11 0	14 0	...	Hilly Tracts of Meywar...		
									29 2	29 1	27 8	Meywar ...		
			16 0	15 8	17 8	165 0	171 0	...	50 0	...	...	Marwar ...		
			14 11	...	...	70 0	...	...				Bikaneer ...		
						160 0	160 0	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	Bundi ...		
						...	140 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	Kota ...		
						130 0	135 0	...	36 8	38 0	41 0	Tonk ...		
						90 0	100 0	...	27 0	27 0	26 8	Jhallawar ...		
						160 0	160 0	...	35 0	33 4	33 2	Shahpoora ...		
			15 0	15 0	18 0	106 8	106 8	...	9 8	10 0	8 12	Indore ...	Central India.	
						...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior ...		
			28 0	23 8	18 0	180 0	180 0	...	17 0	17 0	...	Goona ...		
			17 0	17 4	16 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	Rutlam ...		
			18 8	19 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	7 4	7 8	6 8	Baghelkhund ...		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Return showing the Quantities of Cotton exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries during the month of May 1874.

Names of Ports in India whence Cotton is exported.		Quantities of Cotton exported to	Great Britain and Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Mediterranean Ports.	Other Countries in Europe.	Suez.	North America.	Australia.	China.	Straits Settlements.	Ceylon.	Mauritius.	Persian Gulf.	Aden.	Other Countries in Africa.	Red Sea and Arabian Gulf.	Total.
			Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.	Cwt. lbs.
Bengal.	Calcutta		268 0	402 0				134 0				4,661 0								5,465 0
	Chittagong																			
	Balasore																			
	Cuttack																			
	Pooree																			
Madras.	Coconada, Godavery	Dist.	5,210 0																	5,210 0
	Ports of Krisna	do.					1,205 40							0 47						15,099 59
	Tuticorin, Tinnevelly	do.	13,358 4	535 80																
	Beypore, Malabar	do.																		
	Ports of Tanjore	do.																		
	Ports of Madura	do.																		
	Ports of Vizagapatam	do.																		
	Ports of South Arcot	do.	17,850 0																	17,850 0
	Madras																			
	Ganjam																			
Bombay & Sindh.	Bombay		598,601 49	180,270 0	14,000 0	7,962 0	50,207 0	27,730 0				12,079 0								871,549 49
	Karachi		360 0									8,821 0								9,171 0
	Carwar																			
	Vingoria																			
	Vizidroog																			
Burmah.	Akyab		1,240 56										1 84							1,242 28
	Bangoon																			
	Moulmein																			
	Tavoy																			
	Kyouk Phyoo																			
	Ports in the Bamree	Dist.																		
Total			636,877 109	181,207 80	14,000 0	7,962 0	51,412 40	27,864 0					1 84	0 47						925,587 24

A. O. HUME,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. XV of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 18th April 1874.	For week ending 19th April 1873.	Total from 1st January to 18th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 19th April 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th May 1874 ...	East Indian, Main	8,07,613	6,05,978	1,26,79,765	90,21,396	36,58,369	...
30th ditto ...	„ Jubbulpore	73,296	40,072	8,38,626	6,51,854	1,86,772	...
23rd ditto ...	Eastern Bengal	74,484	42,225	12,16,759	8,51,460	3,65,299	...
16th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhund ...	38,215	26,153	5,12,029	2,90,956	2,21,073	...
23rd ditto ...	Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi ...	1,58,015	1,59,625	26,97,053	17,44,721	9,52,332	...
16th ditto ...	Madras ...	1,03,740	1,03,723	17,29,893	21,91,174	...	4,61,281
23rd ditto ...	Great Southern of India ...	15,918	25,914	2,57,205	3,86,259	...	1,29,054
16th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	581	709	9,539	10,225	...	686
30th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	5,25,748	4,51,063	83,36,321	80,15,395	3,20,926	...
30th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1,98,625	1,54,165	20,76,437	19,17,327	1,59,110	...
	Total ...	19,96,235	16,09,627	3,03,53,627	2,50,80,767	52,72,860	...
	State.						
30th May 1874 ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	1,702	2,191	34,176	33,988	188	...
30th ditto ...	Nulhattee ...	1,573	1,639	27,343	29,033	...	1,690
23rd ditto ..	Rajpootana, Delhi District ...	4,367	1,263	63,579	3,060*	60,519	...
16th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District ...	2,049	...	29,260	...	29,260	...
18th April 1874...	Holkar ...	1,565	...	11,467†	...	11,467	...
23rd May 1874 ...	Khamgaon ...	1,060	895	19,692	11,712	7,980	...
23rd ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	937	824	16,633	12,809	3,824	...
2nd ditto ...	Wardha Valley ...	849	...	9,276†	...	9,276	...
	Total .. .	14,102	6,812	2,11,426	90,602	1,20,824	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	20,10,337	16,16,439	3,05,65,053	2,51,71,369	53,93,684	...

* Total earnings from 1st to 19th April 1873.
† „ „ 1st Feb. to 18th April 1874.

No. XVI of 1874.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	For week ending 25th April 1874.	For week ending 26th April 1873.	Total from 1st January to 25th April 1874.	Total from 1st January to 26th April 1873.	Total increase in 1874.	Total decrease in 1874.
	Guaranteed.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6th June 1874 ...	East Indian, Main...	8,58,588	5,53,168	1,35,38,353	95,74,563	39,63,790	...
6th ditto ...	Ditto, Jubbulpore...	68,615	44,252	9,07,240	6,96,106	2,11,134	...
6th ditto ...	Eastern Bengal ...	97,057	54,372	13,13,816	9,05,832	4,07,984	...
23rd May 1874 ...	Oudh & Rohilkhund	41,961	23,096	5,53,990	3,14,051	2,39,939	...
6th June 1874 ...	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,52,727	1,17,922	28,49,780	18,62,642	9,87,138	...
23rd May 1874 ...	Madras ...	1,09,149	1,83,680	18,39,042	23,74,854	...	5,35,812
30th ditto ...	G. S. of India ...	15,839	25,020	2,73,044	4,11,280	...	1,38,236
16th ditto ...	Carnatic ...	599	568	10,137	10,793	...	656
6th June 1874 ...	G. I. Peninsula ...	4,81,346	4,71,984	88,17,666	84,87,379	3,30,287	...
6th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda & Central India.	1,99,795	1,59,015	22,76,232	20,76,342	1,99,890	...
	Total ...	20,25,676	16,33,077	3,23,79,300	2,67,13,842	56,65,458	...
	State.						
6th June 1874 ...	Calcutta and S. E...	1,852	1,956	36,028	35,944	84	...
6th ditto ...	Nulhatee ...	1,678	1,636	29,021	30,668	...	1,647
23rd May 1874 ...	Rajpootana, Delhi District.	4,367	2,046	67,946	5,106†	62,840	...
16th ditto ...	Rajpootana, Agra District.	3,695	...	32,954	...	32,954	...
25th April 1874 ...	Holkar ...	1,456	...	12,924*	...	12,924	...
30th May 1874 ...	Khamgaon ...	817	543	20,509	12,255	8,254	...
30th ditto ...	Oomraotee ...	784	892	17,417	13,702	3,715	...
9th May 1874 ...	Warda Valley ...	605	...	9,381*	...	9,881	...
	Total ...	15,254	7,073	2,26,680	97,675	1,29,005	...
	GRAND TOTAL...	20,40,930	16,40,150	3,26,05,980	2,68,11,517	57,94,463	...

* Total earnings from 1st February to 25th April 1874. † Total earnings from 1st to 26th April 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18th JUNE 1874.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the rainfall continues, but has been scanty in Trichinopoly and Tanjore; prospects are satisfactory. In Sindh the river is still abnormally high. Abundant rain has fallen in Bombay, except in parts of Gujarat, where it has not yet been sufficient to start the sowings; elsewhere these are progressing. In Bengal there has been general rain during the week, and prospects are almost everywhere excellent; sowings for the winter rice crop are being actively pushed forward; the early rice is approaching maturity in some of the eastern districts. Good rain continues to fall in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and agricultural operations are in active progress; the numbers on relief works are much diminished. In the Punjab but little rain has yet fallen. Abundant rain in the Central Provinces and Berar has pushed on ploughing for the autumn crop. General showers have fallen all over Rajputana and heavier rain in Central India. The season is favourable in Mysore, Burmah, and Assam.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—	**(June 18th)**		
Kurnool	(June 17th)	3·19 at Kurnool on two days.	Rainfall elsewhere good, except in Markapur and Cumbum; season generally favourable; sowing operations commenced; markets well supplied; prices stationary; water and pasture abundant; small-pox and cattle disease prevailed in most taluqs; fever also to some extent; ·5 of a foot of water over the Sunkesala anicut yesterday.
Tanjore	(18th)	0·10 at Negapatam.	Rainfall elsewhere scanty; freshes in rivers moderate; supply to tanks scarce; water over upper and lower anicuts none; the sowing of inferior paddy commenced; standing crops good, though very few; harvest none; pasture procurable; markets sufficiently supplied; prices stationary; public health generally good; small-pox in several places; cattle healthy.
Trichinopoly	(17th)	...	Little or no rain during the week; the Cauvery one-fourth full; water supply for irrigation in wet taluqs sufficient; deficient in Perambalur; deficiency of drinking water in dry villages only; condition of crops good; supply to markets sufficient; prices generally stationary; very slight rise in Trichinopoly and Udyarpollium taluqs; public health good; a little small-pox still lingers in town; condition of cattle good, but affected by diarrhœa in one village; pasture ample in wet and procurable in dry taluqs.
Kistna	(18th)	·80 in Masulipátám.	Rain general in the district; 2 feet 10 inches of water over anicut; dry cultivation progressing; wet commencing in the delta; prices stationary; public health good; mild small-pox continues; cattle healthy; pasturage improving; markets well supplied locally.
Calicut	(18th)	17·18	Sowing for the first crop almost completed; local and foreign supplies of grain sufficient; small-pox continues slightly; fever prevalent in hilly parts; cattle healthy; pasture improved; prices stationary.
Bombay—	**(June 17th)**		General prospects satisfactory.
Sindh.			
Kurrachee	...	...	River at Kotree gauge on 13th instant 14 feet 11 inches, being 4 feet 4 inches higher than last year; small flood from Gaj on 5th; breaches in Western Narra owing to excess of water; fever rather prevalent; encroachment of Indus continues at places mentioned in last report; weather very warm; prices of red rice and bajree risen.
Hyderabad	...	...	River 4 feet 3 inches higher than on same date last year; weather sultry; rain expected; no sickness.
Shikarpur	...	...	River 12 feet 9 inches on Bukkur gauge; rain in Larkhana division on 8th and 10th; Jally bund breached on 14th and railway embankment breached near Mudaji on morning of 16th; heat moderate; public health good.
Upper Frontier	...	...	Weather oppressively hot; atmosphere hazy; slight shower of rain at Kushenore on 9th; heavy rains and floods in Kutchee; peshrus cultivation flourishing; fever prevalent.
Gujarat.			
Ahmadabad	...	1·61	More rain wanted; weather continues hot.
Kaira	...	·55	Weather and health good; sowing operations not commenced.
Surat	...	·84	Weather and public health good.
Broach	...	3·13	Sowing begun; public health good.
Khandesh and Nasik.			
Khandesh	...	5·43	Rain good; fall 5·43 at Dhulia; cotton market steady; best cotton Rs. 47 per pulla; weather cloudy; public health good.
Nasik	...	3·23	Rainfall general; sowing of early crops in progress; public health good; dengue continues in Yeola Konkan.
Tanna	...	3·19	Ague and bronchitis prevailing; sowing operations in progress; slight cattle disease in Warra and Murbar taluqs; fever in Shapur taluq; guinea-worm and small-pox in Warra taluq.
Deccan.			
Poona	...	3·21	Rain good; 3·21 fallen in all the taluqs; sowing of early crops commenced; climate and public health good; slight cattle disease in Indapur, Khed, and Bhimthadi.

Presidency or Province and District.		Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*			
Ahmednuggur	...	1·5	Sowing operations commenced; cattle disease in some villages of Ankola taluq; public health good.
Satara	...	1·94	Sowing of khureef crops generally in progress; fever and bowel complaint in Walwa and ague in Patun.
Southern Mahratta Country—			
Belgaum	...	4·2	Sowing progressing.
Dharwar	...	...	Rain generally light, but good in Dharwar taluq; rice sowing almost completed; sowing of other early crops in progress.
Canara	...	15·5	Weather very stormy; rain 15·5 at Carwar; cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle disease prevalent.
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory—			
Rajkot	..	·95	Weather continues hot.
Wudwan	...	1·	Weather warm; sowing not commenced; health good.
Baroda	...	2·69	Cultivation commenced; public health good.
Bengal—			
Burdwan	...	1·11	Rain has fallen in all the sub-divisions except Cutwa and Jehanabad. The fall at Culna has been 3·32 inches. Sowings of paddy are going on all over the district, and in some places the seedlings are well above ground. Telegraphed on the 18th.—Rainfall 1·87 from Monday to Wednesday.
Bankoora	...	0·75	Partial showers throughout the district; weather cool. Agricultural operations going on well; aous or early rice seedlings flourishing.
Beerbhoom	...	1·48	Cool and showery. Prospects good all round so far. Export of week ending 6th June 4,806½ maunds, chiefly to the Bhaugulpore Division. Prices almost stationary with downward tendency.
24-Pergunnahs	...	1·34	Showery; hot in the intervals. The prospects of the early rice crop are good, though more rain is still wanted in places. The sowing of the amun or late rice in nurseries has commenced in Diamond Harbour, and in some places the seed has already germinated.
Nuddea	...	1·43	Occasional rain; everything is most promising. The rain appears to fall just as it is required. There is a little deficiency in seed for the late rice crops; measures are being taken to supply this through zemindars.
Moorshedabad	...	2·42	A heavy rainfall and thunderstorm on the night of the 11th June; cool for this period of the year. The crops are looking well, and have been much benefited by the rain. Prices show no change since last report, excepting a slight improvement in the Sudder Bazar.
Dinagepore	...	2·58	Rain throughout the district. The weather has been most seasonable and all that could be desired for the bhadoi or early and jute crops; lands are everywhere being broken up for the winter crop, and seed sown in seed-beds. ·57 more rain telegraphed on 18th.
Maldah	...	0·80	Cloudy and rainy. The prospects of the bhadoi or early crops are very good. Cultivation for the hymunty or winter crops has begun. The price of rice is 11¼ seers per rupee of the coarse sort and 9½ of the best sort.
Rajshahye	...	1·62	All parts of the district except the south-western quarters have had rains during the week. The coming aous or early rice crop is reported to be in excellent order and to have benefited largely by the recent rain. The amun or late rice, which has been within the last fifteen days sown on high spots, has come up freely and is growing well. There have been extensive sowings of both the early and late rice since the rain has begun to fall steadily. The teel (oil-seed) is now very nearly all off the ground and has been an abundant crop. Oil is considerably cheaper than it was last year. Jute in the north of the district has failed to a partial extent, and in some places fresh sowings of it are being made. Mangoes are plentiful and cheap and are of much assistance to the people as a food article. Prices are high and in some places have risen since last report, especially in those not easily accessible to importation.
Rungpore	...	0·35	More rain has fallen to the east and south; the fall has been very general. All crops have progressed very much. Millets are in the markets in great quantity and early rice in many parts. The sowing and planting out of the late rice is being vigorously proceeded with. Telegram dated 18th.—1·66 inches of rain since the above report.
Bogra	...	5·56	Seasonable. The aous or early rice crop looks excellent. A good crop of boro rice has just been reaped. The ploughing for the amun or late rice has begun. The rains have set in seasonably.
Pubna	...	1·10	Weather generally dry; slight showers of rain every other day which have been most favourable to the growing crops. The teel (oil-seed) crop is nearly all cut. It is an average crop. Jally paddy has nearly been all cut. The early aous is looking very well and will be cut early in July. The kowni (millet) crop promises well. Harvesting will commence at the end of the month.
Julpigoree	...	4·88	7th and 8th June fine; a good deal of rain during the rest of the week with bright sun intervening. The bhadoi or early crop is promising well. Hymunty or winter crop seed is being sown and looks well. Jute is growing up fast. The prospects of all the crops could not be better than they are. Telegram of the 18th.—Rainfall continues favourable. Crop prospect excellent.
Dacca	...	0·41	Weather hot with occasional showers. State of crops very good; aous (early) rice in Bekrampore begun to be cut. Telegram of the 18th.—Rainfall since the above report 0·26. Prospects of crops excellent; rivers rising again.
Patna	...	1·76	Weather all that could be desired for agricultural purposes with slight rain almost every day. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere; ·63 more rain telegraphed on 18th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Gya ...	2·37	Seasonable. The rains have regularly set in three weeks earlier than usual. Agriculturists are actively engaged in ploughing and sowing bhadoi (early) and paddy crops. No agriculturist at this season is unemployed.
Shahabad ...	0·30	Rain has been general in the district; very heavy at Arrah. Weather unsettled and threatening. During the last six days sowings have not been carried on everywhere, owing to a superstitious custom of not sowing during the first eight days of the Mirigda Nachatra. Before that in many places "sawan" (grass-seeds) and "murwa" (millet), paddy, and "dhoorya bang" or seed-beds, were sown during Ronni Nachatra. From Monday next, the 15th instant, the bhadoi or early sowings will be carried on everywhere, the late rain being most beneficial for the purpose. Sugarcane and indigo on the ground are promising.
Tirhoot ...	0·95	Weather close and sultry, east wind prevailing, and cloudy. Mudhoobunnee Sub-division.—2·6 inches of rain fell throughout the sub-division. Sowings of paddy and bhadoi or early crops are going on briskly; in some places paddy crop has already germinated, and is doing well; the prospects of indigo are improving owing to the recent showers. No more rain wanted at present. Durbhunga Sub-division.—One inch of rain has fallen all over the sub-division, and thunder constantly threatening heavy rain. Great portion of [illegible] have been ploughed, and a large quantity of bhadoi or early crop seeds sown. In the eastern parts of the sub-division paddy has been sown, and looks well. It is reported that this year lands have been under bhadoi crops that [illegible] rice. Seetamarhee Sub-division.—0·94 inch of rain fell over the sub-division, most favourable to crops on the ground. It is reported that crops [illegible] well, and that the prospects are good. Hajeepore Sub-division.—0·27 inch of rain fell; a heavy fall of [illegible] which must benefit the crops. No report has been received from [illegible] sion. The rain that fell in the Sudder sub-division has done [illegible] early crops, which have germinated, and has enabled the cultivators [illegible] high lands for paddy sowing. Telegram of the 15th.—Police report 7 inches of rain at Lallgunge [illegible] from two to three inches in surrounding country; all tanks [illegible] Bhagmutty risen very much; Gunduck rising.
Sarun ...	1·12	Cloudy, easterly winds. Rain more or less general throughout the [illegible] been of very great benefit to the crops and to agricultural operations. Ryots are engaged in preparing their lands for the next sowings. The bhadoi or early crops and the aghanee or late rice are now being sown. The early sowings are coming on well. Cheena (millet) is being harvested; mango ripening. The cultivating season has opened favourably, and the prospects at present are all that could be desired. Prices of barley, jowar (great millet), and cheena (lesser millet) have slightly fallen.
[illegible]parun ...	12·80	Seasonable. More rain has fallen (on 8th, 9th, and 10th June). Agricultural operations are going on briskly, and the prospects so far are unusually good. Telegram dated 18th.—Weather very windy and cloudy, most favourable for agricultural operations, as sufficient rain has fallen.
Monghyr ...	4·07	Cloudy, and frequent rain general all over the district. Rain has fallen plentifully. Ploughing and sowing going on vigorously. Season favourable so far. Telegram of 18th.—4·09 inches rain since above report.
[illegible]ipore ...	2·64	Total rain since 1st; June 6·63. At Banka since 7th 3·40. About 14 inches all over North Soopool since 1st; 6 inches fell in three hours on 13th; the same quantity fell on same day at Sonebursa, in Muddehpoora. The crops are magnificent; prospects could not be better. Telegram dated 18th.—2·06 inches rain since the above report.
Purneah ...	0·84	Cloudy and showery; rain very partial. More rain is still wanted in the south for the early jally rice and for the bhadoi or early crops. In the north, the transplanting of the aghanee or late rice has commenced. The jamira (very early rice) is in ear in Kishengunge, where the jute is coming on well. Prospects generally very good. No more rain is wanted at present in Arrareah.
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·45	Clouds gathering and dispersing. Heavy shower of rain on Monday, the 8th instant, reported from Rajmehal. Wind variable still; good showers of rain all over the district. Ploughing and sowing going on everywhere. The prospects of the crops are favourable. Indigo in the Rajmehal dearas promises well.
Cuttack ...	2·13	Weather favourable to the crops. Sowing progressing satisfactorily. Crops which have been sown are coming up well. Prices of food-grains stationary.
[illegible]ore ...	2·38	Telegram of 18th reports further fall of 5·4 inches.
[illegible]urdugga ...	·50	Telegraphed on 18th.
[illegible]Room ...	2·84	Weather seasonable. The prospects at present are very favourable. Sowing is still going on actively, and the crops which have been sown have germinated well. In Palamow, too, everything promises well, and a very large number of the labourers have deserted the relief works. Jungle fruits and sagh vegetables are in great abundance this year. Prices have fallen slightly. Showery and cool. Rain has continued to fall during the whole week, which has enabled the cultivators to plough up their lands and sow [illegible] gurdul, Indian-corn, and also the seed-paddy for transplanting later in the season. There are some complaints of want of seed, but they are not [illegible]able, if any, land will probably be left unsown for want of [illegible]pects are now very good—in fact, could hardly be better.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
		PUBLIC HEALTH. Burdwan.—Cholera abating; fever as before. Bankoora.—Cholera and small-pox considerably abated. Midnapore.—The town is still suffering from cholera with an average of five seizures daily. 24-Pergunnahs.—Cholera is prevalent in parts of the Sultanpore thanna, but has abated in Baduria; fever in Barripore is reported on the decrease. Moorshedabad.—Cholera and small-pox decreasing. Rajshahye.—A few cases of cholera and small-pox are now reported. Chittagong.—Cholera continues to abate. Shahabad.—Small-pox still in parts of the district. Sonthal Pergunnahs.—A few cases of cholera reported from Bario; no fresh cases brought to notice. Balasore.—Cholera apparently reached its maximum during the week under report and is now on the decline. Lohurdugga.—Small-pox still prevalent, but the general health is very good. Maunbhoom.—Cholera decreasing. Public health good in Nuddea, Mymensing, Patna, Bhaugulpore, Cuttack and Pooree. *General Remarks.*—During the week under review, more or less rain has fallen in all the districts of these provinces, although in Pooree and in parts of three or four other districts more is still required to complete the sowings of the season. The weather has been seasonable throughout the province, and favorable for agricultural operations. Sowing of the early rice and ploughing for the late rice crops are progressing satisfactorily. In parts of Rungpore early rice has been already reaped and is being cut in Bikrampore, Dacca. By the beginning of July, it will be fit for the sickle in some few other parts, but in the districts generally it is only well above the ground. In Backergunge the crop will be a poor one, but in this district is never of any importance The weather for the amun or late rice sowings (the staple crop of this district) was favorable, has been almost completed in some districts, and is being vigorously pushed on in others, and the lands are being prepared for transplanting boro rice, teel (oilseed), and millets are being harvested with good and average result. Indigo, mulberry and other crops have benefited greatly by the rain. Some deficiency of seed for the late rice sowings is reported in parts of Nuddea and Maunbhoom, but steps are being taken to supply the want through the zemindars in the former district. In Maunbhoom the district officer thinks that little land will be left unsown. Prospects in general are very good. In some of the distressed tracts the people are leaving the relief works for their fields, as labor is everywhere on demand at this season. Tanks are well replenished, and pasturage provided by the rains.
N. W. P. Bustee	(June 13th)	1·1 to 2·0	Heavy downpour on 11th, and slight drizzle all the week. Total rainfall from 11 to 20 tenths. Sowings commenced everywhere, and rice and other crops begun to sprout. Numbers on relief works about 55,000. Workhouses at Bustee and Bansee started; numbers about 600.
[illegible]ooks	(17th)	1·2	Rainfall ·5 in east and north; weather all that could be desired. Sowing [illegible] At 3 workhouses 965 persons; no increased symptoms of distress since relief closed.
[illegible]ore	,,	...	Copious rain, 11th, 12th, and 13th. Sowings commenced. Only one [illegible] open; attendance 848.
[illegible]e	(15th)	...	Rainfall not heavy nor equally distributed, but enough for ploughing and coarse khureef grains. Sugarcane very promising. Relief works [illegible] closed; south of Soane 2. Condition of people in Doodhee good.
[illegible]	(17th)	...	Enough rain has fallen for sowing dry crops; not enough for rice.
[illegible]h	(12th)	·5 to 2·1	Ploughing and sowing going on.
[illegible]	(13th)	...	Much rain has fallen on east, less on west; ploughing for the khureef goes [illegible]
[illegible]ad	(17th)	from ·4 to 3·5	Rainfall from ·4 in trans-Jumna to 3·5 in Doab.
[illegible]	(12th)	...	Rain heaviest in the west and centre of the district, where khureef grains are being sown; in the east not plentiful enough for ploughing. One relief work closed; numbers on Kane relief work unchanged; 4 poor-houses in Banda with [illegible]; 4 in Kirwee with 80. Condition of the people improving.
Hameerpore	(13th)	from 1·0 to 4·0	General rain from 3rd to 9th. People will not plough, not believing that the rains have really set in. Numbers on relief works increased from 1,763 to 2,0[illegible] numbers in poor-houses unchanged.
[illegible]wnee	,,	...	Rain variable, and slight in parts; ploughing commenced in many p[illegible]
Jhansi	(16th)	·9	Ploughing commenced. Numbers on relief works 884.
Cawnpore	(17th)	2·0	Ploughing and sowing going on generally.
Futtehgurh	,,	2·0 to 4·5 in north of district.	Hardly any rain in south (Tirwa and Chibeamow); ploughing general.
Agra	,,	...	Cloudy weather; cultivation going on.
Mutt[illegible]	(13th)	2·0	Ploughing general, but little seed sown yet, as people hardly believe the rains have really begun.
Meerut	(17th)	1·0	Sowing general.
Sahar[illegible]pore	,,	1·5	Prospects good.
Bijnour	(15th)	...	No rain for a week; what has fallen was irregular and partial, heaviest in north; ploughing and sowing begun in some parts.
[illegible]adabad	(17th)	2·8	Average rainfall in district 1·3; ploughing general; cotton sown in some places; sugarcane flourishing.
Bareilly	,,	·7	Ploughing going on.
[illegible]njab— Lahore	(June 18th)	...	Showers in Hissar, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. Health of province generally good.
[illegible]	...	·1	
[illegible]	...	·5	
[illegible]	...	·7	

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Oudh—		
Lucknow (June 18th)	3·1	Rain has fallen all over the province. Khureef crops are being sown. Public health good, though small-pox and fever are said to be slightly on the increase.
Fyzabad ,,	3·7	
C. Provinces—		
Upper Godaveri (June 12th)	1·11	Cloudy; health good.
Mandla (13th)	2·95	Ploughing general; small-pox still prevalent; prices stationary.
Bhandara ...	·40	Weather cloudy; early rice partly sown; small-pox and cattle disease slight; prices easy.
Raipur ...	2·23	Weather stormy; ploughing active; health good; prices easy.
Belaspoor ...	1·23	Weather stormy; ploughing and sowing; health good; prices easy.
Sumbulpoor ...	1·45	Weather clear; sowings commenced; health good; price of rice 35 seers.
Chindwarra (June 15th)	1·37	Weather cloudy; ploughing progressing; prices steady.
Balaghat	2·4	Weather stormy; ploughing commenced; small-pox continuing; prices rising.
Nimar (June 17th)	3·13	Ploughing for khureef; health good; prices stationary.
Saugor ...	·75	Weather cloudy; ploughing progressing; small-pox continuing; prices declining.
Hoshungabad ...	4·45	Khureef ploughing and sowing commenced.
Betul ...	1·40	
Nursinghpoor ...	3·8	Prices stationary.
Wurdha ...	2·53	Small-pox declining.
Seoni ...	1·80	Khureef sowings progressing
Jubbulpore ...	4·9	Weather cloudy; khureef sowings in progress; health good.
Dumoh ...	4·	Prices stationary.
Nagpore ...	1·18	Weather cloudy; sowings commenced; small-pox diminishing; prices stationary.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Umraoti (June 18th)	1·64	Khureef sowings just commenced.
Rajpootana— (June 18th)		
Serohi (15th)	...	Many tanks received good water supply; health very good; weather cloudy.
Marwar (13th)	·09	Month's water supply in all tanks; health comparatively good; sowing commenced; weather close and muggy.
Harowtee Agency States— (June 6th)	...	Wells moderately full; health good; showers general; ploughing commenced.
Deolie and Meena Districts	·3	
Tonk ...	·12	
Kota ...	·9	
Jhalawar ...	·1	
Ulwur (June 11th)	·1	Health good; prospects favorable; weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore (18th)	...	Close; cloudy; break; wind still easterly.
Joypore ...	...	Some partial showers during week; bajra sowing commenced; pu[illegible]
Ajmere ...	...	Slight showers during week; weather cloudy; health good.
Central India—		
Indore (June 17th)	3·45	Weather warm; health good.
Gwalior ...	·13	Small-pox decreasing.
Neemuch ...	1·73	
Ratlam ...	2·87	Public health and agricultural prospects good.
Bighelkhund (Sutna) ...	·5	Sowing in progress; health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (June 18th)		Rain in all directions.
Bangalore Cantonment ...	·20	Ploughing and sowing operations continue; agricultural[illegible]
Coorg ...	8·	health generally good; cattle disease in parts of two di[illegible]
Nepal (June 10th)	·15	Spring crops harvested and generally good; weather seaso[illegible]
British Burmah— (June 18th)		
Arakan Division (Akyab) ...	3·0	Public health good; weather good; monsoon rain very late in some places.
Pegu Division ...	...	Health good; heavy rain in the coast districts; cultiva[illegible]
Tenasserim Division ...	...	Ploughing progressing; weather broken; rains set in to anticipate extended cultivation; public health good.
Assam— (June 18th)		
Gauhati ...	1·05 during fortnight	Occasional heavy rain; generally overcast; aous crop [illegible] fever prevailing.

Printed and Published for the GOVT. OF INDIA *at the Office of* SUPDT. [illegible] *Calcutta.*